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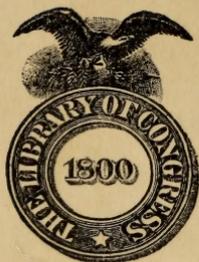
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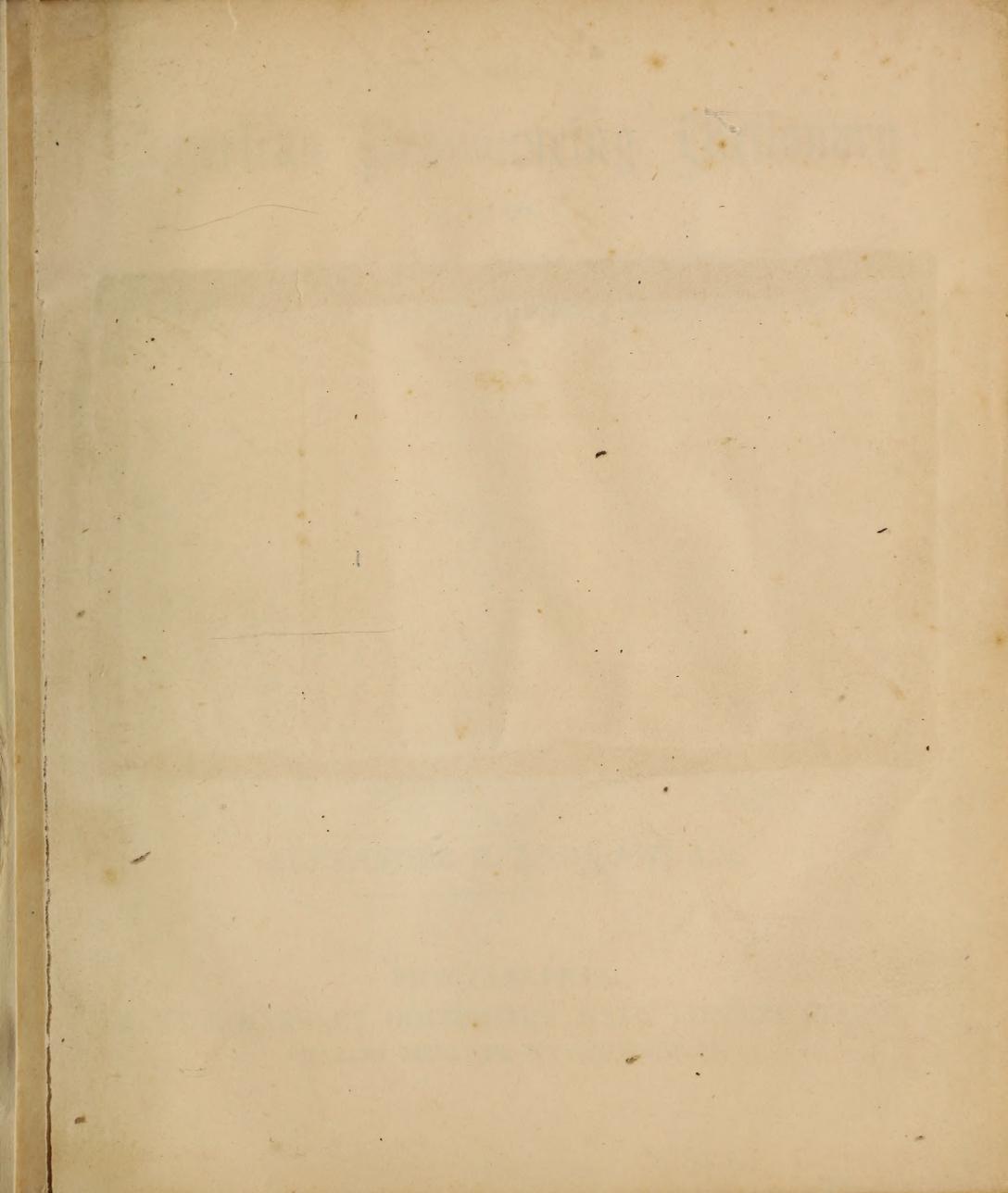
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Propy

AN
American Pronouncing Dictionary

OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

IN WHICH

VARIABLE, CONTESTED, AND DIFFICULT SPELLINGS ARE DESIGNATED; AND IRREGULAR INFLECTIONS,
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ACCENTS, APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS, CORRESPONDING
CONJUNCTIONS AND ADVERBS, AND NUMEROUS REFERENCES TO WRITINGS
OF STANDARD MERIT, ARE INSERTED:

AND TO WHICH ARE APPENDED

DEFINITIONS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AND PROPER NAMES OF PERSONS,
TRANSLATIONS OF FOREIGN PHRASES,
RULES FOR SPELLING,
LISTS CONTRASTING THE CONSERVATIVE AND WEBSTERIAN ORTHOGRAPHIES,
AND A COLLECTION OF PROVERBS AND MAXIMS.

39
BY

ALEXANDER H. LAIDLAW, A.M.



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P R E F A C E.

THE original plan of this work embraced the introduction of matter to answer the fit demands of inquirers in every department of English lexicography. Before the book was far advanced, the idea of presenting information of obsolete words, of technical terms, and of etymology, was abandoned.

The first-mentioned subject was resigned without much debate. There appeared, from the beginning, to be something amiss in the idea that words which had been consigned to oblivion by the great masters of our literature, should be introduced into a work prepared expressly to impress the mind of youth, the majority of whom will leave school and dictionary behind them before they will have exhausted the twentieth part of the living language of our time,—before they can even have been taught to call familiarly the names of one-half the words that live within the book and volume of the world's throbbing brain; that walk up and down, as things of life, through the world's swarming thoroughfares of thought, that startle the ear into attention to the notes of life's million-voiced chorus, and that leap into the eyes from the daily-multiplied, omnipresent, fresh, wet page of the press. A further consideration made it seem absurd to desecrate the graves of literature by unearthing the carcasses of words dead in letter and in spirit, galvanizing them into a spasmodic stagger, causing them, phoenix-like, to rise from ashes, yet not from inherent vigor, nor for a flight of ages, but merely to sink again, dry, bloodless, and unfleshed, into the ashes of their origin; to parade them

before the eyes of our children,—those to whom living words will be as living things, helpers, powers, deputies, friends, and to whom dead words will be as dead things, neglected, forgotten, or offensive, in the dust of their decay. Indeed, reflection made the idea swell, from the contemptible figure of an absurdity, almost to the fearful dimensions of a crime.

Let us rather, while acting in, with, and for "the living Present,"

"Let the dead Past bury its dead" 67

of every branch of knowledge; and let us feel it to be our duty, one of the inalienable offices of our stewardship, so to direct our youth from the rills to the river, and from the river to the Ocean of Language, that, when they snatch a pebble from the brook, it will not be such a one as they should throw back again; so that, when they bring up a pearl from the bottom of the deep, it will prove to be one of beauty or of great price, worthy of the immortality it must share with the being that bears it.

Technical terms were omitted on account of the limited benefits a knowledge of them would confer; but the department of etymology was cast aside with regret and disappointment.

The production of a system of etymology which, harmonizing with the usual alphabetical arrangement of a dictionary, would interpenetrate without disturbing it, and which would be capable of being divided without being mutilated, is certainly the greatest desideratum that is left for the genus of a

lexicographer to consummate. Such a system has not been presented in any work extant. It has been repeatedly hinted at, but all attempts to realize it are marred by blighting irregularities: in them the grand scope of etymology is suppressed, the force of its broadest analogies crippled, and the unity of its impression and design demolished. Fragmentary, impotent, and maimed, they stand, in comparison with an isolated, exclusive, and systematized etymology, but as the feeble blush of a thousand scattered stars, compared to the far-striking blaze of a single, sovereign, splendor-shedding sun.

After much fruitless research, and many vain efforts to ingraft a perfect system of etymology upon the stock of a convenient dictionary, a belief has been growing upon me that the scheme is impracticable, the idea Utopian; because it appears that the classification by radicals, the collocation of groups, alliances, and families, essential to the proper exhibition of the truths of the one, are incompatible with the alphabetical order and the individuality of words which are inseparable from the other. It follows, then, that etymology is properly taught, and most profitably studied, by the use of specific text-books; and to them those who desire to pursue that study are referred.

There is yet another class of words that has been omitted. This book is not only intended to display a language: it has also been fitted to enter the school-house, and to become a companion of teacher and pupil; to enter the homes of the people, and to become a friend at the fireside: hence it has been deemed judicious to give it the same title to a welcome that should be demanded of a human being, namely; a decent appearance without, and, above all, a pure and innocent character within. In order to secure this title, words that parents should not like to hear come from the lips of a child—those that cannot openly, and at all times, every where, be used by

men and women, leaving to the former dignity, and to the latter a fair name—have been almost totally disregarded.

A concise statement of all that has been deemed worthy of insertion is given in the "Synopsis of Contents." As there indicated, and as exhibited throughout the work itself, the claim that this book has to receive some attention from contemporary students and writers of our language, is not based alone upon the fact that many serviceable words and unexceptionable significations, which have been omitted in other vocabularies, have in it received a place. It will be observed that uses heretofore undeveloped have been found for a school-dictionary; that it is made a select Speller's Manual, and an Aid to English Composition, as well as a definer; that the scope of the book embraces, besides a supply of the most acceptable forms and expressions, and the true definitions of words, a full display of all irregularities in the formation of participles and tenses of verbs, declensions of nouns and pronouns, comparisons of adjectives and adverbs, and, when occasion permits or demands, a presentation of appropriate prepositions, corresponding conjunctions and adverbs, references to illustrations of the use of words by writers of recognized merit, or notes informing of their origin, present use, fitness, or proper province. Thus are brought before the eye of a pupil nearly all of the elements necessary to enable him to construct sentences with accuracy and strength.

A full explanation of the proper method of using this manual is presented in the Introduction. It may, however, be proper here to state that when the pronunciation of a word is made to vary from that indicated by any British lexicographer, the deviation is made out of respect to the usual pronunciation in the United States, which is as worthy of record as a different pronunciation of a smaller number of a similar class of speakers on the eastern side

of the Atlantic; and whenever the author in this respect differs from Webster or Worcester, he does it to give a voice to millions in the Middle, Southern, and Western States, who have a claim equal to that of inhabitants of New England to have their preferences regarded. On account of the first position defined in the last sentence, and for the purpose of localizing the author and the point of view from which his picture of the language has been delineated, the work has been called "An American Pronouncing Dictionary."

The Contrasted Spellings introduced in the Appendix have been selected from a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, published in 1852, and from one of Worcester's Universal and Critical Dictionary, published in 1858. These are, beyond dispute, the best authorities that could be adduced by the advocates of either system of orthography. The contrast is made without any display of partiality or even of preference, except so far as the idiom, the grammar, or the analogies of our language fully warrant. No charge is made against the system of either author that his best work will not sustain; and no virtue is credited that truth or fairness does not demand. All that is aimed at is, to give a correct and complete view of the whole question of differences between the great rival systems of our time, and to exhibit to those interested what no work yet issued does,—the whole length and breadth of this subject, about which so many inquire and speak, and so few are well informed; and of which many must have continued to be ignorant, unless some other "harmless drudge" would have assumed this task at the expense of his patience and time. If this exposition becomes, as it may, a bridge on which the advocates of both sides may meet to compromise, and to forget the bitter waters that now roll between, the sole aim, the highest hope, of the compiler of this table will be realized. He wishes at

least to register his desire to behold a unanimity of sentiment and a harmony of affection displayed toward some single standard form of that language in which more than sixty millions of the human race read the inspirations of Jehovah,—in which Milton has crystallized an immortality, and Shakspeare has epitomized the world.

Every year the line of demarcation between the forms of the words of the English language and those of the languages which most generously feed it becomes fainter, the number of exceptions to our idiomatic rules increases, and the question must soon be decided whether our native tongue is to be the master of the aliens it adopts, or whether it is to be mastered by them. Imagine a host of nearly one hundred thousand words, made up of Saxon veterans that have survived the heptarch's vanished sway, phalanxes wrested from the legions of classic Greece and Rome, janizaries from the squadrons of the turbaned Turk, warriors from the forces of the Fatherland, cavaliers from the lists of courtly Spain, conscripts from the fiery troops of France, braves from the Indian fields of fame, sheiks from Arabia's burning sands, and contingents from fifty tributary climes, thrust together without law, undisciplined, unnaturalized, unacclimated, kept together without assimilation, irregular and wild to exuberance, and you will imagine a host very much like that which an English writer must command when he goes forth to fight the battles of Truth. Our language is in a condition far from bespeaking that those who use it are either order-loving or logical; and it is fast approaching a state of confusion, if it has not already arrived at it, which must throw discredit as it casts deformity upon the vernacular speech of a literary people.

The reconstruction of English orthography, so that spelling would cease to be the incubus it is, and so that the time spent in mastering a knowledge of

the mere frames of words could be spent in contemplating the ideal pictures they contain, or in holding converse with the spirits that inhabit them; and the establishment of a set of principles to be applied to the conforming of foreign words to the English idiom immediately upon their adoption, so that the encroachments of this greatest of corrupting agents would be checked, are objects which highly deserve the serious attention of an interested and reformatory people, and which are well worthy of a sacrifice of more than one lifetime. But it would be presumptuous for a single mind, around whose brow no early laurels cluster, to assume the dictatorship to a nation upon a question which a life of three-score years and ten is too short to exhaust,—upon a subject which any mental condition short of inspiration is too contracted to view in its manifold relations. That is a work proper for a congress or academy of men, composed of representatives of every view of which the

question is capable; some deeply versed in foreign tongues, and others familiar with our own. The decisions of such a body would be universally respected, its recommendations implicitly followed, and a reformation instituted by it would become a permanent reform.

Much of the merit possessed by this work is due to assistance received from Edward Gideon, A.M., William Stirling, A.M., and Thomas Shearer, M.D. Without being responsible in any way for faults or defects, they deserve a large share of any credit that may be bestowed upon it. Mr. Gideon aided in the construction of definitions, Mr. Stirling in planning and compiling the tables of the Appendix, and Dr. Shearer in revising medical terms and their definitions.

A. H. L.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 1859.

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VI. 10,000 Starred Words of Difficult or Peculiar Orthography, which, considered independently, constitute a Thorough and Select Spelling-Book.	
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INTRODUCTION

EXPLAINING THE USES OF THIS BOOK.

THE subjects treated of in this Introduction, in the order observed, are as follows :—

- I. ORTHOGRAPHY.
- II. PRONUNCIATION AND ACCENT.
- III. PARTS OF SPEECH AND INFLECTIONS.
- IV. DEFINITIONS.
- V. APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS, AND CORRESPONDING CONJUNCTIONS AND ADVERBS.
- VI. ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE USE OF WORDS.
- VII. MISCELLANIES.

I.—ORTHOGRAPHY.

In this department the views of no lexicographer have been insisted upon to the exclusion of the opinions of others, or of the authority of usage. All words of variable orthography are given in every form in which they are accepted as correct by a large class of respectable and recent authors. By this means differences are exhibited and inquirers are aided in making a judicious choice.

The preferences of Webster, whether regarded as desirable improvements or unwarrantable innovations, have gained so firm a footing in the literature of America and Great Britain, that a plan for exhibiting the recognized varieties in the forms of our words which ignored their existence, would be partial and imperfect. They have not only been in-

serted in their proper place side by side with their conservative correspondents, but a systematized contrast of all the differences between the rival systems has been inserted in the APPENDIX.

The asterisk [*] is used for the purpose of making this book a Select Speller. This is accomplished by placing it beside words of difficult, peculiar, or contested spellings; and, by limiting their tasks to the starred words, teachers will be enabled to instruct in all the difficult and anomalous orthographies of our language. Learners will thus be saved the time which is often so unprofitably spent upon words of simple construction, or upon those that can be spelled from their pronunciation; as, HANDMILL and REVOLUTION. This desirable feature distinguishes this dictionary from every other, and the collection of words to which attention is invited is deemed superior to that presented in any spelling-book, because it embraces every current word of our language in every recognized form.

As far as the letter K, the asterisks have repeatedly been placed beside words which have been inflected or compounded by a regular and slight change in the primitive word; as, APPOSITENESS, INCONSISTENCIES, ARGUING, FORCING. Scholars familiar with the Rules for Spelling, and who have mastered all such words from A to K, will be able

to treat properly all succeeding similar ones. Hence, from page 290 to the end, the asterisks are almost exclusively applied to words which are difficult, rare, or alien. The whole number of starred words is 10,000. Of these, nearly 6000 occur before page 290, and more than 4000 after it. The number can be lessened at pleasure for advanced classes, or upon reviewing, by marking over with pen or pencil the asterisks of those words which are to be neglected.

The asterisks are not intended to mark that spelling which is preferred by the author, but almost without exception they distinguish that which is usually written.

Compound words, as HOUSE-TOP, LADY-LIKE, which retain the meanings of the simple words of which they are composed, have not been inserted in the text.

The simple parts which constitute compound words, and which are always in composition properly separated by a hyphen, are made to begin with a capital, and are separated by an en-dash [-]; as, CANARY-BIRD. Compounds whose parts are not separated by a hyphen have a capital only at the beginning; as, CANEBRAKE. The two classes are by that means distinguished. Scholars should be made to understand that the capitals of compounds are no more invariable than the capitals with which simple words are made to begin in dictionaries; that the same rules which require the simple word FRIDAY to begin with a capital, require the compound GOOD-FRIDAY to have both of its parts begin with one; and that under the same circumstances, both BIRD and HUMMING-BIRD would be written without a capital.

The capital is also used in derivative words which by some writers are made to accept of a hyphen between their parts, and which by others

are marked by a diæresis; as, PRE-EMINENT or PRÆEMINENT. In English composition the diæresis should be discarded as superfluous.

The HINTS to SPELLERS will prove most serviceable to those who memorize them at the commencement of their studies. These HINTS, the lists of GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES and PROPER NAMES OF PERSONS complete the scheme for exhibiting English spelling and pronunciation.

II.—PRONUNCIATION AND ACCENT.

The scheme for exhibiting pronunciation and accent is given at length on page 16. The method by numbered vowels has been preferred on account of the simplicity of its application and the ease with which it can be memorized.

All well authorized pronunciations of a word are indicated in the order of their acceptability.

In a dictionary that omits etymology, the only object for separating words into syllables is to show the fragments into which words are broken by utterance; hence, agreeably to the rule of Dr. Lowth, they have been separated "as naturally divided in a right pronunciation without regard to derivation."

ACCENT is a stress of voice laid upon one or more syllables of a word to distinguish them from other syllables. Every word of more than one syllable has at least one accent. There are two accents, the Primary and the Secondary.

The Primary accent is the greatest stress of voice laid upon any syllable of a word. In this work the syllable on which it is placed is distinguished by the acute accent [']; as, *ban'* in *ban'ish*.

The Secondary accent is a stress of voice subordinate to the Primary accent, and more forcible than the utterance of unaccented syllables. The syllable on which it is placed is distinguished by the grave accent [`]; as *'ment* in *ban'ishment*.

It should be observed that in this work the mark of accent is always made to point to the syllable on which it is placed.

In dictionaries which are masterly and minute in other respects the secondary accent has usually been omitted. The above-mentioned method for marking it is the invention of Lyman Cobb, who, while treating of this subject, says:—

“It is of the utmost importance that the secondary accent be properly placed. This is fixed with as much certainty as the place of the principal accent itself; and a wrong position of one would as much derange the sound of a word as a wrong position of the other.”

The insufficiency of the plan which marks the primary accent alone, for conveying a complete view of the accentuation of a word, is made clear by an examination of the marking of words like the following, as presented in our most voluminous dictionaries;—

ir-ref-ra-ga-bil'i-ty, eye'ser-vant,
os'eil-la-tor-y, vi-tu-per-a'tion.

When the secondary accent is inserted, they are written,—

ir'ref-ra-ga-bil'i'ty, eye'ser-vant,
os'eil-la'tor-y, vi'tu-per-a'tion.

III.—PARTS OF SPEECH AND INFLECTIONS.

The names of the parts of speech are fully displayed, beside the abbreviations which stand for them, on page 16. They are those adopted by a vast majority of grammarians.

That class of words of which *my* is a type, about which pugnacious classifiers have so much and so fruitlessly disputed, is indicated by the abbreviation *pro.* or *a.*, meaning pronoun or adjective, pronominal

adjective, or possessive adjective pronoun, as one prefers or pleases. Repeated reference is made to Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," in which the whole discussion is elaborately and fairly drawn up in the space of six closely-printed pages, commencing on page 314.

All plurals of nouns, declensions of pronouns, participles of verbs, and comparisons of adjectives and adverbs, which are irregularly constructed, are entered beside the words from which they are formed, and also in their alphabetical position. The regular inflection is usually inserted when its spelling is worthy of note. Much time has been spent in compiling and determining the irregularities of verbs, and those inserted are believed to exceed in number, and to equal in reliability, the collection of any other work yet published.

Inflections which have been omitted may be obtained by giving heed to the following directions:—

- I. Form the plural of a noun by adding *s* to the singular.
- II. Form present participles by affixing *ing* to the verb.
- III. Form perfect participles by affixing *ed* to the verb.
- IV. Form the comparative degree of adjectives or adverbs,
 1. By placing *more* or *less* before the positive.
 2. By affixing *er* to the positive.
- V. Form the superlative degree of adjectives or adverbs,
 1. By placing *most* or *least* before the positive.
 2. By affixing *est* to the positive.

The second rules for constructing comparatives and superlatives are applicable to monosyllables and to dissyllables ending in *e*, *y*, and *w*; the first apply to nearly all comparable adjectives or adverbs.

In the variations of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs, final consonants are doubled, final *y* is changed into *i*, and final *e* is omitted agreeably to the rules for spelling. When the third person, singular, of the present tense of a verb, is formed from the infinitive present by any other method than the simple addition of *s*, the orthography is shown after the abbreviation *prs. t. 3*.

Nouns and pronouns are usually defined in the singular number and nominative case; verbs, in the infinitive mood and present tense; adjectives and adverbs, in the positive degree.

IV.—DEFINITIONS.

The definitions are usually clausal, being presented in words of sufficient number to convey a clear impression of the import of the word defined. When a single word is offered as a definition, it is a synonyme, which, if it has not a well-known meaning, will be found defined at length in its proper place.

The plan upon which some of the definitions have been constructed, and the method of obtaining, in certain cases, the true meaning of words, can be best exhibited by explaining a few typical examples. The first selections for this purpose are DISPENSATORY and PHARMACOPŒIA, which are thus defined:—

DISPENSATORY, *n.* A book in which the composition of medicines is described; a pharmacopœia.
PHARMACOPŒIA, *n.* A dispensatory.

After DISPENSATORY is found the full definition of both terms: first a clausal or descriptive definition is given, and then a synonyme. After PHARMACOPŒIA the synonyme "dispensatory" alone is given, with the understanding that scholars are required to define synonymous definitions. That require-

ment would prompt them to refer to DISPENSATORY, after which the proper definition of PHARMACOPŒIA is to be found.

The second selections are ENTOMOLOGIST and DISCONSOLATELY, which are thus defined:—

ENTOMOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in entomology.
DISCONSOLATELY, *ad.* In a disconsolate manner.

These are specimens of a kind of definitions which has been much abused by those who are ignorant of the means of obtaining the definition desired. In the definitions, "entomology" and "disconsolate" are merely inserted as *key-words* to the proper definition; and pupils should be required to insert the definition of "entomology" and "disconsolate" instead of those words; thus,—

ENTOMOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in "the Natural History of insects."
DISCONSOLATELY, *ad.* In a "comfortless, hopeless, or melancholy" manner.

The definition to be substituted is usually found upon the same page as that in which it should be inserted.

The question might be asked, Why is not the full definition given in the text? The answer is, that if every word deserving of a place were fully defined, the work would be doubled in size and price.

Nearly all other definitions, excepting the classes explained above, are complete in themselves. As many as possible are made both descriptive and synonymous. The descriptive definition should be preferred in recitations; the synonymous are serviceable for obtaining copiousness of expression.

Very often even the plainest definition that can be made requires to be illustrated. A sentence illustrating the use of the word is in such a case necessary to convey a knowledge of its meaning. See "Illustrations of the Use of Words," page 13.

V.—APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS, COR-
RESPONDING CONJUNCTIONS,
AND ADVERBS.

The appropriate preposition of a word is a preposition by which it should almost invariably be followed. It will be found placed in a parenthesis after the definition of the word which it follows, introduced by the abbreviation *ap. p.* Many words of several meanings have an appropriate preposition for each sense, or for but one sense: in such cases, the distinct use of the preposition is indicated as far as it is possible to do so. Sometimes adverbs are used after the manner of appropriate prepositions. They are distinguished by being printed in italics.

This subject appears to have been lightly valued by grammarians and lexicographers. Each seems to have considered it within the peculiar province of the other, and both have neglected it. Since the effect of subjoining a preposition is often to change the sense of the word which precedes it, the definer of words, as much as the constructor of sentences, should be expected to give this kind of information. The following sentences illustrate the total change of meaning sometimes effected by subjoining prepositions:—

He cast the account out of doors,
He cast *up* the account out of doors.
I will dispense medicines,
I will dispense *with* medicines.

It is worthy of note that a preposition which compounds with a verb or an adjective, usually compounds with a noun derived from it; and *vice versâ*.

A corresponding conjunction or adverb is one which, when used in a sentence, requires a certain other conjunction or adverb to be used before completing the sense. Though words of this kind are

not numerous, they have been deemed well worthy of attention. They are inserted after the abbreviations *cor. c.* and *cor. ad.*

It is strange that a subject so clearly important should have been almost entirely neglected, even in rudimentary dictionaries and grammars, and still more strange that in such works many pages should be devoted to rules and expressions for the purpose of imparting a smattering of foreign tongues, while no mention is made of a matter so essential to a thorough knowledge of our own.

VI.—ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE USE OF
WORDS.

In order to gather the information to be conveyed in this branch of the dictionary, either teacher or scholar should have at command a copy of "Hart's Class-Book of Prose," or one of "Emerson's First Class Reader."

In the "Class-Book of Prose," the references are made to selections from the writings of Addison, Pope, Johnson, Blair, Junius, Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Wirt, Irving, Bancroft, Sparks, and to twenty-four other standard authors of Great Britain and America. The writers whose pieces are referred to, are the more modern of those noticed in the Class-Book, and consequently they are the more likely to construe and use words as they are now construed and applied. The earliest of these writers wrote about the end of the seventeenth century; the latest are still writing. The references commence at page 163, and continue to page 384,—the end of the Class-Book.

In "Emerson's First Class Reader," references are made to extracts from page 15 to page 160. These extracts are in prose and verse, and are selected from the works of Howitt, Chalmers, Scott, Croly, Johnson, Brougham, Daniel Webster, Everett,

Jefferson, Irving, Paulding, Cooper, Bryant, Percival, Shakspeare, Longfellow, Bird, and forty-five others, American and British. With very few exceptions, the extracts were written in the present century.

The references are inserted in brackets at the end of the definitions of those words for the use of which they furnish an illustration. The brackets include both page and line; thus, [262-18] is read 262d page, 18th line: and [71-8] is read 71st page and 8th line. When the page exceeds 160, the reference is made to "Hart's Class-Book of Prose;" when the page is less than 160, to "Emerson's First Class Reader." The first reference [262-18], which in this work, on page 18, is placed after the definition of ABHORRENCE, (the page being above 160,) is intended to convey the information that in "Hart's Class-Book of Prose," on the 262d page, and in the 18th line, an illustration of the use of the word ABHORRENCE will be found. The second reference [71-8], which is found on page 18, inserted after the word ABODE, (the page being less than 160,) refers to "Emerson's First Class Reader," 71st page and 8th line.

In counting the lines, mere headings of chapters have been omitted. When a page alone is inserted as a reference, the illustration will be found in one of the last five lines of the page; so that reference [259], found after ABET, on page 18, directs to "Hart's Class-Book of Prose," page 259, and to one of the last five lines on the page.

The various uses which these references will subserve will, in part, be made evident by a display of some of the matter referred to. Two words will be selected for this purpose; namely, INDIVIDUAL and INFLUENCE. The first is thus defined:—

INDIVIDUAL, *n.* A single being; a person [58-16] [381-21]:—*a.*, separate from others; single; one; relating to a single being. [65-8.]

The passages referred to are the following:—

[58-16.] If a polype has constructed the great submarine mountain of New Holland, the thousand tribes and myriads of *individuals* which inhabited the submarine Apennine, might as easily, far more easily, have formed that ridge.—*Universal Review.*

[381-21.] The same qualities which raised him to the ascendancy he possessed over the will of a nation, as the commander of armies and chief magistrate, caused him to be loved and respected as an *individual*.—*Sparks.*

[65-8.] Who shall frame together the skilful architecture which unites national sovereignty with state rights, *individual* security, and public prosperity?—*Daniel Webster.*

INFLUENCE is thus defined:—

INFLUENCE, *n.* Moving or directive power; effect; sway; bias (*ap. p.*—over, with, on, upon) [31] [236-4]:—*v. t.*, to act upon with directive power; to persuade; to bias. [65-25.]

The passages referred to follow:—

[31.] The *influence* of the female character is now felt and acknowledged in all the relations of life.—*Carter.*

[236-4.] His *influence* upon the literature of his age was almost unbounded.

[65-25.] Let us hope that that fear of Heaven which expels all other fear, and that regard to duty which transcends all other regard, *may influence* public men and private citizens, and lead our country still onward in her happy career.—*Daniel Webster.*

The advantages of a dictionary with illustrative quotations are by this plan put within the reach of scholars, without multiplying books or without increasing the expense of their outfit.

In the hands of those who may not desire to use the references as directed, they may render other service. It is never pretended that definitions of all the words contained in any dictionary are mas-

tered even by the most talented pupils. There must be a selection for study. In making a selection, words most often used which are least likely to be understood should be preferred; and there can be no better guide in making a judicious choice than a marked list of 3500 words which have recently been used in popular works by the masters of our literature.

These references can be made a very effective aid in teaching English composition. In many of our schools there is practiced an excellent plan of dictating a number of words to be used by pupils in conveying a knowledge of some fact, or in narrating an incident. The difficulties which beginners usually encounter in their efforts at composition, will be much lessened by selecting the simpler words which have references annexed, and requiring that the illustrations referred to be written out in full, and carefully read, before original combinations are attempted. They thus find a sentence for a model at the same time that they obtain a subject; and the efforts made to imitate the finished periods of select authors, will rapidly develop an elevation of tone and style that would otherwise be slowly, or perhaps never, acquired.

There are many words whose use and meaning can only be well conveyed by quoting a phrase or sentence containing them; and the dictionary which omits all mention of illustrations comes at least that much short of what it should. The insertion of references in this book has added but two or three pages to its size and nothing to its price. Exclusive of their consideration, the work is prepared to stand upon its merits as a help to the practical teacher or a guide to the growing writer. Those who desire to use the references can avail themselves of one more convenience, and those who do not so desire will not have one less, than is usually supplied.

VII.—MISCELLANIES.

INITIAL ABBREVIATIONS which are much used in writing and printing, are explained after the comments upon their first initial letter; for instance, A.M. is explained under A, and M.D. under M.

THE NAMES OF THE LETTERS of the English Alphabet, and the proper method of writing their plurals, are inserted in the comments upon each letter.

EXPLANATORY NOTES are inserted to give essential information which cannot be compressed to the compass of a brief definition.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS have been introduced for reasons mentioned on page 561.

THE SIGNIFICATIONS OF THE PROPER NAMES OF PERSONS have been inserted as a subject of interest. The list comprises Scriptural, Classical, German, Saxon, and other names.

In the HINTS TO SPELLERS are inserted those rules which should be found in the head as well as fixed in the habit of an English scholar. The Hints also include a complete contrast of Conservative and Websterian spellings, with a display of the excellencies and defects of both systems.

THE TRANSLATIONS OF FOREIGN TERMS AND PHRASES are sufficiently noticed on page 691.

PROVERBS AND MAXIMS have been introduced for various purposes. They will serve for texts upon which teachers can occasionally comment. They might be given as subjects for composition, or presented in the form of questions for debate. They can be used as headings for pages of penmanship; and, for the accommodation of those who may desire so to use them, they have been arranged in alphabetical order. Only such sentences as convey a truth worth knowing, or contain a sentiment worth cherishing, have received a place.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<p><i>a.</i> stands for adjective. <i>a. and pro.</i> “ “ adjective and pronoun, or adjective pronoun. <i>ad.</i> “ “ adverb. <i>ap. p.</i> “ “ appropriate preposition. <i>com.</i> “ “ comparative degree. <i>con. c.</i> “ “ conjunction copulative. <i>con. d.</i> “ “ conjunction disjunctive. <i>cor. ad.</i> “ “ corresponding adverb. <i>cor. c.</i> “ “ corresponding conjunction. <i>in.</i> “ “ interjection. <i>n.</i> “ “ noun. <i>nom.</i> “ “ nominative case. <i>obj.</i> “ “ objective case.</p>	<p><i>pl.</i> <i>pos.</i> <i>p. prf.</i> <i>p. pres.</i> <i>pp.</i> <i>pro.</i> <i>pro. or a.</i> <i>prs. t. 3</i> <i>pst. t.</i> <i>sing.</i> <i>sup.</i> <i>v. i.</i> <i>v. t.</i></p>	<p>stands for plural number. “ “ possessive case. “ “ participle perfect. “ “ participle present. “ “ preposition. “ “ pronoun. “ “ pronoun or adjective, or adjective pronoun. “ “ present tense, third person, <i>sing.</i> “ “ past or imperfect tense. “ “ singular number. “ “ superlative degree. “ “ verb intransitive. “ “ verb transitive.</p>
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SCHEME FOR REPRESENTING SOUNDS AND ACCENTS.

In the Dictionary the figures placed over letters refer to the vowels at the head of the page. The primary accent is distinguished by the acute ['], and the secondary by the grave [`], accent; thus, *con-sol'is date*. The primary accent is on *sol*, the second syllable, and the secondary is on *date*, the fourth syllable. It should be observed that each accent *points to the syllable* it distinguishes.

<p>â } ä } ã } á } è } é } i } î } ó } ô } õ } ö }</p>	<p>represents the sound of <i>a</i> as in represents the sound of <i>e</i> as in represents the sound of <i>i</i> as in represents the sound of <i>o</i> as in</p>	<p>fâte. fâr. fâll. fât. mê. mêt. pîne. pîn. nò. mòve. nôr. nôt.</p>	<p>û } ü } öï } öü } th } TH } g } j } s } z }</p>	<p>represents the sound of <i>u</i> as in represent the sounds of <i>oi</i> and <i>ou</i> as in represents the sound of <i>th</i> as in represents the sound of <i>g</i> as in represents the sound of <i>s</i> as in</p>	<p>tûbe, cûbe. tûb. bûll. öïl. pôund. thin. THIS. gone. gem (jê)m. sin. rose (rôze).</p>
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ASTERISK, REFERENCES, INFLECTIONS, ABBREVIATIONS.

* Prefixed to words the spelling of which is peculiar or difficult. When different spellings are given, the asterisk is placed beside that form which is in most extensive use. See under *Orthography*, in the INTRODUCTION.

[160 upwards] Refers to an illustration of the use of a word in “Hart’s Class-Book of Prose.”

[160 downwards] Refers to an illustration in “Emerson’s First Class Reader.” The first number inserted in brackets is the number of a page; the second is the number of the line in which the word referred to will be found. When a page alone is enclosed in brackets, the word will be

found in one of the last five lines of that page. See *Illustrations of the Use of Words*, in the INTRODUCTION.

[INFLECTIONS.] When the inflections of a verb are inserted in brackets the first word inserted is the form of the past tense and the other is that of the perfect participle. In inflections of adjectives and adverbs, the first inserted is the comparative degree, and the other is the superlative.

ABBREVIATIONS used in writing and printing are explained after the comments upon their first initial letter; for example, *N.B.* is explained under *N*, *A.B.* under *A*.

AN

AMERICAN PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

SCHEME OF THE VOWELS.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nò, nôve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, búll—ôil—pôund—thin, thîs.

A

A (â), *n.* The first letter of the alphabet is a vowel; its name is written *A*, the plural of which is *Aes*. It is much used as an abbreviation. *A.* stands for *answer*, *accepted*, and for some proper names of persons. *A.B.* stand for *Artium Baccalaureus* (*Bachelor of Arts*); *A.C.* for *ante Christum* (*before Christ*); *A.D.* for *anno Domini* (*in the year of our Lord*); *A.L.* for *anno lucis* (*in the year of light*); *A.M.* for *anno mundi* (*in the year of the world*), also for *Artium Magister* (*Master of Arts*), and for *ante meridiem* (*before noon*); and *A.U.C.* for *anno urbis conditæ* (*in the year after the building of the city [Rome]*).

A (â), *indefinite article.* One (unemphatic); any:—*prp.*, on, in, to, at; as, *a hunting, a ripening.*
Before words which begin with a vowel sound the article A is written AN.

B

ABA

A-BACK (â-bâk'), *ad.* Backwards.
AB-A-CUS (âb'â'kûs), *n.* The highest member of a column; an instrument used in calculating.

***AB-A-CI** (âb'â'sè),
AB-A-CUS-ES (âb'â'kûs-îz), } *n. pl.*

A-BAFT (â-bâft'), *ad.* From the prow or stem of a ship towards the stern.

A-BÂN-DON (â-bân'dûn), *v. t.* To give up utterly; to forsake; to desert; to quit; to relinquish; to renounce; to forswear. [193.]

A-BAN'DON-ED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, given up; corrupted in the highest degree. (*ap. p.*—*to.*)

A-BAN-DON-MENT (â-bân'dûn'mênt), *n.* The act of giving up; desertion, relinquishment. (*ap. p.*—*of.*) [95-35.] [373.]

A-BASE (â-bâsè'), *v. t.* To bring low in position, spirit, or character; to cast down, to depress; to degrade.

***A-BA'SING**, *p. prs.*

A-BASE-MENT (â-bâsè'mênt), *n.* The state of being brought low, humiliation. [372-15.]

2*

ABB

A-BASH (â-bâsh'), *v. t.* [*pr. t. 3*, *ABASHES.*] To make ashamed; to confound; to confuse.

A-BATE (â-bâte'), *v. t.* To lessen; to diminish; to destroy; to remit; to annul [229-19]:—*v. i.*, to grow less; to subside; to fail.

***A-BA'TING**, *p. prs.*

A-BATE-MENT (â-bâte'mênt), *n.* Act of abating; the sum or quantity taken away by abating; reduction, discount. (*ap. p.*—*of.*)

***AB-A-TIS** } (âb'â'tîs or 'âb-â-té'),
AB-AT-TIS } *n.* A mass of trees and branches cut and placed to impede an army.

AB-A-TIS } ('âb-â-tèèz'), *n. pl.*
AB-AT-TIS }

***AB-AT-TOIR** ('âb-â-twôr'), *n.* A slaughter-house.

***AB-BA-CY** (âb'bâ'sè), *n.* The possessions or rights of an abbot.

***AB'BA'CIES**, *n. pl.*

***AB-BESS** (âb'bés), *n.* The superior of a nunnery.

***AB'BESS'ES**, *n. pl.*

17

***AB-BEY** (âb'bè'), *n.* A monastery, a convent; a church attached to a monastery.
 ***AB-BOT** (âb'bût'), *n.* The chief officer of a monastery.
AB-BOT-SHIP (âb'bût'shîp), *n.* The office or state of an abbot.
AB-BRE-VI-ATE (âb-brè've'âte), *v. t.* To cut off in length, or to make less in bulk; to shorten; to condense; to abridge; to contract.
 ***AB-BRE-VI'A-TING**, *p. prs.*
 ***AB-BRE-VI-A-TION** (âb-brè-vè-â'shûn), *n.* The act of shortening; a contraction.
 ***AB-BRE-VI-A-TOR** (âb'brè-vè-â'tûr), *n.* One who abridges.
AB-BRE-VI-A-TURE (âb-brè've'â-tshûre), *n.* A mark used for shortening; an abridgment.
AB-DI-CATE (âb'dè'kâte), *v. t. or v. i.* To abandon; to resign.
AB-DI-CA-TING, *p. prs.*
AB-DI-CA-TION (âb-dè-kâ'shûn), *n.* Resignation, retirement.
AB-DI-CA-TIVE (âb'dè'kâ-tîv), *a.* Causing or implying an abdication.
AB-DO-MEN (âb-dò'mên or âb'dò'mên), *n.* The belly.
AB-DOM-I-NAL (âb-dòm'ênâ'l), *a.* Relating to the abdomen.
AB-DUCE (âb-dûse'), *v. t.* To draw apart; to separate.
AB-DU'CING, *p. prs.*
 ***AB-DU-CENT** (âb-dû'sênt), *a.* Pulling or drawing away:—opposed to **ADDUCENT**.
AB-DUCT (âb-dûkt'), *v. t.* To take away by force and stealth.
AB-DUC-TION (âb-dûk'shûn), *n.* A drawing away; a carrying away by stealth and force.
 ***AB-DUC-TOR** (âb-dûk'tûr), *n.* A muscle that draws a part away from the axis of the body; one guilty of abduction.
A-BE-CE-DA-RI-AN (â-bè-sè-dâ'rè-ân), *n.* A teacher or learner of the alphabet.

A-BED (â-bêd'), *ad.* In or on a bed.
AB-ER-RANCE (âb-êr'rânse),
AB-ER-RAN-CY (âb-êr'rân'sè), } *n.*
 A deviation from the right way.
AB-ER'RAN'CES, } *n. pl.*
AB-ER-RAN'CI-ES, } *n. pl.*
 ***AB-ER-RA-TION** (âb-êr-râ'shûn), *n.* Deviation from the right way; apparent alteration in the place of a star; insanity.
A-BET (â-bêt'), *v. t.* To push forward another; to encourage or aid in crime. [259.]
A-BETTING, *p. prs.*
A-BET'TED, *p. prf.*
A-BET-MENT (â-bêt'mênt), *n.* The act of abetting.
A-BET-TER } (â-bêt'tûr), *n.* One
 ***A-BET-TOR** } who incites to crime.
ABETTOR proposes a crime, an **ACCESSARY** assists in it, an **ACCOMPLICE** executes.
 ***A-BEY-ANCE** (â-bâ'ânse), *n.* A state of suspense; expectation; reversion.†
AB-HOR (âb-hôr' or âb-hôr'), *v. t.* To hate with acrimony; to detest; to loathe. [362-13.]
AB-HOR'RING, *p. prs.*
 ***AB-HOR-RED** (âb-hôrd' or âb-hôrd'), *p. prf.*
AB-HOR-RENCE (âb-hôr'rênce), *n.* Bitter hatred, detestation. (*ap. p.—of.*) [262-18.]
AB-HOR-RENT (âb-hôr'rênt), *a.* Detesting; contrary to, inconsistent with. (*ap. p.—to, from.*)
AB-HOR-RER (âb-hôr'rêr or âb-hôr'rûr), *n.* A hater, a detester.
A-BIDE (â-bîde'), *v. i.* [ABODE or ABIDED—ABODE or ABIDED.] To dwell in a place; to sojourn:—*v. t.*, to suffer; to endure; to tarry for. (*ap. p.—in, at, with.*)
A-BI'DING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, continuance, stay:—*a.*, permanent.
A-BIL-I-TY (â-bîl'lè'tè), *n.* The power to do; capacity; might; qualification.
 ***A-BIL'I-TIES**, *n. pl.* Faculties.

AB-JECT (âb'jêkt'), *a.* Mean or worthless; contemptible [183]:—*n.*, a man without hope.
AB-JECT-ED-NESS (âb-jêkt'êd'nês), *n.* The state of an abject.
AB-JEC-TION (âb-jêk'shûn), *n.* Meanness of mind; servility.
AB-JECT-LY (âb'jêkt'lè), *ad.* In an abject manner; meanly.
AB-JECT-NESS (âb'jêkt'nês), *n.* Servility, meanness, baseness.
AB-JU-RATION (âb-jû-râ'shûn), *n.* The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.
AB-JURE (âb-jûre'), *v. t.* To renounce a position upon oath.
AB-JUR'ING, *p. prs.*
 ***AB-LA-QUE-A-TION** (âb'lâ-kwè-â'shûn), *n.* The practice of opening the ground about trees.
AB-LA-TIVE (âb'lâ-tîv), *a.* That which takes away:—*n.*, the sixth case of Latin nouns.
A-BLE (â'bl), *a.* Having power of mind, body, or fortune; efficient, capable, sufficient.
 ***A-BLE-BOD-I-ED** (â-bl-bôd'êd), *a.* Strong of body, athletic.
AB-LE-GATION (âb-lè-gâ'shûn), *n.* A sending abroad upon some employment; a dismissal.
A-BLE-NESS (â'bl'nês), *n.* Ability of body; force, vigor.
AB-LEP-SY (âb'lèp'sè), *n.* Want of sight, blindness.
 ***AB-LEP'SIES**, *n. pl.*
AB-LU-ENT (âb'lû'ênt), *a.* Cleansing.
AB-LU-TION (âb-lû'shûn), *n.* The act of cleansing; washing.
A-BLY (â'blè), *ad.* With ability.
AB-NE-GA-TION (âb-nè-gâ'shûn), *n.* Denial, renunciation.
AB-NOR-MAL (âb-nôr'mâl), *a.* Irregular, against rule.
A-BOARD (â-bôrd'), *ad.* In a ship.
A-BODE (â-bôde'), *n.* Habitation; place of residence [275] [71-8]:—*p. prf.* of **ABIDE**.
A-BODE-MENT (â-bôde'mênt), *n.* A secret anticipation; a foreboding.

***A-BÔL'ISH**, *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, A-BOL-ISH-ES.*] To annul, destroy, repeal, abrogate. [198-24.]
A-BOL-ISH-A-BLE (â-bôl'ish'â-bl), *a.* That which may be abolished.
***A-BÔL'ISHMËNT**, *n.* The act of abolishing; destruction, repeal.
***AB-O-LI-TION** (âb-ô-lîsh'ûn), *n.* The act of abolishing; abrogation.
A-BOM-I-NA-BLE (â-bôm'è'nâ-bl), *a.* Hateful, detestable, odious, loathsome. (*ap. p.*—to.) [261-24.]
A-BOM-I-NA-BLE-NESS (â-bôm'è'nâ-bl'nês), *n.* Odiousness.
A-BOM-I-NA-BLY (â-bôm'è'nâ-blê), *ad.* Most hatefully, odiously.
A-BOM-I-NATE (â-bôm'è'nâte), *v. t.* To abhor, detest, hate utterly.
A-BOM'INA-TING, *p. prs.*
A-BOM-I-NA-TION (â-bôm-ô-nâ'shûn), *n.* An object of hatred; detestation; pollution.
AB-O-RIG-I-NAL (âb-ô-rîj'è'nâl), *a.* First, primitive, pristine.
***AB-O-RIG-I-NES** (âb-ô-rîj'è'nêz), *n. pl.* The earliest inhabitants of a country; autochthones.
A-BOR-TION (â-bôr'shûn), *n.* An untimely birth, miscarriage.
A-BOR-TIVE (â-bôr'tîv), *a.* Bearing before the due time, bringing forth nothing; untimely, premature, immature.
A-BOR-TIVE-LY (â-bôr'tîv'lê), *ad.* Immaturely, prematurely.
***A-BÔÛND'**, *v. i.* To have or be in great plenty; to be prevalent. (*ap. p.*—in, with.)
***A-BÔÛT'**, *prp.* Surrounding, near to; relating to; engaged in:—*ad.*, circularly, nearly; the longest way, in opposition to the short, straight way.
A-BOVE (â-bûv'), *prp.* Higher in place, rank, power, or excellence; beyond:—*ad.*, overhead; in the regions of heaven:—*a.*, former, aforesaid; as, *above* remarks; higher; as, the world *above*.

A-BOVE-BOARD (â-bûv'bôrd), *ad.* In open sight; without artifice or trick; patent.
A-BOVE-CITED (â-bûv'sî'têd), *a.* Cited before.
A-BOVE-GROUND (â-bûv'grôund), *ad.* An expression used to signify that a man is alive; unburied.
AB-RA-CA-DAB-RA (âb'râ-kâ-dâb'râ), *n.* A superstitious charm against agues; jargon.
***A-BRÂDE'**, *v. t.* To rub off, wear away.
***A-BRÂ'DING**, *p. prs.*
***A-BRA-SION** (â-brâ'zhûn), *n.* Rubbing off; that which is rubbed off. [*side.*]
A-BREAST (â-brêst'), *ad.* Side by side.
A-BRIDGE (â-brîdjê'), *v. t.* To make shorter in words; to contract, deprive of, condense, curtail. (*ap. p.*—of, from.)
A-BRIDG-ING (â-brîdj'îng), *p. prs.*
A-BRIDG-ER (â-brîdj'ûr), *n.* One who condenses or abbreviates.
A-BRIDGE-MENT } (â-brîdjê'mênt),
***A-BRIDG-MENT** } *n.* The contraction of a larger work into a small compass; an epitome; a compend, digest; a summary, syllabus, synopsis, abstract; a reduction or restriction.
***A-BROACH** (â-brôtsh'), *ad.* In a posture for fluid to run out.
A-BROAD (â-brâwd'), *ad.* In another country; without; widely.
***AB'RÔGÂTE**, *v. t.* To repeal, annul, revoke, rescind.
***AB'RÔGÂ-TING**, *p. prs.*
AB-RO-GA-TION (âb-rô-gâ'shûn), *n.* The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law; nullification.
***AB-RÛPT'**, *a.* Steep, craggy; sudden, unceremonious. †
AB-RUP-TION (âb-rûp'shûn), *n.* Violent and sudden separation.
AB-RUPT-LY (âb-rûpt'lê), *ad.* Hastily; without the due forms of preparation; suddenly.

***AB-RÛPT'NESS**, *n.* A sudden manner; steepness. [346-24.]
***AB-SCËSS** (âb'sês), *n.* A morbid cavity in the body; a purulent tumor.
AB-SCËSS-ES (âb'sês'îz), *n. pl.*
***AB-SCIND** (âb-sînd'), *v. t.* To cut off.
***AB-SCIS-SION** (âb-sîzh'ûn), *n.* The act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.
AB-SCOND (âb-skônd'), *v. i.* To hide one's self, retire, decamp.
AB-SCOND-ER (âb-skônd'êr), *n.* One who decamps.
***AB-SENCE** (âb'sênsê), *n.* The state of being absent, inattention.
***AB'SËNT**, *a.* Not present; inattentive. (*ap. p.*—from.)
***AB'SËNT'**, *v. t.* To withdraw; to keep away. (*ap. p.*—from.)
***AB'SËN-TËT'**, *n.* One absent from his station or country.
AB-SEN-TEE-ISM (âb-sên-têé'îzm), *n.* The practice of being away.
***AB'SÔLÛTE**, *a.* Complete, not limited; unconditional, not relative; arbitrary, positive. [27-2.] [334-26.]
AB-SO-LUTE-LY (âb'sô'lûte-lê), *ad.* Completely, positively, unconditionally. [67-20.] [194.]
***AB'SÔLÛTE-NESS**, *n.* Completeness; despotism.
AB-SO-LU-TION (âb-sô-lû'shûn), *n.* Acquittal; remission of sins.
***AB-SO-LU-TO-RY** (âb-sôl'û'tûr-ê), *a.* That which absolves.
AB-SOLVE (âb-zôlv'), *v. t.* To clear, acquit; to pronounce a sin remitted; to free from.
AB-SOLV-ING (âb-zôlv'îng), *p. prs.*
***AB'SÔNÂNT**, *a.* Contrary to reason.
***AB-SÔRB'**, *v. t.* To swallow or suck up; to imbibe. [37-24.] †
***AB-SÔRBËNT**, *n.* A substance or organ that sucks up humors:—*a.*, having the power or office to suck up.
***AB-SÔRPT'**, *p. prf.* of ABSORBED.

- AB-SORP-TION** (âb-sôrp'shûn), *n.* ***AB-STRAC-TION** (âb-strâk'shûn), *n.* The act of swallowing or sucking up.
- AB-STAIN** (âb-stâne'), *v. i.* To forbear; to deny one's self any gratification; to refrain from. (*ap. p.*—from.)
- AB-STE-MI-OUS** (âb-stê'mê'ûs), *a.* Temperate, abstinent, sober.
- AB-STE-MI-OUS-LY** (âb-stê'mê'ûs-lê), *ad.* Temperately, soberly.
- ***AB-STE-MI-OUS-NESS** (âb-stê'mê'ûs-nês), *n.* The quality of being abstemious; self-denial.
- AB-STERGE** (âb-stêrjê'), *v. t.* To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.
- ***AB-STER'GING**, *p. prs.*
- AB-STER-GENT** (âb-stêr'jênt), *a.* Having a cleansing quality:—*n.*, a medicine that cleanses ulcers, &c.
- ***AB-STÊRSE**, *v. t.* To cleanse, purify.
- ***AB-STÊR'SING**, *p. prs.*
- ***AB-STER-SION** (âb-stêr'shûn), *n.* The act of cleansing.
- AB-STER-SIVE** (âb-stêr'siv), *a.* Cleansing, abstergent.
- ***AB-STI-NENCE** (âb'stê'nênsê), *n.* Forbearance of any thing; fasting. (*ap. p.*—from.) [285–17.]
- AB-STI-NENT** (âb'stê'nênt), *a.* That uses abstinence; abstemious.
- AB-STRACT** (âb'strâkt), *n.* A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater; an epitome, digest, abridgment:—*a.*, withdrawn from objects; abstract; separate. [296–5.]
- AB-STRACT** (âb'strâkt'), *v. t.* To separate; to reduce to an epitome; to take from. [158–37.]
- AB-STRACT-ED-LY** (âb'strâkt'êd'lê), *ad.* Separately from all contingent circumstances; by itself, simply. [314–26.]
- AB-STRACT-ED-NESS** (âb'strâkt'êd'nês), *n.* The state of being abstracted.
- AB-STRACT-ER** (âb'strâkt'êr), *n.* One who abstracts.
- ***AB-STRAC-TION** (âb-strâk'shûn), *n.* The act of abstracting, separation; absence of mind. [35–2.]
- AB-STRACT-IVE** (âb-strâkt'iv), *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.
- AB-STRAC-TIVE-LY** (âb-strâkt'iv'lê), *ad.* In an abstractive manner.
- AB-STRACT-LY** (âb-strâkt'lê), *ad.* In an abstract manner.
- AB-STRACT-NESS** (âb-strâkt'nês), *n.* A separate state.
- ***AB-STRÛSE**, *a.* Hidden, difficult, obscure. [140–8.] [227–8.]
- AB-STRUSE-LY** (âb-strûse'lê), *ad.* Obscurely, not plainly.
- ***AB-STRÛSE'NESS**, *n.* Difficulty, obscurity.
- ***AB-SÛRD**, *a.* Contrary to acknowledged truth; irrational, impossible, inconsistent. [203–24.]
- AB-SURD-I-TY** (âb-sûrd'êtê), *n.* That which is absurd; folly; the quality of being absurd.†
- ***AB-SURD'ITIES**, *n. pl.*
- AB-SURD-LY** (âb-sûrd'lê), *ad.* Unreasonably, foolishly.
- ***AB-SÛRD'NESS**, *n.* The quality of being absurd; impropriety.
- AB-SUN-DANCE** (â-bûn'dânse), *n.* Plenty, great numbers, exuberance; more than enough.
- ***AB-BÛN'DANT**, *a.* Plentiful, exuberant, ample.
- ***AB-BUN-DANT-LY** (â-bûn'dânt'lê), *ad.* In plenty; amply, liberally.
- ***AB-BÛSE**, *n.* The ill use of any thing; rude reproach; contumely.†
- AB-BUSE** (â-bûze'), *v. t.* To make an ill use of; to impose upon; to revile.
- ***AB-BU'SING**, *p. prs.*
- AB-BU-SER** (â-bû'zûr), *n.* One who abuses; a reviler.
- AB-BU-SIVE** (â-bû'siv), *a.* Practising or containing abuse; reproachful.
- AB-BU-SIVE-LY** (â-bû'siv'lê), *ad.*
- Improperly, reproachfully, injuriously.
- ***AB-BÛ'SIVE'NESS**, *n.* The quality of being abusive.
- ***AB-BÛT**, *v. i.* To border upon; to end at. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.)
- AB-BUT'ING**, *p. prs.*
- AB-BUT'ED**, *p. prf.*
- ***AB-BÛT'MÊNT**, *n.* That which borders upon another; a column of masonry supporting a bridge.
- ***AB-BÛSM** (â-bîzm'), } A gulf; a
- ***AB-BÛSS** (â-bîs'), } depth without bottom. [121–23.]
- ***AB-BÛSS-ES** (â-bîs'îz), *n. pl.*
- ***AB-CA-CI-A** (â-kâ'shê'â), *n.* A drug brought from Egypt; a shrub.
- AB-CA-CI-AS** (â-kâ'shê'âs), } *n. pl.*
- ***AB-CA-CI-Æ** (â-kâ'shê'â), } *n. pl.*
- AB-CA-DE-MI-AN** (âk-â-dê'mê'ân), *n.* A scholar of an academy.
- AB-CA-DEM-IC** (âk-â-dêm'ik), *n.*
- AB-CA-DEM-I-CAL** (âk-â-dêm'êkâl), *a.* Belonging to an academy.
- AB-CA-DEM-IC** (âk-â-dêm'ik), } *n.*
- AB-CAD-E-MIST** (â-kâd'ê-mîst), } A member of an academy or university; an academic philosopher.
- ***AB-CA-DE-MI-CIAN** (âk-â-dê-mîsh'ân), *n.* The member of an academy.
- AB-CAD-E-MY** (â-kâd'ê'mê), *n.* An assembly or society of men uniting for the promotion of some science or art; the place where sciences are taught; the school of Plato.
- ***AB-CAD-E-MIES** (â-kâd'ê'mîz), *n. pl.*
- AB-CAN-THUS** (â-kân'thûs), *n.* The herb bear's foot; a spiny shrub.
- ***AB-CAN-THUS-ES** (â-kân'thûs-îz), } *n. pl.*
- ***AB-CAN-THI** (â-kân'thî), } *n. pl.*
- AB-CAT-A-LEC-TIC** (â-kât-â-lêk'tîk), *n.* A verse which has the complete number of syllables; complete.
- ***AB-CEDE** (âk-sêde'), *v. i.* To bo

- AC-COM-PLISH-ER (ák-kóm'plish'úr), *n.* One who accomplishes.
- *AC-COM-PLISH-MENT (ák-kóm'plish'mént), *n.* Completion, perfection; embellishment, elegance. [19-34.]
- AC-CORD (ák-kórd'), *v. t.* To make agree; to adjust (*ap. p.*—to):—*v. i.*, to agree; to suit with (*ap. p.*—with) [122-33] [254-16]:—*n.*, a compact, an agreement; concurrence, harmony.
- *AC-CORD-ANCE (ák-kórd'ânse), *n.* Agreement with a person; conformity to a thing. (*ap. p.*—with.)
- AC-CORD-ANT (ák-kórd'ánt), *a.* Willing, consonant, corresponding.
- AC-CORD-ING-LY (ák-kórd'ing'lè), *ad.* Agreeably, conformably.
- AC-CORD-ING To (ák-kórd'ing tò), *prp.* Agreeably; in regard to.
- *AC-COR-DI-ON (ák-kór'dè-ôn), *n.* A small musical instrument.
- AC-COST (ák-kóst'), *v. t.* To address; to salute. [101-19.]
- AC-COST-A-BLE (ák-kóst'á'bl), *a.* Easy of access; familiar.
- AC-COUNT (ák-kóunt'), *n.* A computation; a bill; advantage; sake; reason; a narrative, explanation (*ap. p.*—for a person; of a thing):—*v. t.*, to esteem, reckon, compute [64-13]:—*v. i.*, to give an account. (*ap. p.*—to.)†
- AC-COUNT-A-BIL-I-TY (ák-kóunt'á'bil'itè-tè), *n.* Responsibility, accountability.
- AC-COUNT-A-BLE (ák-kóunt'á'bl), *a.* Liable to be called to an account; responsible. (*ap. p.*—to a person; for a thing.)
- AC-COUNT-A-BLE-NESS (ák-kóunt'á'bl'nès), *n.* Responsibility, accountability.
- AC-COUNT-ANT (ák-kóunt'ánt), *n.* A man skilled in accounts.
- *AC-COUP-LE (ák-kúp'pl'), *v. t.* To join; to link together.
- AC-COUP-LING, *p. prs.*
- AC-COU-TRE (ák-kódt'úr), *v. t.* To dress; to equip; to furnish.
- *AC-COU-TRING, *p. prs.*
- AC-COU-TRE-MENT (ák-kódt'úr'mént), *n.* Dress, equipage, trappings.
- *AC-CRED-IT (ák-kréd'ít), *v. t.* To give or procure credit to.
- AC-CRED-I-TED (ák-kréd'ít'éd), *p. prf.* Of allowed reputation; intrusted, confided in.
- *AC-CRE-TION (ák-krè'shûn), *n.* The act of growing to another.
- AC-CRE-TIVE (ák-krè'tív), *a.* Growing.
- AC-CROACH (ák-kròtsh'), *v. t.* [*pr. s. 3, ACCROACHES.*] To draw to one gradually; to gripe.
- AC-CRUE (ák-kròd'), *v. i.* To be added to, to be produced, or arise as profits.
- *AC-CRU-ING, *p. prs.*
- AC-CU-BA-TION (ák-kù'bá'shûn), *n.* A reclining at meals.
- AC-CU-MU-LATE (ák-kù'mù'láte), *v. t.* To heap up; to increase [86-21.] [220-20.]
- AC-CU'MU-LATING, *p. prs.*
- AC-CU-MU-LATE (ák-kù'mù'lt), *a.* Heaped up; collected.
- AC-CU-MU-LA-TION (ák-kù'mù'lá'tiôn), *n.* The act of accumulating. [50-5.] [248-5.]
- AC-CU-MU-LA-TIVE (ák-kù'mù'lá'tív), *a.* That which accumulates.
- AC-CU-MU-LA-TOR (ák-kù'mù'lá'túr), *n.* One who accumulates.
- *AC-CU-RA-CY (ák-kù'rá-sè), *n.* Exactness, nicety, correctness.
- AC-CU-RA-CIES, *n. pl.*
- AC-CU-RATE (ák-kù'rit), *a.* Exact, correct, precise. [198-16.]
- AC-CU-RATE-LY (ák-kù'rit'lè), *ad.* Exactly, without error.
- AC-CU-RATE-NESS (ák-kù'rit'nès), *n.* Exactness, accuracy.
- AC-CURSE (ák-kùrse'), *v. t.* To doom to misery; to curse.
- AC-CUR-SING, *p. prs.*
- AC-CURS-ED (ák-kùrs'éd or ák-kùrst'), *p. prf.* Cursed:—*a.*, execrable, doomed.
- AC-CU-SA-BLE (ák-kù'zá'bl), *a.* Blamable, culpable.
- AC-CU-SA-TION (ák-kù'zá'shûn), *n.* The act of accusing; a charge.
- AC-CU-SA-TIVE (ák-kù'zá'tív), *a.* The fourth case of Latin nouns; objective; accusatory.
- AC-CU-SA-TOR-Y (ák-kù'zá'túr-rè), *a.* Containing an accusation.
- AC-CUSE (ák-kúze'), *v. t.* To charge with a crime; to blame or censure; to impeach. [283.]
- AC-CU-SING, *p. prs.*
- AC-CU-SER (ák-kù'zúr), *n.* One who brings a charge against another. [275-13.]
- AC-CUS-TOM (ák-kùs'tùm), *v. t.* To habituate, inure. [137-14.] [349-1.]
- AC-CUS-TOM-A-RI-LY (ák-kùs'tùm'á'rè'lè), *ad.* In a customary manner.
- AC-CUS-TOM-A-RY (ák-kùs'tùm'á'rè), *a.* Usual, practised.
- ACE (áse), *n.* A unit on cards or dice; a small quantity.
- A-CEPH-A-LOUS (á-sèf'á'lús), *a.* Without a head.
- *A-CER-BI-TY (á-sèr'bè'tè), *n.* A rough, sour taste; sharpness of temper.
- A-CER-BI-TIES, *n. pl.*
- *A-CES-CENT, (á-sès'sènt), *a.* Tending to sourness.
- ACE-TATE (ás'táte), *n.* A chemical salt formed by acetic acid uniting with a salifiable base.
- ACE-TIC (á-sèt'ik), *a.* Having the qualities of vinegar.
- ACE-TOUS (á-sèt'ús), *a.* Sour, acetic.
- ACHE (áke), *n.* A continued pain:—*v. i.*, to be in pain.
- *A-CHING (á'king), *p. prs.*
- A-CHIEV-A-BLE (át-tshèév'á'bl), *a.* Practicable, feasible.
- A-CHIEV-ANCE (át-tshèév'ânse), *n.* Performance, achievement.

- *A-CHIEVE (â-t-tshêév'), *v. t.* To perform; to finish; to gain.†
A-CHIEV-ING, *p. prs.*
A-CHIEVE-MENT (â-t-tshêév'mênt), *n.* A performance, an action; an escutcheon. [128-26.]
A-CHIEV-ER (â-t-tshêév'ûr), *n.* One who achieves or performs.
ACH-RO-MAT-IC ('âk-rô-mât'ik), *a.* Preventing the effect of colors.
A-CID (âs'sid), *a.* Sour, sharp to the taste:—*n.*, a sour substance.
A-CID-I-FY (â-sid'è'fl), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, ACIDIFIES.] To convert into acid.
A-CID'I-FI-ED, *p. prf.*
*A-CID-I-TY (â-sid'è'tè), *n.* Sourness, sharpness to the taste.
A-CID-NESS (âs'sid'nês), *n.* The quality of being acid; acidity.
*A-CID-U-LÊ (â-sid'jû'lè), *n. pl.* Medicinal springs impregnated with acid.
A-CID-U-LATE (â-sid'jû'lâte), *v. t.* To tinge with acid.
A-CID-U-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
A-CID-U-LOUS (â-sid'jû'lûs), *a.* Sourish, slightly acid.
AC-KNOW-EDGE (âk-nôl'lêdje), *v. t.* To confess, to own to, to avow.
AC-KNOW-ED'G-ING, *p. prs.*
AC-KNOW-EDGE-MENT } (âk-nôl'
*AC-KNOW-EDG-MENT } lêdje-
mênt), *n.* Confession of a fault, or of a benefit received; concession; gratitude; recognition.
AC-ME (âk'mè), *n.* The summit; the highest point.
A-COL-O-THIST (â-kôl'lô'wîst), } *n.*
A-CO-LYTE (âk'ô-lite), }
A servitor in the Church of Rome.
AC-O-NITE (âk'ô'nîte), *n.* The herb wolf's bane; poison.
A-CORN (â'kôrn), *n.* The seed or fruit of the oak.
A-COUS-TIC (â-kôû'stik), *a.* Relating to sound or hearing.
*A-COUS-TICS (â-kôû'stik), *n. pl.* The theory of sounds; medicines to help the hearing.
- AC-QUAINT (âk-kwânt'), *v. t.* To make familiar with; to inform. (*ap. p.*—with.)
*AC-QUAINT-ANCE (âk-kwânt'-ânse), *n.* Familiarity; knowledge; the person with whom we are acquainted. (*ap. p.*—with.) [222-12.]
AC-QUEST (âk-kwêst'), *n.* An acquisition.
*AC-QUI-ESCE ('âk-kwê-ê's'), *v. i.* To rest in; to remain satisfied; to comply; to agree. (*ap. p.*—in.) [238-9.]
*AC-QUI-ES-CING, *p. prs.*
*AC-QUI-ES-CENCE ('âk-kwê-ê's-sêns), *n.* Compliance; content; submission. [334-26.]
AC-QUI-ES-CENT ('âk-kwê-ê's'sênt), *a.* Easy; submitting.
AC-QUI-RABLE (âk-kwi'râ'bl), *a.* Attainable.
AC-QUIRE (âk-kwire'), *v. t.* To gain by labor or power; to obtain; to attain. [52.] [274-21.]
AC-QUI-RING, *p. prs.*
AC-QUI-RER (âk-kwi'rûr), *n.* One who acquires or gains.
AC-QUIRE-MENT (âk-kwire'mênt), *n.* Attainment, gain. [36-4.]
AC-QUI-SI-TION (âk-kwê-zîsh'ûn), *n.* The thing gained; acquirement; the act of acquiring. [82-2.]
AC-QUIS-I-TIVE (âk-kwîz'è'tiv), *a.* That which is acquired.
AC-QUIS-I-TIVE-NESS (âk-kwîz'è-tiv'nês), *n.* The love of acquiring property.
AC-QUIT (âk-kwit'), *v. t.* To set free; to clear; to absolve. [*ap. p.*—of.] [350-15.]
*AC-QUITTING, *p. prs.*
*AC-QUITTED, *p. prf.*
AC-QUIT-MENT (âk-kwit'mênt), *n.* The state of being acquitted.
*AC-QUIT-TAL (âk-kwit'tâl), *n.* Deliverance, discharge.
AC-QUIT-TANCE (âk-kwit'tânse), *n.* The act of discharging from a debt.
- *A-CRE (â'kûr), *n.* A quantity of land containing 160 square rods.
AC-RID (âk'rid), *a.* Of a hot biting taste; pungent; bitter.
AC-RI-MO-NI-OUS ('âk-rè-mô'nè'ûs) *a.* Sharp; corrosive; severe.
*AC-RI-MON-Y (âk'rè'mûn-nè), *n.* Sharpness; severity; bitterness.
AC-RI-MON-IES, *n. pl.*
AC-RI-TUDE (âk'rè'tûde), *n.* An acid taste.
AC-RO-BAT (âk'rô'bât), *n.* One who practices ground and lofty tumbling; a rope-dancer.
AC-RO-SPIRE (âk'rô'spire), *n.* A sprout from the end of seeds.
A-CROSS (â-krôs'), *ad.* Athwart, transversely.
A-CROSS-TIC (â-krôs'tik), *n.* A poem in which the first letters of the lines make up some name.
ACT (âkt), *n.* A deed, exploit; part of a play; a statute:—*v. i.*, to be in action:—*v. t.*, to perform; to imitate; to feign.
AC-TION (âk'shûn), *n.* A state of acting; a deed; operation; gesttication; a battle; a lawsuit.
AC-TION-A-BLE (âk'shûn-â-bl), *a.* Admitting of legal action.
AC-TIVE (âk'tiv), *a.* Busy; agile, quick; noting the voice of verbs in which an agent is nominative.
AC-TIVE-LY (âk'tiv'lè), *ad.* Busily, nimbly.
AC-TIVE-NESS (âk'tiv'nês), *n.* Quickness, nimbleness.
AC-TIV-I-TY (âk'tiv'vètè), *n.* The quality of being active.
AC-TOR (âk'tûr), *n.* He that performs any thing; a stage-player.
AC-TRESS (âk'três), *n.* A woman that plays on the stage.
AC-TRESS-ES, *n. pl.*
AC-TU-AL (âk'tshû'âl), *a.* Really in act; positive; true. [159.]
AC-TU-AL-I-TY (âk'tshû-âl'lètè), *n.* The state of being actual.
AC-TU-AL-LY (âk'tshû-âl-lè), *ad.* In act; really; in fact.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pln—nò, mòve,

- AC-TU-A-RY (ák'tshù'á-rè), *n.* A register or clerk of a society.
- *AC-TU-A-RIES, *n. pl.*
- AC-TU-ATE (ák'tshù'áte), *v. t.* To put into action; to induce. [179.]
- AC-TU-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- A-CU-LE-ATE (â-kù'lè't), *a.* Having a point; prickly.
- *A-CU-MEN (â-kù'mén), *n.* A sharp point; *figuratively*, quickness of intellect, discernment.
- *A-CU-MI-NATE (â-kù'mè'náte), *v. i.* To rise to a point.
- A-CU'MI'NA-TING, *p. prs.*
- A-CU-MI-NATE (â-kù'mè'nít), *a.* Sharp-pointed.
- A-CU-MI-NA-TION (â-kù-mè-ná'shún), *n.* A sharp point.
- A-CUTE (â-kù'tè'), *a.* Sharp, keen; ingenious; noting an angle less than 90°.
- A-CUTE-LY (â-kù'tè'lè), *ad.* In an acute manner; sharply, keenly.
- A-CUTE-NESS (â-kù'tè'nés), *n.* State of being acute; quickness of intellect; sharpness.
- *AD-AGE (ád'je), *n.* A proverb; a maxim; an aphorism.
- *AD'ÁMÁNT, *n.* The diamond; the loadstone.
- *AD-Á-MÁN-TÈ'ÁN, *a.* Hard as adamant.
- AD-A-MAN-TINE (ád-á-mán'tín), *a.* Made of or like adamant; hard.
- *AD-ÁPT', *v. i.* To fit; to suit; to proportion. (*ap. p.*—to.) [63-23.]
- *AD-ÁPT-A-BIL-I-TY (ád-áp-t-â-bíl'-è-tè), *n.* Capacity for adaptation.
- AD-AP-TA-TION (ád-áp-tá'shún), *n.* The act of fitting; fitness.
- A-DAP-TION (â-dáp'shún), *n.* The act of fitting; adaptation.
- *ADD, *v. t.* To join to; to increase; to annex. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- AD-DER (ád'dúr), *n.* A serpent, a poisonous reptile, a viper.
- *AD-DI-BIL-I-TY (ád-dè-bíl'lè'tè), *n.* The possibility of being added.
- AD-DI-BLE (ád'dè'bl), *a.* Possible to be added.
- AD-DICE (ád'dís), *n.* See ADZE.
- AD-DICT (ád-díkt'), *v. t.* To devote; to dedicate. [301-4.]
- AD-DICT-ED-NESS (ád-díkt'éd'nés), *n.* The state of being addicted.
- *AD-DIC-TION (ád-díkt'shún), *n.* The state of being devoted; habit.
- *AD-DÍT'ÁMÉNT, *n.* Addition; the thing added.
- AD-DI-TION (ád-dísh'ún), *n.* The act of adding; the thing added; a fundamental rule of arithmetic.
- AD-DI-TION-AL (ád-dísh'ún'ál), *a.* That which is added.
- AD-DI-TO-RY (ád'dè'túr-rè), *a.* Having power to add.
- AD-DLE (ád'dl), *a.* Barren, empty:—*v. t.*, to make barren; to corrupt. [338-1.]
- AD'DLING, *p. prs.*
- *AD-DRÉSS', *n.* Verbal application; courtship; skill; dexterity; direction of a letter; an oration; a memorial; the name, title, and locality of a person [53-1] [280-9]:—*v. t.*, to prepare for; to apply to; to accost; to direct; to court. (*ap. p.*—to.) [368.]
- AD-DRESS'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- *AD-DRESS-ER (ád-drés'súr), *n.* The person who addresses.
- AD-DUCE (ád-dúse'), *v. t.* To bring forward; to allege. [103-8.] [382.]
- *AD-DU-CING, *p. prs.*
- AD-DU-CENT (ád-dú'sènt), *a.* A word applied to those muscles that draw together the parts of the body.
- AD-DU-CI-BLE (ád-dú'sè'bl), *a.* That may be adduced.
- A-DEMP-TION (â-dèm'shún), *n.* A taking away; privation.
- *AD-DÉPT', *n.* One skilled in his art [113]:—*a.*, skilful, thorough.
- AD-É-QUA-CY. See ADEQUATENESS.
- AD-E-QUATE (ád'è'kwít), *a.* Equal; proportionate; sufficient; competent. (*ap. p.*—to.) [258-3.]
- AD-E-QUATE-LY (ád'è'kwít'lè), *ad.* Sufficiently, proportionately.
- AD-E-QUA-CY (ád'è'kwá-sè), }
AD-E-QUATE-NESS (ád'è'kwít-nés) }
n. The state of being adequate.
- *AD-HÈRE', *v. i.* To stick to; to remain firmly fixed. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- *AD-HE-RING, *p. prs.*
- AD-HE-RENCE (ád-hè'rènsè), }
*AD-HE-REN-CY (ád-hè'rén'sè), }
n. Attachment, tenacity, fidelity.
- *AD-HÈ'RÉNT, *n.* A follower; a partisan:—*a.*, sticking to; united with.
- AD-HE-RER (ád-hè'rúr), *n.* One that adheres; an adherent.
- AD-HE-SION (ád-hè'zhún), *n.* The act or state of sticking to something. [ing, tenacious.]
- AD-HE-SIVE (ád-hè'sív), *a.* Stick-
- AD-HE-SIVE-NESS (ád-hè'sív'nés), *n.* Stickiness, tenacity; a propensity to form permanent attachments. [Application; use.]
- AD-HI-BI-TION (ád-hè'blsh'ún), *n.*
- *A-DIEU (â-dù'), *n.* A farewell; a commendation to the care of God:—*ad.*, farewell.
- A-DIEUX (â-dúze'), *n. pl.*
- *AD-I-PO-CERE (ád'è-pò-sèèr), *n.* A waxy substance formed by the decomposition of animal bodies buried in moist places.
- *AD-I-POSE (ád'è'pòse), *a.* Fat.
- *AD'IT, *n.* A passage under ground.
- AD-JA-CEN-CY (ád-já'sèn'sè), *n.* The state of lying close to another thing.
- *AD-JA-CENT (ád-já'sènt), *a.* Lying close, bordering upon. (*ap. p.*—to.) [81-1.]
- *AD-JECT (ád-jèkt'), *v. t.* To add to; to put to.
- *AD-JEC-TI-TIOUS (ád-jèkt'ísh'ús) *a.* Added, thrown in.
- AD-JEC-TIVE (ád-jèkt'ív), *n.* A word added to a noun to signify some quality or circumstance.
- AD-JEC-TIVE-LY (ád-jèkt'ív'lè), *ad.* After the manner of an adjective.
- *AD-JÓIN', *v. t.* To join to; to unite to:—*v. i.*, to be contiguous to.

- *AD-JOURN (âd-jûrn'), *v. t.* To put off to another day; to pro-
 rogue; to defer. (*ap. p.—to.*)
 [257-7.]
- AD-JOURN-MENT (âd-jûrn'mênt),
n. Putting off till another time;
 intermission.
- AD-JUDGE (âd-jûdje'), *v. t.* To
 give; to decrease; to sentence.
 (*ap. p.—to.*)
- *AD-JUDGE'ING, *p. prs.*
- AD-JU-DI-CA-TION (âd-jû-dê-kâ-
 shûn), *n.* The act of granting
 something to a litigant.
- AD-JU-DI-CATE (âd-jû-dê-kâte), *v. t.*
 To adjudge.
- AD-JU'DI'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *AD-JUNCT (âd-jûngkt), *n.* Some-
 thing adherent or united to an-
 other:—*a.*, immediately joined.
- AD-JUNC-TION (âd-jûngk'shûn), *n.*
 The act of adjoining.
- AD-JUNCT-IVE (âd-jûngkt'iv), *n.*
 He that joins; that which is
 joined:—*a.*, having the quality
 of joining.
- AD-JU-RA-TION (âd-jû-râ'shûn), *n.*
 The act of proposing an oath to
 another; a solemn charge.
- *AD-JURE', *v. t.* To impose an oath
 upon another, prescribing the
 *AD-JU'RING, *p. prs.* [form.]
- *AD-JUST', *v. t.* To regulate; to
 put in order; to accommodate.
 (*ap. p.—to.*) [294-9.]
- *AD-JUST'MENT, *n.* Regulation;
 settlement; disposition.
- AD-JU-TAN-CY (âd-jû-tân-sê), *n.*
 The military office of an adjutant.
- *AD-JU'TAN-CIES, *n. pl.*
- *AD-JU'TANT, *n.* A petty officer,
 whose duty is to assist the ma-
 jor by distributing pay and
 overseeing punishment.
- *AD-JU-TOR-Y (âd-jû-tûr-rê), *a.*
 That which helps.
- *AD-JU'VANT, *a.* Helping, useful.
- AD-MEAS-URE-MENT (âd-mêzh'ûre-
 mênt), *n.* The act of measuring
 according to rule; dimension.
- AD-MEN-SU-RA-TION (âd'mên-shû-
 râ'shûn), *n.* The act of measur-
 ing to each his part.
- AD-MIN-IS-TER (âd-mîn'nls'tûr),
v. t. To serve; to manage; to
 dispense; to supply:—*v. i.*, to
 perform the office of an adminis-
 trator. [64-5.]
- *AD-MÏN-IS-TÈ'RÏ-ÂL, *a.* Rela-
 tive to administration.
- AD-MIN-IS-TRA-BLE (âd-mîn'nls-
 trà'bl), *a.* Capable of adminis-
 tration.
- AD-MIN-IS-TRA-TION (âd'mîn-nls-
 trà'shûn), *n.* The act of adminis-
 tering; the executive part of
 government; those to whom the
 care of public affairs is com-
 mitted. [63-22.] [280-1.]
- AD-MIN-IS-TRA-TIVE (âd-mîn'nls-
 trà'tiv), *a.* That which ad-
 ministrates.
- AD-MIN-IS-TRA-TOR (âd'mîn-nls-
 trà'tûr), *n.* He who manages
 the affairs of a man dying intes-
 tate; he who conducts the gov-
 ernment.
- AD-MIN-IS-TRA-TOR-SHIP (âd'mîn-
 nls-trâ'tûr'shîp), *n.* The office
 of an administrator.
- AD-MIN-IS-TRA-TRIX (âd'mîn-nls-
 trà'trîks), *n.* She who administers.
- *AD-MÏN-IS-TRA'TRÏX'ES, *n. pl.*
- AD-MI-RA-BLE (âd'mê'râ-bl), *a.*
 Worthy of admiration; wonder-
 ful; excellent.
- AD-MI-RA-BLE-NESS (âd'mê'râ-bl-
 nês), *n.* The quality or state
 of being admirable.
- AD-MI-RA-BLY (âd'mê'râ-blê), *ad.*
 In an admirable manner.
- AD-MI-RAL (âd'mê'râl), *n.* The
 chief commander of a fleet.
 [279-10.]
- AD-MI-RAL-SHIP (âd'mê'râl-shîp),
n. The office or skill of an admiral.
- AD-MI-RAL-TY (âd'mê'râl-tê), *n.*
 The power or officers appointed
 to administer naval affairs.
- AD-MI-RATION (âd-mê-râ'shûn),
n. Wonder; the act of admiri-
 ring; astonishment. [65-31.]
- *AD-MÏRE', *v. t.* To regard with
 wonder or love. [57-17.] [231-7.]
- AD-MÏRING, *p. prs.*
- AD-MÏ-RER (âd-mî'rûr), *n.* One
 who regards with admiration.
- AD-MÏ-RING-LY (âd-mî'ring'lê), *ad.*
 With admiration.
- AD-MIS-SI-BIL-I-TY (âd'mîs-sê-blî-
 ê-tê), *n.* The state of being ad-
 missible.
- *AD-MIS-SI-BLE (âd-mîs'sê'bl), *a.*
 That which may be admitted.
- AD-MIS-SI-BLY (âd-mîs'sê'blê), *ad.*
 So as to be admitted.
- AD-MIS-SION (âd-mîsh'ûn), *n.* The
 act of admitting; the power of
 entering; access; admittance.
 (*ap. p.—[access] to; [entrance]*
into.)
- *AD-MÏT', *v. t.* To suffer to enter;
 to allow an argument or posi-
 tion; to grant (*ap. p.—of.*)
- *AD-MÏT'TING, *p. prs.* [71-28.]
- *AD-MÏT'TAGE, *p. prf.*
- *AD-MIT-TANCE (âd-mît'tânse), *n.*
 The act of admitting; admission.
- AD-MIX (âd-mîks'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3,*
ADMIXES.] To mingle with
 something else; to mix.
- *AD-MIX-TION (âd-mîks'tshûn), *n.*
 A mingling.
- AD-MIX-TURE (âd-mîks'tshûr), *n.*
 The body mingled; a mixture.
- *AD-MÏN'ÏSH, *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3,*
ADMONISHES.] To warn; to re-
 prove gently. (*ap. p.—of.*)
- AD-MON-ISH-ER (âd-môn'îsh'ûr), *n.*
 The person who admonishes.
- AD-MON-I-TION (âd-mô-nîsh'ûn), *n.*
 The hint of a fault or duty;
 counsel, gentle reproof. [326-16.]
- *AD-MON-I-TIVE (âd-môn'ê'tiv),
 AD-MON-I-TOR-Y (âd-môn'ê'tûr-rê),
a. Containing admonition.
- AD-MON-I-TOR (âd-môn'ê'tôr), *n.*
 One who admonishes.
- *AD-NAS-CENT (âd-nâs'sênt), *a.*
 Growing to something else.

Fåte, får, fäll, fåt—mè, mèt—pine, pin—nò, mòve,

*AD'NÂTE, *a.* Growing upon.
 *AD'NÔÛN, *n.* An adjective.
 *A-DO (â-dôô'), *n.* Trouble, difficulty; bustle, stir; tumult.
 *A-DÔ'BÈ, *n.* A sun-dried brick.
 AD-O-LES-CENCE (âd-ò-lès'sênse), *n.* The age succeeding childhood.
 *AD-O-LES-CENT (âd-ò-lès'sênt), *a.* Growing; youthful.
 *A-DÔPT', *v. t.* To take a son by choice who is not so by birth; to receive as one's own. [100-38.]
 A-DOPT-ED-LY (â-dôpt'êd'lè), *ad.* After the manner of something adopted.
 A-DOPT-ER (â-dôpt'ûr), *n.* One who adopts; a chemical vessel.
 A-DOP-TION (â-dôp'shûn), *n.* The act of adopting; affiliation.
 *A-DÔP'TIVE, *a.* That which adopts or is adopted.
 A-DO-RA-BLE (â-dô'râ'bl), *a.* Worthy of adoration; divine.
 A-DO-RA-BLE-NESS (â-dô'râ'bl-nês) *n.* Worthiness of divine honors.
 A-DO-RA-BLY (â-dô'râ'blè), *ad.* In a manner worthy of adoration.
 AD-O-RA-TION (âd-ò-râ'shûn), *n.* The external homage paid to God; worship; profound reverence.
 *A-DÔRE', *v. t.* To worship with external homage; to love intensely.
 A-DO'RING, *p. prs.*
 A-DO-RER (â-dô'rûr), *n.* He that adores; a worshipper; a lover.
 *A-DÔRN', *v. t.* To dress, to deck, to embellish. [182-1.]
 *A-DÔRN'MËNT, *n.* Ornament, embellishment.
 AD-OS-CU-LA-TION (âd'òs-kù-lâ'shûn), *n.* A method of grafting; impregnation of plants by pollen.
 *A-DRIFT', *ad.* Floating at random.
 *A-DRÔIT', *a.* Skilful, expert, active, clever, dexterous.
 A-DROIT-LY (â-drôit'lè), *ad.* Expertly, dexterously.

*A-DRÔIT'NËSS, *n.* Dexterity, activity.
 A-DRY (â-dri'), *a.* Athirst, thirsty.
 *AD-SCI-TI-TIOUS (âd-sè-tîsh'ûs), *a.* Taken in to complete something; additional, supplemental.
 AD-U-LA-TION (âd-jù-lâ'shûn), *n.* Flattery, high compliment. [259-11.]
 AD-U-LA-TOR-Y (âd'jù-lâ-tûr'rè), *a.* Flattering to excess.
 *A-DÛLT', *n.* A person of mature age:—*a.*, grown up; of full age.
 *A-DÛL'TËR'ÂNT, *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.
 *A-DÛL'TËR'ÂTE, *v. t.* To debase; to corrupt by some foreign or baser admixture, as in liquors, coins, &c.
 A-DUL'TER-A-TING, *p. prs.*
 A-DUL-TER-ATE (â-dûl'têr'ât), *a.* Corrupted with foreign admixture; polluted, debased.
 A-DUL-TER-A-TION (â'dûl-têr-â'shûn), *n.* The act of corrupting; the state of being contaminated.
 *A-DÛLT'NËSS, *n.* The state of being adult.
 *AD-ÛM'TERÂNT, *a.* That which gives a slight resemblance.
 *AD-ÛM'BRÂTE, *v. t.* To give a faint resemblance; to shadow forth.
 AD-UM'BRA'TING, *p. prs.*
 AD-UM-BRA-TION (âd-ûm-brâ'shûn), *n.* A faint sketch; a shadow.
 *A-DUN-CI-TY (â-dûn'sètè), *n.* Crookedness, hookedness.
 *A-DÛN'CI-TIES, *n. pl.*
 *A-DÛST', *a.* Burnt up, scorched.
 *A-DÛST'ËD, *a.* Burnt, dried with fire.
 *A-DUS-TION (â-dûs'tshûn), *n.* The act of burning up, or drying.
 AD-VANCE (âd-vânse'), *n.* The act of going forward; progression, improvement; additional price; offer:—*v. t.*, to bring forward; to raise to preferment; to promote; to improve; to accelerate; to

propose; to pay beforehand:—*v. i.*, to move forward or higher; to rise in rank or price; to improve.
 AD-VANCE (âd-vânse'), }
 AD-VANCED (âd-vânst'), } *a.*
 Moved forward; paid:—*as*, *advance* or *advanced* guard; *advance* money.
 *AD-VAN'GING, *p. prs.*
 AD-VANCE-MENT (âd-vânse'mênt), *n.* The act of moving forward and upward; preferment; improvement.
 AD-VAN-CER (âd-vân'sûr), *n.* A promoter; a forwarder.
 AD-VAN-TAGE (âd-vân'tjê), *n.* Favorable circumstances; superiority; gain, profit:—*v. t.*, to benefit, to promote. (*ap. p.*—over, of.)
 AD-VAN'TA'GING, *p. prs.*
 *AD-VAN-TA-GEOUS (âd-vân-tâ'jûs), *a.* Profitable; useful; convenient.
 AD-VAN-TA-GEOUS-LY (âd-vân-tâ'jûs'lè), *ad.* Profitably; opportunely.
 AD-VAN-TA-GEOUS-NESS (âd-vân-tâ'jûs'nês), *n.* Profitableness.
 *AD-VÈNE', *v. i.* To accede or come to.
 *AD-VÈNING, *p. prs.*
 *AD'VÈNT, *n.* A coming; the coming of Christ; a season commemorating the coming of Christ; the four weeks before Christmas. [94-10.] †
 *AD-VEN-TI-TIOUS (âd-vên-tîsh'ûs), *a.* Accidental; extrinsically added.
 AD-VEN-TU-AL (âd-vên'tshù'âl), *a.* Relating to the season of Advent.
 AD-VEN-TURE (âd-vên'tshûre), *n.* An incident; a chance; an enterprise [192-8]:—*v. i.*, to try the chance, to dare:—*v. t.*, to hazard, to risk.
 AD-VEN'TUR'ING, *p. prs.*
 AD-VEN-TUR-ER (âd-vên'tshù'r'ûr), *n.* One who trusts to chance.

- AD-VEN-TU-ROUS (âd-vên'tshûr'ûs),
AD-VEN-TURE-SOME (âd-vên'tshûr-
sûm), *a.* Inclined to adven-
tures, daring, courageous; full
of hazard.
- AD-VEN-TUR-OUS-LY (âd-vên'tshûr-
ûs-lè), *ad.* Boldly, daringly.
- AD-VEN-TURE-SOME-NESS (âd-vên'-
tshûr'sûm-nês), *n.* The quality
of being adventuresome.
- *AD-VÉR'B, *n.* A word joined to a
verb, adjective, or other adverb,
to modify its sense or limit its
signification.
- *AD-VER-BI-AL (âd-vêr'bè'âl), *a.*
Having the quality of an adverb.
- *AD-VER-BI-AL-LY (âd-vêr'bè'âl-
lè), *ad.* In the manner of an
adverb.
- AD-VER-SA-RY (âd-vêr'sâ-rè), *n.*
An opponent, antagonist, enemy:
—*a.*, adverse, opposed to.
- *AD-VÉR'SA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- *AD-VÉRSE, *a.* Contrary; calamitous;
afflictive; hostile. [39.]
- AD-VERSE-LY (âd-vêr'sè'lè), *ad.*
Unfortunately; oppositely.
- *AD-VÉRSE-NESS, *n.* Opposition;
misfortune.
- AD-VER-SI-TY (âd-vêr'sè'tè), *n.*
Affliction, calamity, misfortune.
[32.]†
- *AD-VER-SI'TIES, *n. pl.*
- *AD-VÈRT', *v. i.* To attend to; to
regard; to observe; to turn to.
- AD-VER-TENCE (âd-vêr'tênse), }
AD-VER-TEN-CY (âd-vêr'tên'sè), }
n. Attention, regard to. [343-12.]
- *AD-VÈR'TÈNT, *a.* Attentive.
- AD-VER-TISE (âd-vêr'tîze' or âd'-
vêr'tîze), *v. t.* To inform; to
give intelligence; to publish.
- *AD-VER-TI'SING, *p. prs.*
- AD-VER-TISE-MENT (âd-vêr'tîz-
mênt or âd-vêr'tîz'mênt), *n.*
Intelligence, information; notice
published in a newspaper.
- AD-VER-TI-SER (âd-vêr'tîzûr'), *n.*
The person or paper that adver-
tises. [268-6.]
- AD-VICE (âd-vî'ce'), *n.* Counsel;
instruction; notice; intelligence.
- *AD-VI-SA-BLE (âd-vî'zâ'bl), *a.*
Prudent; fit to be advised.
- AD-VI-SA-BLE-NESS (âd-vî'zâ'bl-
nês), *n.* The state of being
advisable.
- AD-VISE (âd-vîze'), *v. t.* To coun-
sel, inform:—*v. i.*, to consult,
consider, deliberate. (*ap. p.*—
of, to.) [78-10.] [279-17.]
- *AD-VI'SING, *p. prs.*
- AD-VI-SED-LY (âd-vî'zèd'lè), *ad.*
Deliberately, prudently, heed-
fully.
- *AD-VI-SED-NESS (âd-vî'zèd'nês), *n.*
Deliberation, prudent procedure.
- AD-VISE-MENT (âd-vîze'mênt), *n.*
Counsel; prudence; information.
- AD-VI-SER (âd-vî'zûr'), *n.* One who
advises; a counselor.
- *AD-VI-SO-RY (âd-vî'zò'rè), *a.*
Counseling; containing advice.
- *AD-VO-CA-CY (âd'vò'kâ-sè), *n.*
Vindication; defence.
- AD-VO'CA-CIES, *n. pl.*
- AD-VO-CATE (âd'vò'kâte), *n.* One
who pleads the cause of another;
an intercessor (*ap. p.*—for)
[100-19]:—*v. t.*, to plead for;
to support; to defend.
- AD-VO'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- AD-VO-CA-TION (âd'vò'kâ'shûn), *n.*
The office of pleading; defence.
- *AD-VOW-EE (âd'vòû-èè'), *n.* One
who has the right of advowson.
- *AD-VOW-SON (âd'vòû'zûn), *n.* A
right of presenting to a benefice.
- A-DY-NAM-IC (â-dî-nâm'îk), *a.*
Destitute of power.
- *ADZ, } A curved iron tool for
*ADZE, } *n.* chipping.
- *Æ-GIS (ê'jîs), *n.* A shield; an ulcer.
- *Æ-O-LI-AN-HARP } (è-dè'lè-ân-
E-O-LI-AN-HARP } 'hârp), *n.*
A musical instrument played by
the wind.
- *Æ-R-ATE (â'èrâte) *v. t.* To supply or
combine with air or carbonic acid.
- Æ-R'E-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *Æ-RI-AL (â-èr'è'âl), *a.* Belong-
ing to the air; high, lofty. [37-37.]
- *Æ-RI-E (è'rè or â'rè), *n.* A nest
of birds of prey; an eyry.
- *Æ-RI-FI-CA-TION (â-ûr-è-fî-kâ'-
shûn), *n.* The act of aëri-fying.
- Æ-RI-I-FORM (â'ûr-è'fôrm), *a.* Hav-
ing an airy or gaseous form.
- Æ-RI-I-FY (â'ûr-è'fî), *v. t.* [*pr. t.*
3, AERIFIES.] To combine or
supply with air.
- Æ-RI-FI-FED, *p. prf.*
- *Æ-ÉR-Ô-LITE, *n.* A meteoric stone.
- *Æ-ER-OL-O-GY (â-ûr-ô'l'ô'jè), *n.*
The science of the air.
- Æ-ER-OL'O-GIES, *n. pl.*
- Æ-ER-O-MAN-CY (â'ûr-ô'mân-sè), *n.*
The art of divining by the air.
- *Æ-ER-O'MAN-CIES, *n. pl.*
- Æ-ER-OM-E-TRY (â-ûr-ô'm'è'trè), *n.*
The art of measuring the air.
- *Æ-ER-OM'E'TRIES, *n. pl.*
- Æ-ER-O-NAUT (â'ûr-ô'nâwt), *n.* One
who sails through the air.
- Æ-ER-O-NAUT-IC (â-ûr-ô'nâwt'îk),
a. Relating to aeronautics.
- *Æ-ER-O-NAUTICS, *n. pl.* The art
or science of aërial navigation.
- Æ-ER-OS-CO-PY (â-ûr-ô's'kò'pè), *n.*
The observation of the air.
- *Æ-ER-OS'COPIES, *n. pl.*
- Æ-ER-O-STAT'IC (â-ûr-ô-stât'îk), *a.*
Relating to aërostatics.
- *Æ-ER-O-STAT'ICS, *n. pl.* The
science that treats of the equi-
librium of airy or elastic fluids,
or of the weight of bodies sup-
ported in them; aërostatics.
- Æ-ER-OS-TATION (â-ûr-ô's-tâ'shûn).
Aërostatics; aërial navigation.
- ÆS-THET-IC } (ès-thêt'îk), *a.* Per-
*ES-THET-IC } taining to esthetics.
- ÆS-THET'ICS, } *n. pl.* The science
*ES-THET'ICS, } of the beautiful,
or the philosophy of taste.
- *Æ-F-ÂR', *ad.* At a great distance.
- Æ-F-A-BIL-I-TY (â-fâ-bîl'î'tè),
n. Easiness of manners; civility
- Æ-F-A-BLE (âf'fâ'bl), *a.* Easy of man-
ners, courteous, civil. [282-20.]

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—plne, pln—nò, mòve,

- AF-FA-BLE-NESS** (áf'fà'bl-nês), *n.* Courtesy, affability, urbanity.
- AF-FA-BLY** (áf'fà'blé), *ad.* Courteously, civilly.
- ***AF-FAIR** (áf-fàr'), *n.* Business, concern, transaction. [100-16.]
- AF-FECT**, (áf-fèkt'), *v. t.* To act upon; to move the passions; to assume; to imitate. [78-21.] [287-6.] [236-13.]
- AF-FECT-A-TION** (áf-fèkt-à'shûn), *n.* The act of making an artificial appearance; awkward imitation; false pretence. [353-17.]
- AF-FECT-ED-LY** (áf-fèkt'éd'lè), *ad.* In an affected manner.
- AF-FECT-ED-NESS** (áf-fèkt'éd'nês), *n.* The quality of being affected.
- AF-FECT-ING-LY** (áf-fèkt'ing'lè), *ad.* Touchingly.
- AF-FECTION** (áf-fèk'shûn), *n.* Love, fondness, tenderness. (*ap. p.*—for.) Disease.
- AF-FECTION-ATE** (áf-fèk'shûn'it), *a.* Fond, tender, warm, kind.
- ***AF-FECTION-ATE-LY** (áf-fèk'shûn'it-lè), *ad.* Fondly, tenderly, kindly.
- AF-FECT-IVE** (áf-fèkt'iv) *a.* Moving.
- AF-FI-ANCE** (áf-fl'ânse), *n.* A marriage contract; trust, confidence:—*v. t.*, to betroth, to pledge, to affy.
- ***AF-FI'AN'CI-NG**, *p. prs.*
- AF-FI-AN-CER** (áf-fl'ân'sûr), *n.* One who affiances.
- ***AF-FI-DA-VIT** (áf-fè-dà'vít), *n.* A written declaration upon oath.
- AF-FIL-I-ATE** (áf-fil'è'âte), *v. t.* To adopt as a child or associate.
- AF-FIL'I-A-TING**, *p. prs.*
- ***AF-FIL-I-A-TION** (áf-fil-è-à'shûn), *n.* Adoption as child or associate.
- AF-FIN-I-TY** (áf-fln'è'tè), *n.* Relation by marriage; bond of union; attraction. (*ap. p.*—to, with, between.) [141-30.] [348.]
- ***AF-FIN'IT-IES**, *n. pl.*
- AF-FIRM** (áf-fèrm'), *v. t.* To ratify;
- to assert, to aver:—*v. i.*, to declare solemnly.
- AF-FIRM-A-BLE** (áf-fèrm'á'bl), *a.* That which may be affirmed.
- AF-FIRM-ANCE** (áf-fèrm'ânse), *n.* Confirmation, declaration.
- ***AF-FIRM-ANT** (áf-fèrm'ánt), *n.* The person that affirms; the affirmer.
- AF-FIRM-A-TION** (áf-fèrm-à'shûn), *n.* The act of affirming; the thing affirmed; a solemn declaration in place of an oath.
- AF-FIRM-A-TIVE** (áf-fèrm'á'tiv), *a.* That which affirms:—*n.*, the side of a discussion which affirms.
- AF-FIRM-A-TIVE-LY** (áf-fèrm'á'tiv-lè), *ad.* Positively, not negatively.
- AF-FIRM-ER** (áf-fèrm'ûr), *n.* One who affirms; the affirment.
- ***AF-FIX** (áf-flks'), *n.* A particle united to the end of a word; a **AF-FIX'ES**, *n. pl.* [suffix.]
- AF-FIX** (áf-flks'), *v. t.* [*pr. t. 3*, **AF-FIXES**.] To unite to the end, to subjoin, to suffix.
- AF-FLA-TION** (áf-flà'shûn), *n.* The act of breathing upon.
- AF-FLICT** (áf-flíkt'), *v. t.* To put to pain; to grieve; to torment. [47-6.]
- AF-FLICT-ED-NESS** (áf-flíkt'éd'nês), *n.* Sorrowfulness, grief, affliction.
- AF-FLICTION** (áf-flíkt'shûn), *n.* The cause of sorrow or pain; misery, calamity. [86-21.] [297-22.]
- AF-FLICT-IVE** (áf-flíkt'iv), *a.* Painful, tormenting, calamitous.
- ***AF-FLU-ENCE** (áf-flù'ênse), *n.* Exuberance of riches; plenty. [378-9.]
- ***AF-FLU'ËNT**, *a.* Abundant, wealthy.
- AF-FLU-ENT-LY** (áf-flù-ènt'lè), *ad.* In an affluent manner.
- AF-FLUX** (áf-flûks'), *n.* The act of flowing to; affluence.
- AF-FLUX'ES**, *n. pl.*
- ***AF-FLUX-ION** (áf-flûk'shûn), *n.* The act of flowing to; that which flows.
- AF-FÛRD'**, *v. t.* To yield or produce; to be able to bear the expense of. [70.] [268-11.]
- AF-FRAY** (áf-frá'), *n.* A petty fight, an encounter, a quarrel.
- AF-FREIGHT** (áf-fráte'), *v. t.* To hire or charter a ship for transporting goods.
- ***AF-FRIGHT** (áf-fríte'), *n.* Terror, fear:—*v. t.*, to affect with fear, terrify.
- ***AF-FRONT** (áf-frûnt'), *n.* An insult, offence:—*v. t.*, to offend, insult. [340-9.]
- AF-FUSE** (áf-fúze'), *v. t.* To pour on.
- AF-FU'SING**, *p. prs.*
- ***AF-FU-SION** (áf-fù'zhûn), *n.* The act of pouring upon.
- AF-FY** (áf-fl'), *v. t.* [*pr. t. 3*, **AF-FIES**.] To betroth; to bind; to affiancé.
- ***AF-FI-ED** (áf-fide'), *p. prf.*
- ***AF-FIELD** (áf-fèid'), *ad.* To the field.
- AF-FLOAT** (áf-flòt'), *ad.* Floating.
- AF-FOOT** (áf-fùt'), *ad.* On foot; in action.
- ***AF-FÛRE'**, *ad.* In time past; in front:—*prp.*, before; sooner in time.
- ***AF-FORE-SAID** (áf-fôre'séd), *a.* Said before. [*time past.*]
- AF-FORE-TIME** (áf-fôre'time), *ad.* In
- AF-FOUL** (áf-fòul'), *a.* Entangled:—*ad.*, across, athwart. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- AF-FRAID** (áf-fràde'), *a.* Fearful.
- AF-FRESH** (áf-frèsh'), *ad.* Anew.
- ***AF-FRONT** (áf-frûnt'), *ad.* In front.
- AFT** (âft), *ad. or a.* [**AFTER**—**AFTER-MOST**, **AFTMOST**.] Behind, astern.
- AF-TER** (áf'tûr), *prp.* Following in time or place; behind; in pursuit of; according to:—*ad.*, later in time, afterwards:—*a. com.*, later; latter:—see **AFT**.
- AF-TER-CLAP** (áf'tûr'klâp), *n.* An event which happens after an affair appears to be at an end.
- AF-TER-CROP** (áf'tûr'krôp), *n.* A second harvest.
- AF-TER-MOST**. See **AFT**.

AF-TER-NOON (âf-tûr-nôôn'), *n.*
The time from noon to evening.

AF-TER-PIECE (âf-tûr'pêese), *n.* A piece following a play.

AF-TER-THOUGHT (âf-tûr'thâwt), *n.*
Reflections after the act; a later thought.

AF-TER-WARD (âf-tûr'wârd), }
AF-TER-WARDS (âf-tûr'wârdz), }
ad. In succeeding time.

AF-TER-WIT (âf-tûr'wit), *n.* Wisdom that comes too late.

A-GAIN (â-gên'), *ad.* A second time; once more; in return; besides.

A-GAINST (â-gênst'), *prp.* Opposite to; in contact with; in reserve for.

A-GAPE (â-gâp'), *ad.* Staring with eagerness or surprise.

*AG-ATE (âg'ât), *n.* A kind of type; quartz:—see CHALCEDONY.

*AG-A-TY (âg'âtê), *n.* Partaking of the nature of agate.

*A-GÂ'VÈ, *n.* The American aloë.

AGE (âje), *n.* A period of time; an era; a generation of men; a century; length of life; majority; maturity; the decline of life. [25-38.]†

A-GED (â'jêd), *a.* Old; stricken in years:—*n.*, old persons.

A-GEN-CY (â'jên'sè), *n.* The quality of acting; office of an agent; operation; instrumentality. [77-83.] [182-19.]

*A-GEN'CLIES, *n. pl.*

A-GEN-T (â'jênt), *n.* An actor; a factor; a deputy; a producing cause. [64-25.]

*AG-GLÔM'ÉR-ÂTE, *v. t.* To gather up into a ball or mass.

AG-GLÔM'ER-A-TING, *p. prs.*

AG-GLOM-ER-A-TION (âg'glôm-êr-â'shûn), *n.* A heaping together; a mass.

*AG-GLU-TI-NANT (âg'glû'tè'nânt), *n.* Any adhesive substance:—*a.*, causing adherence of parts.

AG-GLU-TI-NATE (âg'glû'tè'nâte), *v. t.* To unite one part to another.

AG-GLU'TI'NA-TING, *p. prs.*

AG-GLU-TI-NA-TION (âg'glû-tè-nâ'shûn), *n.* Union, cohesion.

AG-GLU-TI-NA-TIVE (âg'glû'tè'nâ-tîv), *a.* Tending or causing to unite.

*AG'GRÂN'DIZE, *v. t.* To make great; to enlarge; to exalt.

*AG'GRÂN'DI-ZING, *p. prs.*

*AG'GRÂN'DIZE-MÈNT, *n.* The state of being aggrandized; exaltation.

*AG'GRÊ'VÂTE, *v. t.* To make any thing worse; to provoke. [326.]

*AG'GRA'VA-TING, *p. prs.*

AG-GRA-VATION (âg'grâ-vâ'shûn), *n.* The act of aggravating; that which makes worse; provocation. [172-11.]

*AG'GRÊ'GÂTE, *v. t.* To collect together [240-17]:—*n.*, the sum of collected parts; the total.

AG'GRE'GA-TING, *p. prs.*

AG-GRE-GATE (âg'grê'gât), *a.* Total; framed by collecting parts.

AG-GRE-GA-TION (âg'grê-gâ'shûn), *n.* The act of collecting; the collection of many particulars.

*AG'GRÊ-GÂ'TIVE, *a.* Causing aggregation; collective.

*AG'GRESS', *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, AG-GRESSES.] To commit the first act of violence or injury.

*AG-GRES-SION (âg'grêsh'ûn), *n.* The first act of injury; assault.

AG-GRES-SIVE (âg'grê'sîv), *a.* Invading, attacking, offensive.

*AG-GRESS-OR (âg'grê's'sûr), *n.* An assaulter; an invader.

AG-GRIEVE (âg'grêèv'), *v. t.* To give sorrow; to vex; to harass; to injure.

*AG-GRIEV'ING, *p. prs.*

*AG-GROUP (âg'grôôp'), *v. t.* To bring together into one figure.

*A-GHAST (â-gâst'), *a.* Struck with horror, amazed.†

*A-GILE (â'jîl), *a.* Nimble, spry, active.

*A-GIL-ITY (â-jîl'itè), *n.* Nim-

bleness, quickness, activity. [247-6.]

A-GIL'ITIES, *n. pl.*

A-GI-O (â'jê'ò), *n.* The difference between the value of bank-notes and current coin.

*A-GI-O-TAGE (â'jê'ò-tâj), *n.* The manœuvres of speculators to affect the state of the money market.

A-GI-TATE (âj'ê'tâte), *v. t.* To put in motion; to disturb; to discuss; to shake. [142-11.]†

*AG'ITA-TING, *p. prs.*

A-GI-TA-TION (âj-ê-tâ'shûn), *n.* Act of agitating; state of being agitated; discussion; perturbation. [271-16.]

*A-GI-TA-TOR (âj'ê'tâ-tûr), *n.* He who agitates; a disturber.

*AG'LÊT, *n.* A tag of a point carved; a pendant.

AG-NAIL (âg'nâle), *n.* A whitlow.

AG-NA-TION (âg-nâ'shûn), *n.* Descendant from the same father.

*AG-NÔ'MÈN, *n.* A name given to a person from some exploit; as, Scipio *Africanus*.

*AG'NÛS DÈ'I, *n.* In the Romish Church, a small waxen image representing our Saviour in the figure of a lamb.

*A-GÔ', *ad.* Past; as, long ago.

*A-GÔ'G', *ad.* In a state of eager hope.

*A-GÔ'ING, *ad.* In action; going.

AG-O-NISM (âg'ò'nîzm), *n.* Contentation for a prize.

*AG-ò-XIST', *n.* A contender for a prize in public games.

AG-O-NIS-TIC (âg'ò-nis'tîk),

AG-O-NIS-TIC-AL (âg'ò-nis'tè'kâl), *a.* Relating to prize-fighting.

*AG'ò'NIZE, *v. t.* To be in excessive pain:—*v. t.*, to torture. [85-36.] [333-4.]

AG'ò'NI-ZING, *p. prs.*

AG-O-NY (âg'ò'nè), *n.* The pangs of death; violent pain; anguish.

*AG'ò'NIES, *n. pl.*

*A-GRA-RI-AN (â-grâ'rè'àn), *a.*

Relating to equal division of lands:—*n.*, one who favors an equal division of property.
 ***A-GRÈÈ'**, *v. i.* To be in concord; to concur; to be consistent; to settle amicably; to accede; to assent. (*ap. p.*—with persons; to propositions; upon conditions.)
A-GREE-A-BLE (â-grèè'â'bl), *a.* Suitable to; consistent with; pleasing. (*ap. p.*—to.)
 ***A-GREE-A-BLE-NESS** (â-grèè'â'bl-nès), *n.* Consistency with; pleasantness.
A-GREE-A-BLY (â-grèè'â'blè), *ad.* Consistently; pleasingly.
 ***A-GRÈÈ'MÈNT**, *n.* Concord, compact; conformity. [101-27.]†
A-GRES-TIC (â-grès'tík), *a.* Rude, unpolished, rustic, rural.
AG-RI-CUL-TU-RAL (âg-rè-kùl'tshù'rál), *a.* Relating to agriculture. [*n.* Tillage, husbandry.]
AG-RI-CUL-TURE (âg-rè'cùl'tshùre)
 ***AG-RI-CUL-TU-RIST** (âg-rè-kùl'tshù'ríst), *n.* A farmer.
 ***A-GRÒUND'**, *ad.* Stranded, hindered by the ground.
 ***A-GUE** (â'gù), *n.* An intermitting fever; the chills.
 ***A'GÙ'SH**, *a.* Having the qualities of an ague; chilly.
 ***A'GÙ'SH-NÈSS**, *n.* Chilliness.
AH (â), *in.* A word denoting dislike, contempt, surprise, exultation, complaint, compassion.
 ***A-HÀ'**, *in.* A word denoting triumph, pleasure, surprise.
A-HEAD (â'hèd'), *ad.* Farther on; in advance; onward.
AID (âde), *n.* Help, support; subsidy:—*v. t.*, to help; to relieve.
 ***AID-DE-CAMP** } (âde-dè-kâwng')
AIDE-DE-CAMP } *n.* An officer who attends a military commander to carry his orders.
 ***AIDES-DE-CAMP'**, *n. pl.*
AIL (âle), *v. t.* To trouble; to pain:—*v. i.*, to be in pain; to be troubled.

***AIL-MENT** (âle'mènt), *n.* Pain, disease.
AIM (âme), *v. t.* To direct or level a missile weapon:—*v. i.*, to direct toward; to strive:—*n.*, direction towards a point; design, intention; endeavor; conjecture.
AIR (âre), *n.* The fluid which we breathe; the atmosphere; a gentle gale; a tune; mien; an affected or labored manner or gesture:—*v. t.*, to expose to the air; to take the air; to warm; to ventilate.
AIR'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a short jaunt.
AIR-GUN (âre'gûn), *n.* A gun discharged with air.
AIR-HOLE (âre'hòle), *n.* A hole for admitting or discharging air.
 ***AIR-I-LY** (âre'èlè), *ad.* Gayly.
 ***AIR-I-NESS** (âre'ènès), *n.* Exposure to the air; lightness, gayety.
AIR-PUMP (âre'pûmp), *n.* A machine by which the air of proper vessels is exhausted.
AIR-SHAFT (âre'shâft), *n.* A passage for ventilating mines.
 ***AIR-Y** (âre'è), *a.* [AIRIER—AIRIEST.] Composed of air; gay.
AISLE (île), *n.* The walk in a church.
 ***A-JÂN'**, *ad.* Partly open, as a door.
 ***A-KÎM'bò**, *a.* Crooked, arched.
 ***A-KÎN'**, *a.* Allied to by blood; related to; of like properties.
AL-A-BAS-TER (âl'lâ'bâs-tûr), *n.* A kind of gypsum or sulphate of lime: it is white, semi-transparent, and easily wrought into ornaments:—*a.*, made of alabaster.
A-LACK (â-lâk'), *in.* Alas; noting sorrow; alackaday.
A-LACK-A-DAY (â-lâk'â'dâ), *in.* A word noting sorrow and melancholy; alack.
 ***A-LAC-RI-TY** (â-lâk'rètè), *n.* Cheerful readiness; joyousness. [315.]

***'AL-Â-MÒDE'**, *ad.* According to the fashion.
 ***A-LÂRM'**, *n.* Cry of danger; sudden terror; summons to arms [371-17]:—*v. t.*, to surprise; to call to arms; to terrify.
 ***A-LÂRM'IST**, *n.* One who excites alarm or predicts danger.
 ***A-LÂR'ÛM**, *n.* An alarm.
 ***A-LÂS'**, *in.* A word expressing lamentation, pity, or concern.
 ***ALB**, *n.* A surplice.
 ***'AL-BÂ-TRÒSS**, *n.* A large sea-bird.
 ***AL-BÈ'ÏR**, *ad.* Although, notwithstanding. [coming white, whitish.]
 ***AL-BES-CENT** (âl'bès'sènt), *a.* Be-
 ***AL-BI'nò** (or âl'bè'nò), *n.* A white negro; any animal unnaturally white.
 ***AL-BI'NOS**, *n. pl.*
 ***AL-BU-GIN-E-OUS** (âl-bù-jîn'è'ûs) a governor of a castle or fort.
 ***AL-BÛM**, *n.* A book for autographs and literary souvenirs.
AL-CA-HEST } (âl'kâ'hèst), *n.* A
 ***AL-KA-HEST** } universal solvent.
 ***AL-CAID** (âl-kâde'), *n.* In Spain, a governor of a castle or fort.
 ***AL-CAL-DE** (âl-kâl'dè), *n.* In Spain, a magistrate or judge.
 ***AL-CHEM-I-CAL** (âl-kém'è'kâl), *a.* Relating to alchemy.
AL-CHE-MIST (âl'kè'míst), *n.* One skilled in alchemy.†
 ***AL-CHE-MY** (âl'kè'mè), *n.* Occult chemistry; the transmutation of the baser metals into gold.
AL-CHY-MY, *n.* See ALCHEMY.
AL-CO-HOL (âl'kò'hól), *n.* The highly rectified spirit of wine.
 ***AL-CO-HOL-IC** (âl'kò'hól'ík), *a.* Containing alcohol.
AL-CO-HOL-I-ZA-TION (âl'kò'hól-è-zâ'shùn), *n.* The act of rectifying spirits. [To rectify spirits.]
AL-CO-HO-LIZE (âl'kò'hò'líze), *v. t.*
AL'CO-HO-LI-ZING, *p. prs.*
AL-CO-RAN } (âl'kò'rân), *n.* The
AL-KO-RAN } book of the Moham-
 medan faith; the Koran.

- AL-COVE (â-l'kôve' or â-l'kôve), *n.*
A private recess to lie or sit in.
- AL-DER (â-l'dûr), *n.* A tree.
- AL-DER-MAN (â-l'dûr'mân), *n.* A
magistrate of a town corporate.
- AL-DER-MEN, *n. pl.*
- AL-DERN (â-l'dûrn), *a.* Made of alder.
- ¹ALE, *n.* A fermented malt liquor.
- A-LEM-BIC (â-lêm'bîk), *n.* A vessel
used in distilling; a still.
- ⁴A-LËRT', *a.* Watchful, vigilant,
brisk.
- ⁴A-LËRT'NËSS, *n.* Vigilance, brisk-
ness.
- ¹ALE'WIFE, *n.* A woman who keeps
an alehouse; a small fish.
- ALE'WIVES, *n. pl.*
- ²AL-EX-AN-DRINE (â-l'êgz-ân'drîn)
n. A verse of twelve syllables.
- A-LEX-I-PHAR-MIC (â'lêk-sê-fâr'-
mîk), *a.* That which expels poi-
son; antidotal:—*n.*, antidote.
- ²A-LEX-I-TER-IC (â'lêk-sê-têr'îk),
n. Alexipharmic:—*a.*, antidotal.
- AL-GE-BRA (â-l'jê'brâ), *n.* The
science of computing by arbi-
trary signs.
- ²AL-GE-BRA-IC (â-l'jê-brâ'îk), *a.*
Relating to algebra.
- AL-GE-BRA-IST (â-l'jê-brâ'îst), *n.*
One skilled in algebra.
- A-LI-AS (â-l'ê'âs), *ad.* Otherwise:
—*n.*, a second writ; an assumed
or a second name.
- A'LÍAS-ES, *n. pl.*
- ²AL-I-BI (â-l'ê'bi), *n.* A plea set-
ting forth that the accused was
elsewhere when the crime was
committed.
- ²AL-I-EN (â-l'ê'yên), *n.* A foreigner;
a stranger:—*a.*, foreign, es-
tranged from, not allied to.
- AL-I-EN-A-BLE (â-l'ê'yên'à-bl), *a.*
That which may be transferred.
- AL-I-EN-ATE (â-l'ê'yên'âte), *v. t.* To
transfer; to withdraw affection
(*ap. p.*—from):—*a.*, withdrawn
from; estranged.
- ²AL'IEN'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- AL-I-EN-A-TION (â-l'ê'yên-â'shûn),
n. The act of transferring property;
- estrangement; mental derange-
ment.
- ²AL-I-EN-A-TOR (â-l'ê'yên-â'tûr), *n.*
One who alienates.
- ²AL-I-EN-EE (â-l'ê'yên-ê'ê'), *n.* One
to whom a thing is sold.
- ⁴A-LIGHT (â-l'hte'), *v. i.* To come
down; to dismount; to come
to rest.
- ²A-LIGN-MENT (â-l'îne'mênt), *n.*
The fixing of a line; the line
established.
- ⁴A-LIKE', *ad.* With resemblance;
in the same manner; equally:—
a., similar, like, equal.
- ²AL-I-MENT (â-l'îmênt), *n.* Nour-
ishment; food.
- AL-I-MENT-AL (â-l'îmênt'âl), *a.*
That which nourishes.
- ²AL-I-MENT-A-RY (â-l'îmênt'â'rê)
a. Having power to nourish;
relating to food.
- AL-I-MEN-TA-TION (â-l'îmên-tâ'-
shûn), *n.* The act of nourishing.
- AL-I-MEN-TIVE-NESS (â-l'îmên-tîv'-
nêss), *n.* Appetite for food.
- AL-I-MO-NY (â-l'îmôn-nê), *n.* Leg-
al proportion of a husband's
estate allowed to his wife upon
their separation.
- ²AL'I-MON-IES, *n. pl.*
- ²AL-I-PED (â-l'îpêd), *a.* Wing-
footed.
- ²AL-I-QUANT (â-l'îkwânt), *a.*
Noting those parts of a number
which will not measure it.
- ²AL-I-QUOT (â-l'îkwôt), *a.* Noting
those parts of a number which will
divide it without a remainder.
- A-LIVE (â-l'îve'), *a.* Not dead, active.
- ²AL-KA-HEST. See ALCAHEST.
- ²AL-KA-LES-CENT (â-l'ká-lê's'sênt),
a. Partaking of alkali.
- AL-KA-LI (â-l'ká'lê or â-l'ká'll), *n.*
That which neutralizes acids.
- ²AL'KA'LIES, *n. pl.*
- AL-KA-LINE (â-l'ká'lln), *a.* Having
the qualities of alkali.
- AL-KA-LIZE (â-l'ká'llze), *v. t.* To make
- AL'KA-LI-ZING, *p. prs.* [alkaline.
- ⁴AL'KÁ'LÛD, *n.* A vegetable prin-
ciple of an alkaline nature.
- ⁴AL'KÒ-RÂN, *n.* See ALCORAN.
- ²ALL, *n.* The whole; every thing:
—*a.*, the whole of; every one of:
—*ad.*, quite; completely; wholly.
- AL-LAY (â-l'lâ'), *v. t.* To pacify,
quiet, soothe, assuage, repress.
- AL-LAY-ER (â-l'lâ'ûr), *n.* The per-
son or thing that allays.
- AL-LAY-MENT (â-l'lâ'mênt), *n.* That
which allays; state of rest after
disturbance.
- ²AL-LE-GATION (â-l'lê-gâ'shûn), *n.*
An affirmation, a plea, an excuse.
- AL-LEGE (â-l'lêjê'), *v. t.* To affirm,
declare, maintain; to urge.
- ²AL-LE-GING, *p. prs.*
- ²AL-LEGE-A-BLE (â-l'lêjê'â'bl), *a.*
That which may be alleged.
- ²AL-LE-GIANCE (â-l'lê'jânse), *n.*
The duty of subjects to the gov-
ernment; loyalty. [51-15.]
- AL-LE-GOR-IC (â-l'lê-gôr'îk),
- ²AL-LE-GOR-I-CAL (â-l'lê-gôr-ê'-
kâl), *a.* In the form of an alle-
gory; not real; not literal;
figurative.
- AL-LE-GOR-I-CAL-LY (â-l'lê-gôr-ê'-
kâl-lê), *ad.* In an allegorical
manner.
- ⁴AL'LE'GÒ-RÍZE, *v. t.* To form an
allegory:—*v. i.*, to speak alle-
gorically.
- ²AL'LE'GO-RÍZING, *p. prs.*
- ²AL-LE-GOR-Y (â-l'lê-gôr-rê), *n.* A
figurative discourse; a fable; a
parable; a type. [110.]†
- AL'LE'GOR-IES, *n. pl.*
- AL-LE-LU-JAH (â-l'lê-lôô'yâ), *in. or*
n. Praise to Jehovah!—usually
written HALLELUJAH.
- ²AL-LE-VI-ATE (â-l'lê-vê'âte), *v. t.*
To make light; to ease, soften.
[342.]
- AL-LE-VI'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- AL-LE-VI-A-TION (â-l'lê-vê-â'shûn),
n. That by which pain is eased
or fault extenuated; mitigation;
relief. [190-9.]

- *AL-LEY (âl'lè), *n.* A walk; a narrow passage or street.
- AL-LI-ANCE (âl-l'ânse), *n.* A union by treaty, marriage, or friendship; relation, affinity, league, coalition, confederacy. (*ap. p.*—with.) [260-28.]
- AL-LI-GATE (âl'lè'gâte), *v. t.* To tie together; to unite.
- AL-LI'GA-TING, *p. prs.*
- AL-LI-GA-TION (âl-lè-gâ'shûn), *n.* An arithmetical rule, relating to the composition and value of compounds; the act of tying together.
- AL-LI-GA-TOR (âl-lè-gâ'tûr), *n.* The crocodile of America.
- *AL-LIS-ION (âl-lizh'ûn), *n.* The act of striking one thing against another.
- *AL-LIT-ER-A-TION (âllit-êr-â'shûn), *n.* The repetition of a letter or sound in several contiguous words: as, "How high he holds his head."
- AL-LO-CU-TION (âl-lò-kû'shûn), *n.* The act of speaking to another.
- *AL-LO-DI-AL (âl-lò'dè'âl), *a.* Not feudal; independent; freehold.
- AL-LO-DI-UM (âl-lò'dè'ûm), *n.* Land held in one's own right.
- *AL-LONGE (âl-lûnje'), *n.* A pass or thrust with a rapier or sword; a lunge.
- *AL-LÔÔ', *v. t.* To set on; halloo.
- AL-LO-PATH-IC (âl-lò-pât'h'îk), *a.* Relating to allopathy.
- *AL-LÔP'A'THIST, *n.* A physician who practices allopathy.
- AL-LOP-A-THY (âl-lôp'â'thè), *n.* The practice of curing the sick by producing symptoms different from those of the disease:—opposed to HOMEOPATHY.
- *AL-LÔT', *v. t.* To distribute by lot; to parcel out; to assign. [188-2.]
- *AL-LOT'TING, *p. prs.*
- *AL-LOT'TED, *p. prf.*
- *AL-LÔT'MÈNT, *n.* Part or share allotted. [342-2.]
- AL-LOW (âl-lôô'), *v. t.* To admit, grant; to make abatement.
- *AL-LOW-A-BLE (âl-lôô'â'bl), *a.* That which may be admitted; lawful.
- AL-LOW-A-BLE-NESS (âl-lôô'â'bl-nès), *n.* Lawfulness.
- AL-LOW-ANCE (âl-lôô'ânse), *n.* Sanction, license; permission; abatement:—*v. t.*, to put on allowance.
- AL-LOY (âl-lôô'), *n.* Baser metal mixed with finer; a mixture of metals; that which deteriorates:—*v. t.*, to mix metals; to debase by mixing.
- *ALL-SPICE (âl'splse), *n.* Jamaica pepper; the pimenta berry.
- *AL-LÛDE', *v. i.* To refer indirectly; to hint at. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- *AL-LÛD'ING, *p. prs.*
- *AL-LÛRE', *v. t.* To entice, to tempt.
- *AL-LÛRING, *p. prs.* [temptation.]
- *AL-LÛR'ÈMÈNT, *n.* Enticement.
- AL-LU-RER (âl-lû'rûr), *n.* An enticer.
- AL-LU-RING-LY (âl-lû'ring'lè), *ad.* Enticingly, temptingly.
- AL-LU-SION (âl-lû'shûn), *n.* A hint; an implication. [158-8.] [343-7.]
- AL-LU-SIVE (âl-lû'siv), *a.* Hinting.
- *AL-LU-VI-AL (âl-lû'vè'âl), *a.* Washed to land; deposited by water.
- AL-LU-VI-ON (âl-lû'vè'ûn), }
AL-LU-VI-UM (âl-lû'vè'ûm), } *n.*
- Soil carried and deposited by water.
- AL-LU'VI'A, *n. pl.*
- AL-LY (âl-lî' or âl'lî'), *v. t.* To unite by marriage, friendship, or confederacy:—*n.*, one united by marriage, friendship, or confederacy. [110.]
- *AL-LIES', *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- *AL-LI'ED, *p. prf.*
- *AL-MA MA-TER (âl'mâ mã'tûr), *n.* The institution in which one was educated: "Benign mother."
- *AL-MA-NAC (âl'mâ'nâk), *n.* An annual calendar.
- *AL-MIGHT-I-NESS (âl-mî'tè'nès), *n.* Omnipotence.
- AL-MIGHT-Y (âl-mî'tè'), *a.* Of unlimited power; omnipotent:—*n.*, God.
- AL-MOND (âl'mûnd or âl'mûnd), *n.* The nut of the almond-tree.
- AL-MONDS, *n. pl.* The two glands of the throat; tonsils.
- AL-MO-NER (âl'mò'nûr), *n.* The officer who distributes charity.
- AL-MON-RY (âl'mûn'rè'), *n.* The place where alms are distributed.
- *AL'MON'RIES, *n. pl.* [Nearly.]
- AL-MÔST (âl'môst or âl-môst'), *ad.*
- ALMS (âmoz'âmz), *n. sing. or pl.* Thing or things given to relieve the poor.
- *ALMS-HOUSE (âmz'hôûse), *n.* An hospital for the poor.
- AL-OE (âl'ò), *n.* A tree.
- *AL'OES, *n. pl.* The juice of the aloë; a drug.
- *AL-O-ET-IC (âl-ò-êt'îk), }
AL-O-ET-I-CAL (âl-ò-êt'è'kâl), } *a.*
- Consisting chiefly of aloës.
- *A-LÔFT', *prp.* Above:—*ad.*, on high; in the air; in the rigging.
- *A-LÔNE', *a.* Single; without company; solitary.
- *A-LÔNG', *ad.* Onward; forward; in company with:—*prp.*, near; over the face of; lengthwise; throughout.
- *A-LÔÔF', *ad.* At a distance.
- *A-LÔÔD', *ad.* Loudly; with a great noise.
- *AL-PAC-A (âl-pâk'â), *n.* The Peruvian sheep; a cloth of their wool.
- AL-PHA (âl'fâ), *n.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet; the first.
- AL-PHA-BET (âl'fâ'bèt), *n.* The letters of a language:—*v. t.*, to arrange in alphabetical order.
- AL-PHA-BET-IC (âl'fâ-bèt'îk),
AL-PHA-BET-I-CAL (âl'fâ-bèt'è'kâl)
a. According to the series of letters.
- AL-PHA-BET-I-CAL-LY (âl'fâ-bèt'è'kâl-lè'), *ad.* According to the order of the letters.

- AL-PINE (âl'pîn or âl'pine), *a.* Belonging to the Alps; high.
- AL-READ-Y (âl-rêd'dè), *ad.* At this time, now; before the present.
- AL'SÔ, *ad.* In the same manner, likewise:—*con. c.*, in addition.
- *AL-TAR (âl'tûr), *n.* A place on which offerings to Heaven are laid; the communion-table. [55-12.]
- *AL-TER (âl'tûr), *v. t.* To change:—*v. i.*, to suffer change, to vary. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- AL-TER-A-BLE (âl'tûr'â-bl), *a.* Admitting of change.
- AL-TER-A-BLY (âl'tûr'â-blè), *ad.* In such a manner as may be altered.
- AL-TER-A-TION (âl'tûr'â'shûn), *n.* A changing, change. (*ap. p.*—in.)
- AL-TER-A-TIVE (âl'tûr'â-tiv), *n.* A medicine which changes the constitution:—*a.*, changing.
- AL-TER-CATE (âl'tûr'kâte), *v. i.* To contend with words; to wrangle.
- AL-TER'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- AL-TER-CA-TION (âl'tûr-kâ'shûn), *n.* Debate, controversy, dispute.
- AL-TER-NATE (âl'tûr'nâte or âl'tûr'nâte), *v. t.* To perform by turns:—*v. i.*, to happen or act by turns.
- AL-TER'NÂ-TING, *p. prs.*
- AL-TER-NATE (âl'tûr'nît), *a.* By turns, reciprocal:—*n.*, that which happens by turns.
- AL-TER-NATE-LY (âl'tûr'nît'lè), *ad.* In reciprocal succession, by turns. [37-14.] [182-6.]
- AL-TER-NA-TION (âl'têr-nâ'shûn), *n.* Reciprocal succession.
- *AL-TER-NA-TIVE (âl'têr'nâ'tiv), *n.* The choice of two things:—*a.*, offering a choice of two things. [51-30.]
- AL-TER-NA-TIVE-LY (âl'têr'nâ'tiv'lè), *ad.* By turns, reciprocally.
- *AL-THOUGH (âl-thô'), *con. d.* Notwithstanding, however, though, grant, if. (*cor. c.*—yet or still.)
- AL-TIM-E-TRY (âl-tîm'è'trè), *n.* The art of measuring altitudes or heights.
- *AL-TÏS'Ô'NÂNT, *a.* High sounding.
- *AL-TÏ-TÛDE (âl'tè'tûde), *n.* Height, the elevation of a heavenly body above the horizon.
- AL'TÒ, *ad.* "High:"—*n.*, the highest part for male voices.
- AL-TÒ-GETH-ER (âl-tò-gèth'ûr), *ad.* Completely; conjunctly.
- *AL'ÛM, *n.* A mineral salt of astrigent properties.
- *A-LÛ'M'ÎN'Â, *n.* Pure clay; the oxide of aluminum.
- *AL-U-MI-NOUS (âl-lù'm'è'nûs), *a.* Consisting of alum or alumina.
- *A-LÛ'M'ÎN'ÛM, *n.* A white metal:—also written ALUMINIUM.
- *A-LÛM'NÛS, *n.* A graduate.
- A-LUM'NI, *n. pl. masculine.*
- A-LUM'NÆ, *n. pl. feminine.*
- ~~ALUMNÆ~~ ALUMNÆ is proposed to distinguish female graduates.
- AL-WAYS (âl'wâze), *ad.* Perpetually, constantly, for ever.
- AM, *prs. t. l of BE.*
- AM-A-BIL-I-TY. See AMIABILITY.
- *A-MAIN (â-mâne'), *ad.* With vehemence.
- *A-MÂL'GÂM, *n.* The mixture of mercury with another metal; a mixture.
- *A-MÂL'GÂ'MÂTE, *v. t.* To mix mercury with another metal; to mix:—*v. i.*, to unite in an amalgam; to blend.
- A-MÂL'GÂ'MA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *A-MÂL-GA-MA-TION (â'mâl-gâ-mâ'shûn), *n.* Act of amalgamating.
- *A'MÂN-Û-ËN'SÏS, *n.* One who writes what another dictates.
- *A'MAN-U-ËN'SÏS, *n. pl.* Secretaries.
- AM-A-RANTH (âm'â'rânth), *n.* A plant; an unfading flower.
- *AM-A-RAN-THINE (âm-â-rân'thîn), *a.* Consisting of amarantins.
- *A-MÂSS', *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, AMASSES.*] To collect; to heap up. [69-22.]
- *A-MÂSS'MËNT, *n.* Accumulation.
- *AM-A-TEUR (âm-â-tûr' or âm-â-tûr'), *n.* A lover of any art or science, not a professor; a virtuoso.
- *AM'Â-TÏVE'NËSS, *n.* Propensity to love.
- AM-A-TÒ-RI-AL (âm-â-tò'rè'âl), *a.* Concerning love; amatory.
- AM-A-TOR-Y (âm'â'tûr-rè), *a.* Relating to love; amatorial.
- *AM-AU-RO-SIS (âm-â-w-rò'sis), *n.* Diminution or complete loss of sight; the drop-serene.
- *A-MÂZE', *v. t.* To confuse with terror; to perplex; to confound with surprise [72-40] [337-17]:—*n.*, astonishment, confusion.
- A-MA'ZING, *p. prs.*
- A-MA-ZED-LY (â-mâ'zèd'lè), *ad.* Confusedly; with amazement.
- *A-MÂZÈ'MËNT, *n.* A feeling of mingled surprise and wonder; astonishment, confusion.
- A-MA-ZING-LY (â-mâ'zing'lè), *ad.* Wonderfully.
- AM-A-ZON (âm'â'zûn), *n.* A warlike woman; a virago.
- *AM-BAS-SA-DOR (âm-bâs'sâ'dûr), *n.* A minister of the highest rank, sent by a state to represent its interests or proclaim its policy before the government of another; an ambassador. [230-24.]
- *AM-BÂS'SÂ'DRESS, *n.* The lady of an ambassador.
- *AM-BAS'SA'DRESS-ES, *n. pl.*
- AM-BER (âm'bûr), *n.* A yellow, transparent, carbonaceous mineral:—*a.*, consisting of amber.
- *AM-BER-GRIS (âm'bûr'grèès), *n.* A fragrant drug.
- AM-BI-DEX-TER (âm-bè-dèks'tûr), *n.* One who can use both hands with equal dexterity; a double-dealer.
- AM-BI-DEX-TER-I-TY (âm-bè-dèks-tèr'è'tè), *n.* The state of being ambidextrous; double-dealing.
- *AM-BI-DEX-TROUS (âm-bè-dèks'trûs), *a.* Using both hands alike.
- AM-BI-ËNT (âm'bè'ènt), *a.* Surrounding, encompassing, investing.

AM-BI-GU-I-TY (ám-bè-gù'è'tè), *n.*

Uncertainty of signification.

*AM-BI-GU'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

AM-BIG-U-OUS (ám-bìg'ù'ús), *a.*

Doubtful; having two meanings.

AM-BIG-U-OUS-LY (ám-bìg'ù'ús-lè),

ad. In an ambiguous manner.

*AM-BIG-U-OUS-NESS (ám-bìg'ù'ús-nès), *n.*

Uncertainty of meaning.

*AM'BÏR, *n.* The compass or circuit of any thing.

AM-BI-TION (ám-bìsh'ûn), *n.* Eager desire of preferment, fame, or power; aspiration. [84-12.] [257-23.]

AM-BI-TIOUS (ám-bìsh'ús), *a.* Fired with ambition. (*ap. p.*—of, to.)

AM-BI-TIOUS-LY (ám-bìsh'ús-lè), *ad.*

Aspiringly, eagerly.

AM-BLE (ám'bl), *v. i.* To pace;

to move easily:—*n.*, an easy

pace.

AM'BLING, *p. prs.*

AM-BLER (ám'blúr), *n.* A pacer.

AM-BLING-LY (ám'bling'lè), *ad.*

With an ambling movement.

AM-BRO-SI-A (ám-brò'zhè'á), *n.* The

imaginary food of the gods; the

name of a plant.

AM-BRO-SI-AL (ám-brò'zhè'ál), *a.*

Delicious; partaking of the

nature of ambrosia; fragrant.

AM-BRO-TYPE (ám'brò'típe), *n.* A

daguerreotype taken upon glass.

*AMBS-ACE (ámz'áse or ámz'áse'),

n. A double ace, aces.

AM-BU-LANCE (ám'bù'láns), *n.* A

movable hospital attached to an

army.

*AM'BÛ'LÁNT, *a.* Walking, roving.

AM-BU-LA-TION (ám-bù-lá'shûn),

n. The act of walking; roaming.

AM-BU-LA-TOR-Y (ám'bù-lá'túr-rè),

a. Walking:—*n.*, a place to

walk in.

AM-BUS-CADE (ám-bûs-káde'), *n.*

A secret station in which men

lie to surprise others; an am-

bush:—*v. t.*, to secretly lie in

wait for.

*AM'BÛSH, *n.* The post where soldiers are placed in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; an ambushade; the state of lying in wait [111-5]:—*v. t.*, to place in ambush.

AM'BÛSH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.

*AM'BÛSH'MËNT, *n.* An ambush.

A-MEL-IO-RATE (â-mèl'yò'râ'tè), *v. t.*

To make better; to improve.

A-MEL-IO-RA-TION (â-mèl'yò'râ-shûn), *n.* Improvement.

A-MEN (â'mèn' or â-mèn'. *In music,*

â'mèn'), *ad.* So be it (*after a prayer*); so it is (*after a creed*).

A-ME-NA-BLE (â-mè'nâ'bl), *a.*

Responsible, accountable. (*ap. p.*—to.)

*A-MËND', *v. t.* To correct; to rec-

tify; to reform:—*v. i.*, to improve.

A-MEND-A-TOR-Y (â-mënd'â'túr-rè),

a. Corrective.

*A-MËND'MËNT, *n.* A change for

the better; reformation of life;

recovery of health; correction

of an error. [200-3.]

A-MENDS (â-mëndz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.*

Recompense; satisfaction.

A-MEN-I-TY (â-mèn'è'tè), *n.* Agree-

ableness of situation or address.

A-MEN'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

*A-MERCE (â-mèrse'), *v. t.* To

punish with a fine. (*ap. p.*—in.)

A-MER'GING, *p. prs.* [sets a fine.

A-MER-CER (â-mèr'sûr), *n.* He that

*A-MERCE-MENT (â-mèrse'mént),

n. A fine imposed at the dis-

cretion of the court.

*AM-E-THYST (ám'è'thíst), *n.* A

precious stone of a violet color.

AM-E-THYS-TINE (ám-è'thís'tîn), *a.*

Resembling an amethyst.

*A-MI-A-BIL-I-TY (â-mè-â-bil'è'tè)

n. Loveliness, amiableness.

A-MI-A-BLE (â'mè'â-bl), *a.* Lovely,

pleasing, charming. [258-5.]

A-MI-A-BLE-NESS (â'mè'â-bl'nès),

n. Loveliness, agreeableness.

A-MI-A-BLY (â'mè'â-blè), *ad.* In

such a manner as to excite love.

AM-I-CA-BLE (ám'è'ká-bl), *a.* Kind, friendly, peaceable.

AM-I-CA-BLE-NESS (ám'è'ká-bl'nès)

n. Friendliness, good will.

AM-I-CA-BLY (ám'è'ká-blè), *ad.* In

a friendly way, peaceably.

AM-ICE (ám'mís), *n.* The under-

most part of a priest's habit.

*A-MÏD', } *prp.* In the midst;

*A-MÏDST', } among; mingled with.

A-MISS (â-mís'), *ad.* Faultily:—*a.*,

wrong, improper. [244-27.]

*AM-I-TY (ám'è'tè), *n.* Friendship,

harmony, good will.

AM'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

*AM-MÒ'NĪ'Á, *n.* A volatile alkali;

spirit of hartshorn.

AM-MO-NI-AC (ám-mò'nè'ák), *n.* A

gum; a salt; a drug.

*AM-MO-NI-A-CAL (ám-mò-ní'â-

kál), *a.* Having the nature of

ammonia.

*AM-MU-NI-TION (ám-mù-nìsh'ûn),

n. Military stores for projectiles.

*AM-NES-TY (ám'nès'tè), *n.* Act of

oblivion; a general pardon. †

*AM'NESTIES, *n. pl.*

A-MONG (â-múng'), } *prp.* Min-

A-MONGST (â-múngst'), } gled with;

conjoined with; amidst.

*AM-ò-rò'sò, *n.* A lover, a gallant.

AM-O-ROUS (ám'ò'rús), *a.* Enam-

ored; naturally inclined to love.

AM-O-ROUS-LY (ám'ò'rús-lè), *ad.*

Fondly, lovingly, passionately.

*AM-O-ROUS-NESS (ám'ò'rús-nès),

n. Fondness, lovingness, passion.

*A-MOR-PHOUS (â-mòr'fús), *a.*

Shapeless; without exact form.

A-MOR-TISE (â-mòr'tíz), } *v. t.*

*A-MOR-TIZE (â-mòr'tíze), } To

transfer; to mortmain; to

alienate.

A-MOR'TIS'ING, } *p. prs.*

*A-MOR'TIZ'ING, }

A-MOR-TIZE-MENT (â-mòr'tíz'mént),

n. The right or act of alienating

lands to any corporation.

*A-MÒÛNT', *v. i.* To rise to in the ag-

gregate:—*n.*, the sum total.

AN-A-TOM-I-CAL ('ân-â-tôm'èkâl),
a. Belonging to anatomy.

AN-A-TOM-I-CAL-LY ('ân-â-tôm'è-
kâl-lè), ad. By means of dis-
section.

*AN-ÂT'ÔMÎST, n. One skilled in
anatomy.

*AN-ÂT'ÔMÎZE, v. t. To dissect an
animal; to lay open.

A-NAT'ÔMI-ZING, p. prs.

A-NAT-O-MY ('ân-nât'ômè), n. The
art of dissecting the body; the
science of its structure; a skeleton.

A-NAT'ÔMIES, n. pl.

AN-CES-TOR ('ân'sès'tûr), n. A fore-
father, progenitor. [105-4.][261.]

*AN-CES-TRAL ('ân'sès'trâl or ân-
sès'trâl), a. Claimed from an-
cestors.

AN-CES-TRY ('ân'sès'trè), n. Lineage,
a series of ancestors, pedigree.

AN'CETRIES, n. pl.

AN-CHOR ('ângk'ûr), n. A heavy
iron for holding a ship; any thing
which confers stability:—v. i.,
to cast anchor; to lie at anchor;
to stop at, rest on:—v. t., to
place at anchor. [318-8.]

*AN-CHOR-AGE ('ângk'ûr'âje), n.
Ground for anchoring; harbor-
dues; anchoring-tackle.

AN-CHO-RESS ('ângk'ô'rès), n. A
female hermit.

AN'CHO'RESS-ES, n. pl.

AN-CHO-RET ('ângk'ô'rèt), }
*AN-CHO-RITE ('ângk'ô'rîte), } n.

A recluse, hermit, anachorite.

AN-CHO-VY ('ân-tshô'vè), n. A small
sea-fish, used as sauce.

*AN-CHO'VIES, n. pl.

*AN-CIENT ('âne'shènt), a. Old;
not modern; former; antique;
antiquated:—see MODERN.

AN-CIENT-LY ('âne'shènt'lè), ad.
In old times.

AN-CIENT-NESS ('âne'shènt'nès), n.
Antiquity.

AN-CIENT-RY ('âne'shènt'rè), n. An-
cient lineage.

AN'CIENT'RIES, n. pl.

AN'CIENTS, n. pl. Old men; those
who lived in ancient times.

*AN-CIL-LA-RY ('ân'sill'lâ-rè), a.
Serving as a handmaid; sub-
ordinate.

*AND, con. c. A particle by which
sentences or terms are joined;
added to. (cor. c.—both.)

*AN-D-I-RON ('ând'îrôn), n. An iron
at the end of a fire-grate; an
iron to support the fire-wood.

*AN-DRÔID'ÈS, n. An automaton in
the form of a man.

AN-EC-DOTE ('ân'èk'dôte), n. A
biographical incident; a story. †

AN-EC-DOT-I-CAL ('ân-èk-dôt'èkâl),
a. Relative to anecdotes.

AN-E-MOG-RA-PHY ('ân-è-môg'grâ-
fè), n. The description of the
winds.

AN-E-MOG'RAPHIES, n. pl.

AN-E-MOM-E-TER ('ân-è-môm'ètûr)
n. An instrument to measure the
force or velocity of the wind.

*A-NÊM'ÔNÈ, n. The wind-flower.

*A-NEM-O-SCOPE ('ân-nêm'ô'skôpe),
n. A machine to foretell the
changes of the wind; a vane.

*AN-EU-RISM ('ân'ûrîzm), n. A
tumor caused by dilatation of
an artery.

A-NEW ('â-nû'), ad. Over again;
another time; newly; afresh.

*AN-FRAC-TU-OUS ('ân-frâk'tshû-
'ûs), n. Winding, turning.

*AN-GEL ('âne'jèl), n. A messen-
ger; a celestial spirit; a beau-
tiful person; an ancient coin of
gold, worth about \$2.25 [32-30].

†—a., angelic.

*AN-GEL-IC ('ân-jèl'îk), }
AN-GEL-I-CAL ('ân-jèl'èkâl), } a.

Resembling or belonging to
angels.

AN-GEL-I-CAL-NESS ('ân-jèl'èkâl-
nès), n. Excellence more than
human.

AN-GER ('âng'gûr), n. Passion, re-
sentment, rage:—v. t., to pro-
voke, enrage.

*AN-GLE ('âng'gl), n. The space
intercepted between two lines
which meet in a point; a cor-
ner; an instrument to take fish:
—v. t., to fish with a rod and
hook; to try to gain by insinu-
ating artifice.

ANG'LING, p. prs. and n.

AN-GLER ('âng'glûr), n. He that
fishes with an angle.

AN-GLI-CAN ('âng'glè'kân), a.
English.

*AN-GLI-CISM ('âng'glè'sîzm), n.
An English idiom or phrase.

AN-GLI-CIZE ('âng'glè'sîze), v. t. To
make English.

ANG'LI-CI-ZING, p. prs.

*AN-GRI-LY ('âng'grè'lè), ad. In
an angry manner.

AN-GRY ('âng'grè), a. Touched
with anger, inflamed. (ap. p.—
with persons, at things.)

*AN-GUISH ('âng'gwîsh), n. Ex-
cessive pain either of mind or
body; agony, grief. [354-14.]

AN-GU-LAR ('âng'gû'lâr), a. Hav-
ing angles or corners.

AN-GU-LAR-I-TY ('âng'gû-lâr'è-
'tè), n. The quality of being
angular.

AN-GU-LAR-LY ('âng'gû'lâr-lè), ad.
With angles.

AN-GU-LA-RED ('âng'gû'lâ-rèd), a.
Formed with angles.

*AN-HE-LA-TION ('ân-hè-lâ'shûn),
n. The act of panting.

*AN'ÏL, n. The shrub which yields
indigo.

*AN'ÏLE, a. Old-womanish.

*A-NIL-I-TY ('ân-nîl'ètè), n. The
old age of woman; dotage.

*AN-I-MAD-VER-SION ('ân-è-mâd-
vèr'shûn), n. Reproof; severe
censure; stricture; comment.

*AN-I-MAD-VER-SIVE ('ân-è-mâd-
vèr'sîv), a. Capable of judging.

AN-I-MAD-VERT ('ân-è-mâd-vèrt'),
v. i. To reflect, comment, or
pass censure upon. (ap. p.—on,
upon.)

- AN-I-MAL (ân-ê-mál), *n.* An organized being endowed with sensation and voluntary motion:—*a.*, that which belongs or relates to animals; gross.
- *AN-I-MAL-CULE (ân-ê-mál'kùle), *n.* A very small animal.
- AN-I-MAL-CU'LA, }
AN-I-MAL-CULES, } *n. pl.*
- AN-I-MAL-I-TY (ân-ê-mál'lé'té), *n.* The state of animal existence.
- AN-I-MAL-IZE (ân-ê-mál-ize), *v. t.* To endue with animal life; to brutalize.
- AN-IMAL-IZING, *p. prs.*
- AN-I-MATE (ân-ê-máte), *v. t.* To quicken; to make alive; to incite, to encourage. [63-18.] [258-4.]
- AN-IMAL-TING, *p. prs.*
- AN-I-MATE (ân-ê-mít), *a.* Possessing animal life; alive.
- AN-I-MA-TION (ân-ê-má'shûn), *n.* The act of animating; the state of being enlivened; life; spirit; sprightliness. [332-2.]
- AN-I-MA-TIVE (ân-ê-má-tív), *a.* Having power to give life.
- AN-MOS-I-TY (ân-ê-môs-ê'té), *n.* Vehemence of hatred; rancor; malignity. [20-44.] [280-6.]
- *AN-MOS-ITIES, *n. pl.*
- *AN-ISE (ân'nís), *n.* A species of parsley with sweet-scented seeds.
- ANK-LE (ângk'kl), *n.* The joint which joins the foot to the leg.
- *AN-ÂN-ÁL-IST, *n.* A writer of annals.
- *AN-NALS (ân'nálz), *n. pl.* Histories digested into years. [156-5.]
- *AN-NÁTS, *n. pl.* First-fruits; a year's income of a benefice.
- *AN-NEAL (ân-néal'), *v. t.* To temper glass or metal by heat; to fix colors by heat.
- AN-NEX (ân-néks'), *v. t.* [pr. t. 3, ANNEXES.] To unite to the end, subjoin, affix, join. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- AN-NEX-A-TION (ân-néks-sá'shûn), *n.* Conjunction, addition, union.
- AN-NI-HI-LA-BLE (ân-ní'hé-lá-bl), *a.* That may be annihilated.
- AN-NI-HI-LATE (ân-ní'hé-láte), *v. t.* To reduce to nothing, destroy, annul, extinguish. [177.]
- *AN-NÍ'HÍ-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- AN-NI-HI-LA-TION (ân-ní-hé-lá'shûn), *n.* The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced, to nothing.
- AN-NI-VER-SA-RY (ân-né-vér'sá-ré), *n.* A day celebrated annually; an annual celebration [63]:—*a.*, returning with the revolution of the year; annual.
- *AN-NI-VER'SARIES, *n. pl.*
- *AN-NO-TATE (ân-nò-táte), *v. t.* To make notes or comments.
- AN-NO-TA-TING, *p. prs.*
- AN-NO-TA-TION (ân-nò-tá'shûn), *n.* Explanation, note.
- AN-NO-TA-TOR (ân-nò-tá'túr), *n.* A writer of notes.
- AN-NOUNCE (ân-nòunse'), *v. t.* To publish, proclaim. [97-9.] [374-4.]
- AN-NOUN'CI-NG, *p. prs.*
- AN-NOUNCE-MENT (ân-nòunse-mént), *n.* Declaration, advertisement, proclamation. [94-9.]
- AN-NOY (ân-nòé'), *v. t.* To incommodate; to vex; to molest.
- AN-NOY-ANCE (ân-nòé'ânse), *n.* That which annoys; the act of annoying; disturbance. [67-5.]
- *AN-NŪ'ÁL, *a.* Recurring yearly, yearly:—*n.*, a yearly book or plant.
- AN-NU-AL-LY (ân-nū'ál-lé), *ad.* Yearly, every year.
- *AN-NU-I-TANT (ân-nū-ê'tánt), *n.* One who has an annuity.
- AN-NU-I-TY (ân-nū-ê'té), *n.* A yearly allowance.
- *AN-NU'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- *AN-NŪL', *v. t.* To make void; to nullify; to repeal; to abolish.
- *AN-NUL'LING, *p. prs.*
- AN-NULLED, *p. prf.*
- *AN-NŪ'LÁR, *a.* Having the form of a ring.
- AN-NU-LA-RY (ân-nū'lá-ré), *a.* Having the form of rings; annular.
- *AN-NŪ'LÉT, *n.* A little ring.
- *AN-NŪL'MÉNT, *n.* The act of annulling.
- *AN-NŪ'MÉR'ÁTE, *v. t.* To add to a number.
- AN-NŪ'MER'Á-TING, *p. prs.*
- AN-NU-MER-A-TION (ân-nū-mér-á'shûn), *n.* Addition to a number.
- *AN-NUN-CI-ATE (ân-nún'shé'áte), *v. t.* To announce.
- AN-NUN'CI'Á-TING, *p. prs.*
- AN-NUN-CI-A-TION (ân-nún-shé-á'shûn), *n.* The act of announcing; the thing announced; the twenty-fifth day of March, now celebrated as that on which the birth of Christ was announced to Mary.
- *AN-O-DYNE (ân-ò'díne), *a.* Assuaging; mitigating pain:—*n.*, medicine that assuages pain.
- *A-NŌINT', *v. t.* To rub over with oil; to consecrate by unction.
- A-NOINT-ER (á-nŏint'úr), *n.* One who anoints.
- A-NOM-A-LISM (á-nóm'ál'izm), *n.* Irregularity, anomaly.
- A-NOM-A-LOUS (á-nóm'ál'ús), *a.* Irregular, out of rule.
- *A-NOM-A-LY (á-nóm'ál'é), *n.* Irregularity, deviation from rule.
- A-NOM'ALIES, *n. pl.*
- *A-NŌN', *ad.* Quickly, soon. [146-16.]
- *A-NON-Y-MOUS (á-nŏn-ê'mús), *a.* Wanting a name; nameless.
- A-NON-Y-MOUS-LY (á-nŏn-ê'mús-lé) *ad.* Without a name.
- AN-OTH-ER (ân-úth'úr), *a.* Not the same; one more:—see OTHER.
- AN-SWER (ân'súr), *v. i.* To speak in reply; to be accountable for; to appear to any call; to suit with (*ap. p.*—for, to):—*v. t.*, to reply to; to be equivalent to; to satisfy; to comply with; to suit:—*n.*, a reply, confutation, solution:—see REPLY.
- *AN-SWER-A-BLE (ân'súr-á-bl), *a.* That may be answered; responsible; suitable; equal to.

AN-SWER-A-BLY (ân'sûr'â-blê), *ad.*
In due proportion; suitably.

AN-SWER-ER (ân'sûr'êr), *n.* One who answers.

*ANT, *n.* An emmet, a pismire.

*ANT-AC-ID (ân'ât's'íd), *n.* A drug which removes sourness.

AN-TAG-O-NISM (ân-tâg'ò'nizm), *n.* Opposition, contest.

*AN-TÂG'Ò-NIST, *n.* An opponent, adversary, foe. [111-3.]

AN-TAG-O-NIST-IC (ân-tâg'ò-nist'ík), *a.* Opposed.

*AN-TAG-O-NIZE (ân-tâg'ò'nize), *v. i.* To oppose; to contend.

AN-TAG'Ò-NI-ZING, *p. prs.*

*AN-TARC-TIC (ân-târ'k'ík), *a.* Relating to the southern pole.

ANT-AR-THRIT-IC (ânt-âr-thrít'ík), *a.* Counteracting the gout.

AN-TE-CEDE (ân-tê-sê'dê), *v. t.* To precede; to go before.

'AN-TE-CE'DING, *p. prs.*

AN-TE-CE-DENCE (ân-tê-sê'dênsê), AN-TE-CE-DEN-CY (ân-tê-sê'dên'sê)

n. The act or state of going before.

*AN-TE-CE-DENT (ân-tê-sê'dênt), *n.* That which goes before; the first of two terms; the noun to which a relative refers; previous course or conduct:—*a.*, going before, preceding. (*ap. p.*—to.)

AN-TE-CE-DENT-LY (ân-tê-sê'dênt-lê), *ad.* Previously.

*AN-TE-SES-SOR (ân-tê-sê's'sûr), *n.* One who goes before.

AN-TE-CHAM-BER (ân'tê'tshâm-bêr), *n.* The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

*AN'TÊDÂTE, *v. t.* To date before the true time:—*n.* a previous date.

AN'TÊDA-TING, *p. prs.*

*AN-TE-DI-LU-VI-AN (ân-tê-dê-lù'vê'ân), *a.* Existing before the Deluge:—*n.*, one who lived before the Deluge.

*AN'TÊLÔPE, *n.* An animal resembling a deer; a gazelle.

*AN-TE-ME-RID-I-AN (ân-tê-mê-ríd'ê'ân), *a.* Being before noon.

'AN-TÈ-MÛN'DÂNE, *a.* Before the creation of the world.

*AN-TEN-NÊ (ân-tên'nê), *n. pl.* The feelers or horns of insects.

*AN-TE-PAS-CHAL (ân-tê-pâs'kâl), *a.* Before Easter.

*AN'TÊPÂST, *n.* A foretaste.

'AN-TÈ-PÈ-NÛLT', *n.* The last but two of the syllables of a word.

*AN-TE-RI-OR (ân-tê-rê'ôr), *a.* Going before; antecedent, prior.

AN-TE-RI-OR-I-TY (ân-tê-rê'ôr'ê'tê), *n.* Priority, precedence.

*AN'TÊRÔDM, *n.* A room leading into another; antechamber.

AN-THEM (ân'thêm), *n.* A holy song. [94-15.]

AN-THER (ân'thêr), *n.* The organ, upon the summit of the stamens of flowers, for containing pollen.

AN-THOL-O-GY (ân-thôl'lò'jê), *n. A.* collection of flowers, devotions, or poems; a work on flowers.

AN-THOL'O'GIES, *n. pl.*

*AN-THRA-CITE (ân'thrâ'síte), *n.* A mineral coal which burns without flame or smoke.

*AN-THRA-CIT-IC (ân'thrâ-sít'ík), *a.* Relating to anthracite.

*AN-THRAX (ân'thrâks), *n.* A carbuncle; an ulcer; carbon.

AN-THRO-POL-O-GY (ân-thrò-pôl'ò'jê), *n.* The science of man's nature.

*AN-THRO-PO-MOR-PHISM (ân'thrò-pò-môr'fizm), *n.* The doctrine that the Deity exists in the human form.

*AN-THRO-POPH-A-GI (ân'thrò-pôf'â'ji), *n. pl.* Man-eaters, cannibals.

AN-TI-A-CID (ân-tê-âs'íd), *n.* Alkali. See ANTACID.

*AN-TIC (ân'tík), *n.* A buffoon:—*a.*, odd, droll, fantastic. [123.]

*AN-TI-CHRIST (ân'tê'kríst), *n.* Satan; the enemy of Christ.

AN-TI-CHRIST-IAN (ân-tê-kríst'yân), *a.* Opposite to Christianity:—*n.*, an opposer of Christianity.

*AN-TIC-I-PATE (ân-tís'sê'pâte), *v. t.* To take beforehand; to foretaste; to foretall. [32-14.] [182-9.]

AN-TIC'ÏPA-TING, *p. prs.*

AN-TIC-I-PA-TION (ân-tís-sê-pâ'shôn), *n.* A taking before; foretaste; previous impression. [65-28.] [362-15.]

AN-TIC-I-PA-TOR (ân-tís'sê'pâ-tôr), *n.* One who anticipates.

AN-TI-CLI-MAX (ân-tê-klí'mâks), *n.* A sentence in which the last part is lower in degree than the

'AN-TI-CLÍ'MAX'ES, *n. pl.* [first. Counteracting poison or disease.

AN-TI-DOTE (ân'tê'dôte), *n.* A drug which expels poison. [267-13.]

AN-TI-FEB-RILE (ân-tê-fêb'ríl), *a.* Good against fevers.

*AN-TI-MO-NAR-CHI-CAL (ân-tê-mò-nâr'kê'kâl), *a.* Against government by a single person.

*AN-TI-MO-NIAL (ân-tê-mò'n'âl), *a.* Made of antimony.

AN-TI-MO-NY (ân'tê'môn-nê), *n.* A brittle, whitish metal.

AN-TIN-O-MY (ân-tín'ò'mê or ân-tê'nò-mê), *n.* A contradiction between two laws or articles.

AN-TIN'O'MIES, *n. pl.*

AN-TI-PA-THET-I-CAL (ân-tê-pâ-thê't'ê'kâl), *a.* Having a natural aversion to any thing.

*AN-TIP-A-THY (ân-típ'â'thê), *n.* Natural aversion to any thing; repugnance, dislike; opposition. (*ap. p.*—to, against.) [252-28.]

*AN-TIP'A'THIES, *n. pl.*

AN-TI-PHLO-GIS-TIC (ân-tê-flò'jls'tík), *a.* Counteracting inflammation:—*n.*, a medicine which checks inflammation.

*AN-TIPH-ON-Y (ân-tíf'ân'nê), *n.* An echo; the method of singing by way of response.

AN-TIPH'O'NIES, *n. pl.*

*AN-TIPH-RA-SIS (ân-tíf'râ'sís), *n.* The use of words in a sense opposite to their meaning.

- *AN-TÎP'ô'DÂL, a.** Relating to the antipodes.
- *AN-TIP-O-DES** (ân-tîp'ô'dèez or ân'tè'pôdez), *n. pl.* Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours. †
- AN-TI-POPE** (ân'tè'pôpe), *n.* He that usurps the popedom.
- AN-TI-QUA-RI-AN** (ân-tè-kwâ'rè-ân), *a.* Relating to antiquity;—*n.*, an antiquary.
- AN-TI-QUA-RI-AN-ISM** (ân-tè-kwâ'rè-ân'izm), *n.* The study of antiquities.
- *AN-TI-QUA-RY** (ân'tè'kwâ-rè), *n.* One studious of antiquities.
- AN-TI'QUA-RIES, n. pl.** [95-34.]
- AN-TI-QUATE** (ân'tè'kwâte), *v. t.* To make obsolete or old. [25-37.]
- AN-TI'QUA-TING, p. prs.**
- AN-TI-QUA-TED-NESS** (ân'tè'kwâ-tèd'nès), *n.* The state of being obsolete.
- *AN-TIQUE** (ân-tèék'), *n.* An antiquity; a remain of ancient art [25-19]:—*a.*, ancient; relating to antiquity; of old fashion.
- AN-TIQUE-NESS** (ân-tèék'nès), *n.* The quality of being antique.
- *AN-TI-QUI-TY** (ân-tîk'kwè'tè), *n.* Old times; the ancients; great old age; a remain of old times. [96-27.] [257-16.]
- *AN-TI'QUITIES, n. pl.**
- *AN-TIS-CI-I** (ân-tîsh'è'i), *n. pl.* The people, on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon project in opposite ways.
- AN-TI-SCOR-BU-TI-CAL** (ân-tè-skôrbû'tè'kâl), *a.* Curing scurvy.
- *AN-TI-SEP-TIC** (ân-tè-sèp'tîk), *a.* Counteracting putrefaction:—*n.*, that which checks putrefaction.
- AN-TI-SLAV-ER-Y** (ân-tè-slâv'ûr-rè), *n.* Hostility to slavery.
- *AN-TIS'PÂ-SIS, n.** The revulsion of a humor; derivation.
- AN-TI-SPAS-MOD-IC** (ân-tè-spâs-môd'îk), *a.* Good against spasms.
- AN-TI-SPAS-TIC** (ân-tè-spâs'tîk), *a.* Antispasmodic; derivative.
- *AN-TIS-TRO-PHE** (ân-tîs'trô'fè), *n.* In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.
- *AN-TITH-E-SIS** (ân-tîth'è'sîs), *n.* A figure in which contrary things are opposed to each other; opposition; contrast.
- *AN-TITH'E'SES, n. pl.**
- AN-TI-THE-TIC** (ân-tè-thè'tîk),
- AN-TI-THE-TI-CAL** (ân-tè-thè'tè'kâl) *a.* Containing antithesis.
- *AN-TÎTRÎN-I-TÂ'RÎ'ÂN, n.** One who denies the Trinity of the Godhead.
- *AN-TI-TYPE** (ân'tè'tîpe), *n.* That which is represented by the type.
- AN-TI-TYP-I-CAL** (ân-tè-tîp'è'kâl), *a.* Explaining a type.
- ANT-LER** (ân'tlâr), *n.* Branch of a stag's horn.
- *AN-TË-CI** (ân-tè'si), *n. pl.* Those who live under the same latitude and longitude, but in different hemispheres.
- *AN-TO-NO-MA-SI-A** (ân'tò-nò-mâ-zhè'â), *n.* A form of speech in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say "the Orator," for Cicero.
- AN-TRE** (ân'tûr), *n.* A cavern, a den.
- *AN-VIL, n.** The iron block on which smiths hammer their work.
- *ANX-I-ETY** (âng-zî'è'tè), *n.* Concern about some future event; solicitude; uneasiness. [32-32.] †
- *ANX-I'ETIES, n. pl.**
- *ANX-I-OUS** (ângk'shûs), *a.* Full of concern; very solicitous; uneasy. (*ap. p.*—about.) [69-11.]
- *ANX-I-OUS-LY** (ângk'shûs'lè), *ad.* With anxiety; solicitously.
- A-NY** (èn'nè), *a.* Every, whoever, whatever; one (*indefinitely*):—*ad.*, somewhat: as, *any* better.
- A-O-NI-AN** (â-ô'nè'ân), *a.* Belonging to the hill of Parnassus, the fabled residence of the Muses.
- *A-ÔR'TÂ, n.** The great artery of the heart.
- *A-PACE** (â-pâse'), *ad.* Quick, speedily, hastily.
- *A-PÂRT'**, *ad.* Separately, distinctly; aside.
- *A-PART'MËNT, n.** A room; lodgings.
- AP-A-THE-TIC** (âp-â-thè'tîk), *a.* Without feeling, insensible.
- AP-A-THIST** (âp'â'thîst), *n.* One void of feeling or passion.
- *AP-A-THY** (âp'â'thè), *n.* Want of feeling; insensibility; indifference. [48-19.]
- AP'ATHIES, n. pl.**
- *APE, n.** A kind of monkey; a mimic; a fool:—*v. t.*, to imitate servilely; to mimic.
- AP'PING, p. prs.**
- *A-PEAK** (â-pèék'), *ad.* In posture to pierce the ground; on the point.
- A-PE-RI-ENT** (â-pè'rè'ènt), *a.* Gently purgative; laxative.
- AP-ER-TURE** (âp'ûr'tshûre), *n.* An opening; a hole.
- A-PËX** (â'pèks), *n.* The tip or top.
- A-PËX-ES** (â'pèks'îz), } *n. pl.*
- *A-PI-CES** (â'pîs'èez), }
- A-PHE-LI-ON** (â-fè'lè'ûn), *n.* The point of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.
- A-PHE'LIA, n. pl.**
- *A-PHER-E-SIS** (â-fèr'è'sîs), *n.* The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; as, *'gan* for *began*.
- *APH-O-NY** (âf'ô'nè), *n.* Loss of voice or speech.
- A-PHIS** (â'fîs), *n.* A plant-louse.
- *APH'IDES** (âf'è'dèez), *n. pl.*
- *APH-O-RISM** (âf'ô'rîz'm), *n.* A maxim, laconic precept, adage.
- APH-O-RIS-TIC** (âf-ô-rîs'tîk), *a.* Preceptive. [where bees are kept.]
- A-PI-A-RY** (â'pè'â-rè), *n.* A place
- *AP'PÂ-RIES, n. pl.**
- A'P'ICES, n. pl.** of APEX.
- *A-PIECE** (â-pèese'), *ad.* To the part or share of each; for each.
- *A'PISH, a.** Like an ape; imitative; foppish, affected, silly.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—plne, pln—nò, môve,

- A-PISH-LY (â'pîsh'lè), *ad.* In an apish manner.
- *A'PISH'NESS, *n.* Mimicry, foppery.
- *A-PÎR'PÂT, *ad.* With quick palpitation.
- *A-POC-A-LYPSE (â-pòk'â'lîps), *n.* The book of Revelation.
- *A-POC-A-LYP-TIC (â-pòk-â-llp'tîk) *a.* Containing revelation; mysterious.
- A-POC-O-PE (â-pòk'òpè), *n.* The taking of a letter or syllable from the end of a word; as, *th'* for *the*.
- *A-POC-RY-PHA (â-pòk'rè'fâ), *n.* Books of doubtful authority added to the Sacred Writings.
- *A-POC-RY-PHAL (â-pòk'rè'fâl), *a.* Not canonical; doubtful.
- AP-O-DIC-TI-CAL (âp-ò-dîk'tè'kâl), *a.* Demonstrative.
- *AP-O-GEE (âp'ò'jèè), *n.* A point in which the sun or moon is farthest from the earth.
- A-POL-LO (â-pòl'lò), *n.* In *Mythology*, the god who presided over music, painting, medicine, &c.
- *A-PÔL-O-GET-IC (â-pòl-lò-jèt'îk), *a.* Exeansatory.
- *A-POL-O-GIST (â-pòl'lò'jîst), *n.* One who makes an apology.
- *A-POL-O-GIZE (â-pòl'lò'jîze), *v. i.* To make excuse. (*ap. p.*—for.)
- *A-PÔL'Ô-GI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *AP-O-LOGUE (âp'ò'lòg), *n.* A fable; moral tale.
- A-POL-O-GY (â-pòl'lò'jè), *n.* Defence, excuse. (*ap. p.*—for.) [277.]
- *A-POL'Ô-GIES, *n. pl.*
- AP-OPH-THEGM (âp'òf'thè'm). See APOTHEGM.
- *AP-O-PLEC-TIC (âp-ò-plèk'tîk), *a.* Relating to apoplexy; predisposed to apoplexy.
- *AP-O-PLEX-Y (âp'ò'plèk-sè), *n.* A disease of the brain, causing sudden loss of sense and motion.
- AP'Ô-PLEX-IES, *n. pl.*
- *A-POS-TA-SY (â-pòs'tâ'sè), *n.* Departure from former professions; desertion of sect or party.
- *A-POS'TA'SIES, *n. pl.*
- *A-PÔS'TÂTE, *n.* One that has forsaken his religion or party :—*a.*, traitorous; false.
- *A-PÔS'TÂTIZE, *v. i.* To forsake one's religion or principles.
- A-POS'TA-TI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *AP'Ô-STÈME, *n.* Hollow swelling.
- *A-POS-TLE (â-pòs'sl), *n.* One sent forth to preach. [130-6.]
- A-POS-TLE-SHIP (â-pòs'sl'shîp), *n.* The office of an apostle.
- *A-PÔS'TRÔ'LÂTE, *n.* Apostleship.
- *A-POS-TOL-IC (âp-òs-tòl'îk),
- AP-OS-TOL-I-CAL (âp-òs-tòl'è'kâl), *a.* Taught by the apostles.
- *A-POS-TRO-PHE (â-pòs'trò'fè), *n.* In *Rhetoric*, a digressive address; in *Grammar*, the mark (') showing that a word is contracted: as, *tho'* for *though*.
- *AP-OS-TROPH-IC (âp-òs-tròf'îk), *a.* Relating to an apostrophe.
- A-POS-TRO-PHIZE (â-pòs'trò'fîze), *v. t.* To address by an apostrophe.
- *A-POS'TRÔ'PHI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- A-POTH-E-CA-RY (â-pòth'è'kâ-rè), *n.* A man who sells and compounds medicines.
- *A-POTH'E-CA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- *AP-O-THEGM (âp'ò'thè'm), *n.* A remarkable saying; a maxim.
- *AP-O-THE-O-SIS (âp-ò-thè'ò'sîs), *n.* Deification.
- *AP-O-THE-O-SIZE (âp-ò-thè'ò'sîze) *v. t.* To deify.
- *AP-O-THE'O-SI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *AP-PALL (âp-pâl'), *v. t.* To terrify; to dismay; to depress. [67-20.]
- *AP-PA-NAGE (âp'pâ'nîje), *n.* Land set apart for the maintenance of younger children.
- *AP-PA-RA-TUS (âp-pâ-râ'tûs), *n. sing. and pl.* Things provided as means to some end; equipage;
- 'AP-PA-RA'TUS, } [tools.]
'AP-PA-RA'TUS'ES, } *n. pl.*
- *AP-PAR-EL (âp-pâr'èl), *n. Dress;* external habiliments :—*v. t.* to dress; to clothe; to adorn.
- AP-PAR'ELING, } *p. prs.*
*AP-PAR'EL'LING, }
AP-PAR'EL-ED, } *p. prf.*
*AP-PAR'ELL-ED, }
- AP-PA-RENT (âp-pâ'rènt), *a.* Plain, evident, visible, open, certain, obvious, seeming. [320-17.]
- AP-PA-RENT-LY (âp-pâ'rènt'lè), *ad.* Evidently, seemingly.
- *AP-PA-RITION (âp-pâ-rîsh'ûn), *n.* An appearance or visible object; a spectre.
- *AP-PAR-I-TOR (âp-pâr'è'tûr), *n.* A messenger of an ecclesiastical court.
- *AP-PEAL (âp-pèèl'), *n.* Removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court; a call upon one as witness [38] [278-9]: *v. i.* to transfer a cause from a lower to a higher court; to call as witness. (*ap. p.*—to.) [360-21.]
- AP-PEAL-A-BLE (âp-pèèl'â'bl), *a.* Admitting of appeal.
- AP-PEAR (âp-pèèr'), *v. i.* To be in sight; to become visible; to seem.
- *AP-PEAR-ANCE (âp-pèèr'ânse), *n.* The act of coming into sight; the thing seen; semblance; show; presence; mien, likelihood. [189-7.]
- *AP-PEAS-A-BLE (âp-pèèz'â'bl), *a.* Reconcilable.
- AP-PEAS-A-BLE-NESS (âp-pèèz'â'bl-nè's), *n.* Reconcilableness.
- *AP-PEASE (âp-pèèz'), *v. t.* To quiet, pacify, allay, assuage.
- *AP-PEAS'ING, *p. prs.*
- *AP-PEASE-MENT (âp-pèèz'mènt), *n.* A state of peace; assuagement.
- *AP-PÊL'LÂNT, *n.* One who appeals :—*a.*, appealing. [appeals.]
- *AP-PÊL'LÂTE, *a.* Relating to
- AP-PEL-LA-TION (âp-pèl-lâ'shûn), *n.* Name, title, term. [202.]
- AP-PEL-LA-TIVE (âp-pèl-lâ'tîv), *n.* A common as distinguished from a proper noun; a title :—*a.*, relating to a common noun; general.

- AP-PEL-LA-TOR-Y (âp-pél'lá'tûr-rè) *a.* Containing an appeal.
- *¹⁴AP-PÊL-LÈÈ', *n.* One who is accused; the defendant in appeal.
- *¹⁴AP-PÊL-LÔR', *n.* One who accuses; the plaintiff in appeal.
- *⁴AP-PÊND', *v. t.* To hang or add to.
- AP-PEN-DAGE (âp-pên'djê), *n.* Something added. [52-35.]
- *⁴AP-PÊN'DANT, *n.* An accidental part:—*a.*, hanging to; annexed.
- AP-PEN-DIX (âp-pên'diks), *n.* Something added; a supplement.
- AP-PEN-DIX'ES, } *n. pl.*
*⁴AP-PEN'DIX'ES, }
- AP-PER-TAIN (âp-pêr-tâne'), *v. i.* To belong to as of right or by nature; to relate. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- *⁴AP'PÊ'R'TITE, *n.* Desire, keenness of stomach, hunger. [221.] [83-22.]
- AP-PLAUD (âp-plâwd'), *v. t.* To praise by clapping the hands; to commend; to extol; to laud.
- AP-PLAUSE (âp-plâwz'), *n.* Applaudation loudly expressed; plaudits. [68-6.] [282-11.]
- AP-PLAU-SIVE (âp-plâw'siv), *a.* Applauding; laudatory.
- AP-PLÉ (âp/pl), *n.* A fruit; the pupil of the eye.
- AP-PLI-A-BLE (âp-pli'â-bl), *a.* Capable of being applied.
- AP-PLI-ANCE (âp-pli'ânse), *n.* The act of applying; application.
- *⁴AP-PLI-CA-BIL-I-TY (âp-plè-kâ-bl'i-lè'tè), *n.* The quality of being fit to be applied; applicableness.
- AP-PLI-CA-BLE (âp-plè'kâ-bl), *a.* That may be applied; suitable. (*ap. p.*—to.) [68-3.]
- AP-PLI-CA-BLE-NESS (âp-plè'kâ-bl-nès), *n.* Fitness to be applied.
- AP-PLI-CANT (âp-plè'kânt), *n.* One who applies; close student.
- *⁴AP-PLI-CATION (âp-plè-kâ'shûn) *n.* The act of applying; the thing applied; request; close study, attention. [45-29] [233-11]
- AP-PLI-CA-TIVE (âp-plè'kâ-tiv), *a.* Belonging to application.
- AP-PLY (âp-pli'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3,* *⁴APPLIES.] To put to a certain use; to devote; to busy [291]:—*v. i.*, to suit; to address to; to have recourse to. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- *⁴AP-PLI'ED, *p. prf.*
- *⁴AP-PÔINT', *v. t.* To fix, establish; to nominate and commission to office. [170-20.]
- *⁴AP-PÔINT'Â-BLE, *a.* That may be appointed.
- *⁴AP-PÔINT'ÈÈ', *n.* One appointed.
- AP-POINT-ER (âp-pôint'ûr), *n.* One who appoints.
- *⁴AP-PÔINT'MENT, *n.* Stipulation; decree; establishment; order; equipment; designation to office; command. [201.]
- AP-POR-TION (âp-pôre'shûn), *v. t.* To set out in just proportions; to allot; assign; appropriate.
- AP-POR-TION-MENT (âp-pôre'shûn'mênt), *n.* A dividing into portions.
- AP-PO-SITE (âp'pô'zit), *a.* Proper, fit, well adapted. [380.]
- AP-PO-SITE-LY (âp'pô'zit-lè), *ad.* Properly, fitly, suitably.
- *⁴AP-PO-SITE-NESS (âp'pô'zit-nès), *n.* Fitness, propriety, suitability.
- *⁴AP-PO-SI-TION (âp-pô'zish'ân), *n.* Addition; the putting of two nouns of the same meaning in the same case.
- *⁴AP-PRAS-AL (âp-prâze'âl), *n.* Valuation; appraisement.
- AP-PRIZE (âp-prâze'), *v. t.* To set a price upon; to appraise.
- *⁴AP-PRIZ'ING, *p. prs.*
- *⁴AP-PRIZE-MENT (âp-prâze'mênt) *n.* A valuation by authority.
- AP-PRIS-ER (âp-prâze'ûr), *n.* One appointed and sworn to appraise property.
- AP-PRE-CI-A-BLE (âp-prê'shè'â-bl), *a.* Capable of being estimated.
- AP-PRE-CI-ATE (âp-prê'shè'âte), *v. t.* To rate; to value; to estimate. †
- *⁴AP-PRE'CI'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *⁴AP-PRE-CI-A-TION (âp-prê'shè'â-shûn), *n.* Estimation.
- *⁴AP-PRÊ-HÊND', *v. t.* To lay hold on; to seize; to conceive by the mind; to fear. [133-6.] [180.]
- *⁴AP-PRE-HEN-SI-BLE (âp-prê-hên'sè-bl), *a.* Possible to be apprehended.
- *⁴AP-PRE-HEN-SION (âp-prê-hên'shûn), *n.* Conception of ideas; fear, suspicion. [66-31.] [165-4.]
- *⁴AP-PRE-HEN-SIVE (âp-prê-hên'siv) *a.* Quick to understand; fearful. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- *⁴AP-PRE-HEN-SIVE-NESS (âp-prê-hên'siv'nès), *n.* The state of being apprehensive.
- *⁴AP-PRE-N-TICE (âp-prên'tis), *n.* One that is bound by covenant to learn a trade:—*v. t.*, to bind out to a master as an apprentice.
- *⁴AP-PREN'TIC'ING, *p. prs.*
- AP-PRE-N-TICE-SHIP (âp-prên'tis'shîp), *n.* State or term of service.
- *⁴AP-PRIZE (âp-prize'), *v. t.* To inform; to give notice to. [276.] [116-19.]
- *⁴AP-PRIS'ING, *p. prs.*
- *⁴AP-PRIZE-MENT (âp-prize'mênt), *n.* Information; notice.
- *⁴AP-PRIZE', *v. t.* See APPRAISE.
- *⁴AP-PRIZ'ING, *p. prs.*
- *⁴AP-PRIZE'MENT, *n.* Appraisal, valuation.
- *⁴AP-PROACH (âp-prôtsh'), *n.* The act of drawing near; means of advancing; access:—*v. t.*, to draw near to:—*v. i.*, to draw near.
- AP-PROACH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- AP-PROACH-A-BLE (âp-prôtsh'â-bl) *a.* Accessible.
- *⁴AP'PRÔ'BÂTE, *v. t.* To approve; to license to preach.
- AP'PRÔ'BA-TING, *p. prs.*
- AP-PRO-BATION (âp-prô-bâ'shûn), *n.* Attestation, approval. [282-12.]
- *⁴AP'PRÔ'BÂ-TIVE, *a.* Approving.
- AP-PRO-BATOR-Y (âp'prô'bâ-tûr-rè), *a.* Approving.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—pline, pln—nò, môve,

- AP-PRO-PRI-A-BLE (âp-prôv'prê'â-bl), *a.* Disposable.
- *AP-PRO-PRI-ATE (âp-prôv'prê'âte), *v. t.* To consign to some particular use; to make peculiar; to take. (*ap. p.*—to.) [314-11.]
- AP-PRO-PRI-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- AP-PRO-PRI-ATE (âp-prôv'prê'ît), *a.* Fit; adapted. [53-2.]
- AP-PRO-PRI-ATE-LY (âp-prôv'prê'ît-lè), *ad.* Properly.
- AP-PRO-PRI-ATE-NESS (âp-prôv'prê'ît-nês), *n.* Fitness.
- AP-PRO-PRI-A-TION (âp-prôv'prê'â-shûn), *n.* The act of appropriating; the thing appropriated.
- *AP-PRO-PRI-A-TOR (âp-prôv'prê'â-tûr), *n.* One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice; one who appropriates.
- *AP-PROV-A-BLE (âp-prôv'â'bl), *a.* Worthy of approbation.
- *AP-PROV-AL (âp-prôv'âl), *n.* Approbation, commendation.
- *AP-PROVE (âp-prôv'), *v. t.* To like; to commend; to sanction [82-29] [283]:—*v. i.*, to regard as right; to express approbation. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- *AP-PROV'ING, *p. prs.*
- AP-PROVER (âp-prôv'ûr), *n.* One who approves.
- AP-PROX-I-MATE (âp-prôks'è'mâte), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To draw near to.
- AP-PROX'IMA-TING, *p. prs.*
- AP-PROX-I-MATE (âp-prôks'è'mît), *a.* Near to; approaching.
- *AP-PROX-I-MA-TION (âp-prôks'è-mâ'shûn), *n.* An approach.
- AP-PROX-I-MA-TIVE (âp-prôks'è-mâ'îv), *a.* Approaching.
- AP-PULSE (âp'pûlse or âp-pûlse'), *n.* The act of striking against.
- *AP-PULSION (âp-pûl'shûn), *n.* A striking against; appulse.
- *AP-PUR-TE-NANCE (âp-pûr'tè-nâns), *n.* That which belongs to another thing; an adjunct.
- *AP-PÛR'TÈ'NÂNT, *a.* Belonging, relating, or joined to.
- *A-PRI-COT (â'prê'kôt), *n.* A fruit resembling the peach.
- ¹A'PRÏL, *n.* The fourth month.
- A-PRON (â'pûrn), *n.* An article of dress; a cover.
- ⁴APR, *a.* Fit; inclined to; ready, quick. [198.]
- AP-TI-TUDE (âp'tètûde), *n.* Fitness; tendency; disposition.
- APT-LY (âpt'lè), *ad.* Properly; fitly; readily; justly.
- ⁴APT'NESS, *n.* Fitness; tendency; quickness of apprehension.
- *A-QUA-FOR-TIS (âk-kwâ-fôr'tîs), *n.* Nitric acid.
- A-QUA-RI-UM (â-kwâ'rè'dm), *n.* An artificial pond for plants or fish.
- A-QUA'R'IA, *n. pl.*
- A-QUAT-IC (â-kwât'îk), *a.* Relating to water; living in water.
- A-QUA-TINT (âk'kwâ'tînt), *n.* A kind of engraving.
- *A-QUE-DUCT (âk'kwè'dûkt), *n.* A channel made for carrying water.
- *A-QUE-OUS (â'kwè'ûs), *a.* Watery.
- *A-QUI-LINE (âk'kwè'lîn or âk'kwè'lîne), *a.* Resembling an eagle; hooked.
- *AR-A-BESQUE (âr'â'bèsk), *a.* Ornamented in Arabian style; fantastic.
- AR-A-BIC (âr'â'bîk), *a.* Of Arabia:—*n.*, the language of Arabia.
- ⁴AR'Â'BÏST, *n.* One versed in Arabian literature.
- AR-A-BLE (âr'â'bl), *a.* Fit for tillage.
- AR-A-NE-OUS (â-râ'nè'ûs), *a.* Resembling a cobweb.
- AR-BI-TER (âr'bè'tûr), *n.* A judge, an umpire, an arbitrator.
- AR-BI-TRA-BLE (âr'bè'trà-bl), *a.* Determinable, arbitrary.
- ²AR-BÏR'Â'MÈNT, *n.* Will, determination, choice, award.
- AR-BI-TRA-RI-LY (âr'bè'trà-rè'lè), *ad.* With no other rule than the will; despotically, absolutely.
- *²AR'BI'TRÂ-RÏ'NÈSS, *n.* State of being arbitrary.
- AR-BI-TRA-RY (âr'bè'trà-rè), *a.* Despotic, absolute; depending on no rule; capricious.
- AR-BI-TRATE (âr'bè'tràte), *v. t.* To decide, determine; to judge of:—*v. i.*, to give judgment.
- AR'BI'TRA-TING, *p. prs.*
- AR-BI-TRA-TION (âr'bè'trà'shûn), *n.* The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties interested.
- AR-BI-TRA-TOR (âr'bè'trà-tûr), *n.* A judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent; an umpire.
- ²AR-BÏT'RÈ'MÈNT, *n.* See ARBITRAMENT.
- AR-BI-TRESS (âr'bè'très), *n.* A female arbiter.
- *AR'BI'TRESS-ES, *n. pl.*
- AR-BOR (âr'bûr), *n.* A bower; a recess shaded by trees; a spindle or axis.
- ²AR'BÛR'ÂL, *a.* Arboreous.
- AR-BO-RE-OUS (âr-bô'rè'ûs), *a.* Belonging to trees.
- *AR-BO-RES-CENCE (âr-bô-rès'sèns), *n.* Growth, as of trees.
- AR-BO-RES-CENT (âr-bô-rès'sènt), *a.* Growing like trees.
- ²AR'BÛR'ÊT, *n.* A small tree or shrub.
- AR-BO-RI-CUL-TURE (âr-bô-rè-kûl'tshûre), *n.* The cultivation of trees.
- ²AR'BÛR'ÏST, *n.* A naturalist who makes trees his study.
- AR-BO-RI-ZA-TION (âr-bô-rè-za'shûn), *n.* A tree-like appearance.
- *AR-BO-ROUS (âr'bô'rûs), *a.* Belonging to trees.
- *AR-BUS-CLE (âr'bûs'sl), *n.* Any little shrub.
- ARC (ârk), *n.* Part of a circumference; an arch.
- AR-CADE (âr-kâde'), *n.* A continued or long arch. [92-18.]
- AR-CA-NUM (âr-kâ'nûm), *n.* A secret.
- AR-CA-NA, *n. pl.*

ARCH (ártsh), *n.* Part of a circle; a curved line; a building constructed in the form of an arch; a vault; a chief:—*v. t.*, to build or form with arches:—*a.*, chief; waggish; cunning.

ARCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

ARCH'ED, *p. prf.* Bent in the form of an arch.

AR-CHA-IC (ár-ká'ík), *a.* Ancient, obsolete.

*AR-CHAI-OL-O-GY (ár-ká-ól'ló'jè), *n.* A discourse on antiquity.

AR-CHAL-OL'O'GIES, *n. pl.*

*AR-CHA-ISM (ár'ká'izim), *n.* An ancient phrase or expression.

*ARCH-AN-GEL (árk-án'jél), *n.* One of the highest order of angels.

ARCH-AN-GEL-IC (árk-án-jél'ík), *a.* Belonging to archangels.

ARCH-BISH-OP (ártsh-blsh'úp), *n.* A bishop of the first class.

ARCH-BISH-OP-RIC (ártsh-blsh'úp-ík), *n.* Province or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

ARCH-DEA-CON (ártsh-dé'kn), *n.* One that supplies the bishop's place and office.

*ARCH-DEA-CON-RY (ártsh-dé'kn-rè), *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

ARCH-DEA'CON'RIES, *n. pl.*

ARCH-DEA-CON-SHIP (ártsh-dé'kn-shíp), *n.* An archdeaconry.

*ARCH-DUCH-ESS (ártsh-dútsh'ès), *n.* The wife or daughter of an archduke.

ARCH-DUCH'ESS'ES, *n. pl.*

ARCH-DUKE (ártsh-dú'ké'), *n.* A title given to a prince of Austria.

ARCH-ER (ártsh'úr), *n.* One who shoots with a bow.

ARCH-ER-Y (ártsh'úr-rè), *n.* The use of the bow; the art of an archer.

*ARCH'ERIES, *n. pl.* [Original.

AR-CHE-RY-PAL (ár-kè-tí'pál), *a.*

*AR-CHE-TYPE (ár'kè'típe), *n.* The original of which any resemblance is made; a model.

*AR-CHI-E-PIS-CO-PAL (ár-kè-è-pís'kò'pál), *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.

AR-CHI-PEL-A-GO (ár-kè-pél'á-gò), *n.* A sea containing many islands.

*AR-CHI-PEL'A'GOES, *n. pl.*

*AR-CHI-TECT (ár'kè'tèkt), *n.* A professor of the art of building. [56-23.]

AR-CHI-TEC-TIVE (ár-kè-tèk'tív), *a.* Constructive; building.

*AR-CHI-TEC-TU-RAL (ár-kè-tèk'tshù'rál), *a.* Belonging to architecture.

AR-CHI-TEC-TURE (ár'kè'tèk-tshùre), *n.* The art or science of building. [56-22.]

*AR-CHI-TRAVE (ár'kè'tràve), *n.* That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital.

*AR-CHIVES (ár'klvz), *n. pl.* The places where records or ancient writings are kept; records.

ARCH-LY (ártsh'lè), *ad.* Shrewdly.

ARCH-NESS (ártsh'nès), *n.* Sly humor; shrewdness.

ARCH-WISE (ártsh'wíze), *a.* In the form of an arch.

*ARC-TIC (árk'tík), *a.* Northern.

*AR-CU-ATE (ár'kú'tè), *a.* Bent in the form of an arch or bow.

AR-CU-A-TION (ár-kú-á'shùn), *n.* The act of bending; curvature.

*AR-DEN-CY (ár'dén'sè), *n.* Ardor, Ar'DEN'CIÉS, *n. pl.* [eagerness.

*AR'DÉNT, *a.* Hot, fierce, vehement; affectionate.

AR-DENT-LY (ár'dént'lè), *ad.* Eagerly; affectionately. [342-22.]

AR-DOR (ár'dúr), *n.* Heat of affection; as, love, desire, zeal. [258-4.]

*AR-DU-OUS (ár'jú'ús), *a.* Lofty; hard to climb; difficult, laborious.

AR-DU-OUS-NESS (ár'jú'ús-nès), *n.* Difficulty; height.

ARE (ár). The first person plural of the present tense of the verb *Be*.

*AR'È'À, *n.* The surface contained between any lines or boundaries; any open surface.

AR-E-FAC-TION (ár-è-fák'shùn), *n.* The act of drying; dryness.

AR-E-FY (ár'è'fí), *v. t.* To dry.

*AR'È'FIÉS, *prs. t. 3.*

AR'È'FTED, *p. prf.*

AR-E-NA (à-rè'ná), *n.* An open space for combatants; an amphitheatre. [142-4.]

AR-E-NA-CEOUS (ár-è-ná'shüs), *a.* Sandy, arenose.

*AR-È-NÓSE', *a.* Sandy.

*AR-GENT (ár'jènt), *a.* Shining, like silver; white.

AR-GIL (ár'jíl), *n.* Potter's clay.

*AR-GIL-LA-CEOUS (ár-jíl-lá'shüs), *a.* Clayey; consisting of argil.

AR-GO-SY (ár'gò'sè), *n.* A large vessel for merchandise.

*AR'GÓ'SIÉS, *n. pl.*

AR-GUE (ár'gù), *v. i.* To reason with; to dispute (*ap. p.*—with, against): —*v. i.*, to reason; to evince; to

AR'GÚ'ING, *p. prs.* [discuss. †

AR-GU-ER (ár'gù'úr), *n.* A reasoner; a disputer.

*AR'GÚ'MÉNT, *n.* A reason alleged; the subject of any discourse; controversy. [382-23.]

AR-GU-MENT-A-TION (ár-gù-mént-á'shùn), *n.* The act of reasoning.

AR-GU-MENT-A-TIVE (ár-gù-mént-á'tív), *a.* Containing argument.

*AR'ID, *a.* Dry; parched up with heat. [126-17.]

AR-RID-I-TY (á-rí'd'è'tè), *n.* Dryness.

AR-RID'TIES, *n. pl.*

*AR-RI-ES (á'r'è'èz), *n.* One of the 12 signs of the zodiac; the Ram.

*A-RIGHT (á-rite'), *ad.* Rightly, without error, correctly.

AR-RISE (á-ríze'), *v. i.* [AROSE—ARISEN.] To mount upward; to get up; to ascend; to proceed from; to revive from death.

*A-RÍ'SING, *p. prs.*

A-RIS'EN, *p. prf.* of ARISE.

AR-IS-TOC-RA-CY (ár-ís-tòk'rá'sè), *n.* That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles; gentry; nobility.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mè, mêt—plne, pln—nò, mòve,

- ***AR-IS-TOC'RA'CIES**, *n. pl.*
AR-IS-TO-CRAT (âr'is-tò'krât or â-ris'tò'krât), *n.* One who favors aristocracy.
AR-IS-TO-CRAT-IC (âr'is-tò-krât'ik), *a.* Relating to aristocracy.
AR-IS-TO-CRAT-I-CAL (âr'is-tò-krât'-è'kâl), *a.* Aristocratic.
A-RITH-MAN-CY (â-rîth'mân'sè), *n.* Foretelling by numbers.
A-RITH-ME-TIC (â-rîth'mè'tik), *n.* The science of numbers; the art of computation.
AR-ITH-MET-I-CAL (âr'îth-mèt'è'kâl), *a.* According to arithmetic.
AR-ITH-MET-I-CAL-LY (âr'îth-mèt'-è'kâl-lè), *ad.* In an arithmetical manner.
***A-RITH-ME-TI-CIAN** (âr'îth-mè-tîsh'ân), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.
ARK (âr'k), *n.* A large raft; a vessel to swim upon water; a chest.
ARM (âr'm), *n.* The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of water; power:—*v. t.*, to furnish with arms; to fortify:—*v. i.*, to take arms.
AR-MA-DA (âr-mâ'dâ), *n.* An armament for sea.
AR-MA-DIL-LO (âr-mâ-dîl'lò), *n.* An animal armed with a bony shell.
***AR-MA-DIL'LOES**, *n. pl.* [force].
AR-MA-MENT (âr'mâ'mènt), *n.* A naval armament.
AR-MAT-URE (âr'mâ'tûre), *n.* A piece of iron applied to a magnet; defensive armor.
ARM-FUL (âr'm'fûl), *n.* As much as the arms can hold.
***AR-MIL-LA-RY** (âr'mîl'lâ-rè), *a.* Resembling a bracelet.
AR-MIP-O-TENT (âr-mîp'ò'tènt), *a.* Mighty in war.
***AR-MI-STICE** (âr'mè'stîs), *n.* A suspension of hostilities; a truce.
ARM-LET (âr'm'lèt), *n.* A bracelet.
AR-MOR (âr'mûr), *n.* Defensive arms or coverings for the body.
AR-MOR-ER (âr'mûr'ûr), *n.* One who makes or sells arms.
- *AR-MO-RI-AL** (âr-mò'rè'âl), *a.* Belonging to arms; heraldic.
AR-MOR-Y (âr'mûr'rè), *n.* A place in which arms are repositied.
***AR'MOR'IES**, *n. pl.*
ARM-PIT (âr'm'pît), *n.* The hollow place under the shoulder.
ARMS (âr'mz), *n. pl.* Weapons; ensigns armorial of a family; war.
AR-MY (âr'mè), *n.* A collection of armed men; a great number.
AR'MIES, *n. pl.*
AR-NI-CA (âr'nè'kâ), *n.* A medicinal and poisonous plant.
A-RO-MA (âr-rò'mâ), *n.* Fragrance.
***AR-O-MAT-IC** (âr-ò-mât'ik), *a.* Spicy, fragrant. [129-15.]
AR-O-MAT-ICS (âr-ò-mât'îks), *n. pl.* Fragrant spices or drugs.
***AR-O-MA-TIZE** (âr-ò-mâ'tîze), *v. t.* To scent with spices; to perfume.
AR'O-MA-TI-ZING, *p. prs.*
A-ROSE, *pst. t.* of **ARISE**.
A-ROUND (â-ròund'), *pp.* About; encircling:—*ad.*, in a circle; on every side round.
A-ROUSE (â-ròuze'), *v. t.* To excite; to animate; to wake from sleep.
A-ROUS'ING, *p. prs.*
***AR-QUE-BUSE** (âr'kwè'bûs), *n.* A handgun.
AR-RACK (âr-râ'k), *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled from rice or the coccoanut.
AR-RAIGN (âr-râne'), *v. t.* To bring before a tribunal; to accuse; to indite:—*n.*, arraignment.
***AR-RAIGN-MENT** (âr-râne'mènt), *n.* The act of arraigning. [335-4.]
AR-RANGE (âr-rânje'), *v. t.* To put in the proper order; to adjust; to place. [159-8.] [366-26.]
AR-RAN'GING, *p. prs.*
***AR-RANGE-MENT** (âr-rânje'mènt), *n.* Act or result of arranging; adjustment. [94-17.]
AR-RANT (âr'rânt), *a.* Bad in a high degree; wicked. [225-19.]
AR-RAS (âr'râs), *n.* Tapestry made at Arras.
- AR-RAY** (âr-râ'), *n.* Dress; order of battle:—*v. t.*, to put in order; to impanel; to deck; to dress. (*ap. p.*—with, in.) [64-18.]
***AR-REAR** (âr-rèer'), *n.* That which remains unpaid, though due.
***AR-REAR-AGE** (âr-rèer'îje), *n.* The remainder of an account.
AR-REST (âr-rèst'), *n.* A stop or stay; a legal seizure:—*v. t.*, to seize by warrant; to stop or stay.
AR-RI-VAL (âr-rî'vâl), *n.* Act of arriving; the things arrived.
AR-RIVE (âr-rîve'), *v. i.* To reach any place; to come. (*ap. p.*—at.)
AR-RI'VING, *p. prs.*
***AR-RO-GANCE** (âr'rò'gânse), *n.* Haughtiness, insolence of bearing.
AR-RO-GANT (âr'rò'gânt), *a.* Proud, haughty.
AR-RO-GANT-LY (âr'rò'gânt-lè), *ad.* Haughtily; proudly.
AR-RO-GATE (âr'rò'gâte), *v. t.* To claim vainly; to assume unjustly.
AR'RO-GA-TING, *p. prs.*
***AR-RO-GA-TION** (âr-rò'gâ'shûn), *n.* A claiming in a proud manner.
AR-RÖW (âr'rò), *n.* The weapon which is shot from a bow.
AR-RÖW-RÖÖT (âr'rò'ròöt), *n.* A plant, the starch which it yields.
AR-SE-NAL (âr'sè'nâl), *n.* A magazine of military stores.
ARSE-NIC (âr'sè'nîk or âr'sè'nîk), *n.* A corrosive metallic poison.
***AR-SEN-I-CAL** (âr-sèn'è'kâl), *a.* Containing arsenic.
***AR-SE-NI-ÖUS** (âr-sè'nè'ûs), *a.* Containing arsenic, arsenical.
AR-SÖN (âr'sön), *n.* The malicious burning of the property of others.
ART (ârt), *n.* A science; a trade; skill; cunning (*ap. p.*—of):—*v. i.*, *pr. t.* 2 solemn style of **BE.†**
***AR-TE-RI-AL** (âr-tè'rè'âl), *a.* Relating to the arteries.
AR-TE-RI-AL-IZE (âr-tè'rè-âl'îze), *v. t.* To impart the qualities of arterial blood.
AR-TE'RI-AL-ÏZING, *p. prs.*

- AR-TER-Y (âr'tûr'rè), *n.* A tube which conveys blood from the heart.
- *AR'TER'IES, *n. pl.*
- AR-TE-SIAN-WELL (âr-tê'zhûn-wêl'), *n.* A perpetual well-spring formed by boring perpendicularly into the earth.
- *ART'FUL, *a.* Cunning, skilful, dexterous.
- ART-FUL-LY (âr'tfûllè), *ad.* With art; skilfully.
- *ART'FUL'NÈSS, *n.* Skill, cunning.
- *AR-THRIT-IC (âr-thrît'ik), *a.* Gouty.
- AR-THRIT-IS (âr-thrît'is), *n.* The gout.
- AR-TI-CHOKE (âr-tê'tshôke), *n.* A garden vegetable, an esculent.
- AR-TI-CLE (âr'tè'kl), *n.* A part of speech; as, *the, a, an*; a single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing; term, stipulation:—*v. t.*, to stipulate; make terms.
- AR'TIC'LING, *p. prs.*
- AR-TIC-U-LAR (âr-tîk'ûlâr), *a.* Belonging to the joints.
- *AR-TIC-U-LATE (âr-tîk'ûlâte), *v. t.* To utter words distinctly; to joint:—*v. i.*, to speak distinctly.
- AR-TIC'U-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- AR-TIC-U-LATE (âr-tîk'ûlât), *a.* Distinct; jointed. [317-4.]
- AR-TIC-U-LATE-LY (âr-tîk'ûlât-lè), *ad.* In an articulate voice, clearly.
- AR-TIC-U-LA-TION (âr-tîk'û-lâ'shûn), *n.* The juncture or joint of bones; the act of forming words.
- *AR-TI-FICE (âr'tê'fis), *n.* Trick, fraud, stratagem; art. [112-18.] [248-20.]
- *AR-TIP-I-CER (âr-tîf'ê'sûr), *n.* A manufacturer; a mechanic.
- *AR-TI-FI-CIAL (âr-tê'fish'âl), *a.* Made by art; fictitious; not natural. [189-27.]
- *AR-TI-FI-CIAL-LY (âr-tê'fish'âl-lè), *ad.* Artfully, with skill.
- AR-TIL-LER-IST (âr-tîl'lâr'ist), *n.* One skilled in ordnance.
- *AR-TIL-LER-Y (âr-tîl'lâr'rè), *n.* Weapons of war; cannon; ordnance; troops that manage ordnance.
- *AR-TI-SAN (âr-tê-zân'ôrâr'tê'zân), *n.* A person skilled in any art; manufacturer.
- *ART'IST, *n.* One who practices one of the fine arts.
- *ART'LESS, *a.* Unskilful; without fraud; simple.
- *ART-LESS-LY (âr'tlè'slè), *ad.* Without art; naturally; sincerely.
- *ART'LESS'NÈSS, *n.* Simplicity.
- A-RUN-DI-NA-CEOUS (âr-rûn-dè-nâ'shûs), *a.* Reedy.
- *AR-UN-DIN-E-OUS (âr-ûn-dîn'ê'ûs), *a.* Abounding with reeds.
- AS (âz), *ad.* In like manner; like; while; equally; for example (*cor. a.—as or so*):—*con. c.*, for the reason that. (*cor. c.—forasmuch*.)
- ~~See~~ The conjunction *as* is by some grammarians considered a relative pronoun when it follows *many, such, or same*. It is then held to be equivalent to *who* or *which*; as, "Let such *as* hear take heed." Others supply the ellipsis; thus, "Let such *persons as those who* hear, take heed;" and, in all like cases, they call *as* a conjunction. See "Bullion's English Grammar," p. 233.
- *AS-A-FET-I-DA } (âs-sâ-fêt'ê'dâ),
AS-A-FET-I-DA } *n.* A gum of
AS-SA-FET-I-DA } fetid smell.
- AS-BES-TINE (âz-bês'tîn), *a.* Incombustible; pertaining to asbestos.
- *AS-BES-TOS } (âz-bês'tûs), *n.* A
AS-BES-TUS } fibrous mineral
which fire cannot consume.
- *AS-CEND (âs-sênd'), *v. t.* To climb up any thing:—*v. i.*, to mount upwards; to rise; to go up.
- *AS-CEND-ANT (âs-sênd'ânt), *n.* Height; elevation; superior influence [280-27]:—*a.*, superior, predominant. (*ap. p.—over*.)
- AS-CEND-EN-CY (âs-sênd'ên'sè), *n.* Influence, power, sway. [135-4.] [381-19.]
- *AS-CEND'EN'CI-ES, *n. pl.*
- *AS-CEN-SION (âs-sên'shûn), *n.* The act of ascending or rising.
- AS-CEN-SION-DAY (âs-sên'shûn'dâ), *n.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated.
- AS-CENT (âs-sênt'), *n.* Rise, the act of rising; the acclivity; an eminence. [367-20.]
- AS-CER-TAIN (âs-sêr-tâne'), *v. t.* To make certain, establish, determine. [35-33.] [345-1.]
- *AS-CER-TAIN-A-BLE (âs-sêr-tân'ê-â-bl), *a.* That may be ascertained.
- AS-CER-TAIN-MENT (âs-sêr-tân'e-mênt), *n.* A settled rule, a standard.
- AS-CET-IC (âs-sêt'ik), *n.* He that retires to devotion; a hermit:—*a.*, austere; employed in devotion.
- *AS-CET-I-CISM (âs-sêt'ê'sîzm), *n.* The state or practice of ascetics.
- *AS-CRI-BA-BLE (âs-krî'bâ'bl), *a.* Possible to be ascribed.
- AS-CRIBE (âs-krîbe'), *v. t.* To attribute to a cause; to impute. [179-16.]
- AS-CRI'BING, *p. prs.*
- AS-CRIP-TION (âs-krîp'shûn), *n.* The act of ascribing.
- *ASH, *n.* A tree.
- *A-SHAMED', *a.* Touched with shame.
- *ASH'ÊN, *a.* Mated of ash-wood.
- ASH-ES (âsh'îz), *n. pl.* of ASH; the remains of any thing burnt; the remains of the body.
- *ASH'LÂR, } *n.* A facing made of
*ASH'LÊR, } thin, square slabs
or stones, covering walls of brick or rubble. In Great Britain it is applied to free-stone as it comes from the quarry.
- *ASH'LÊR'ING, *n.* Quartering for laths on garret walls.
- *A-SHÔRE', *ad.* On shore, on the land.
- *ASH-WED-NES-DAY (âsh-wênz'dâ), *n.* The first day of Lent.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mè, mèt—pline, pîn—nò, môve,

ASH-Y (âsh'è), *a.* Ash-colored, pale.
 *A-SIDE, *ad.* To one side; apart.
 *AS-I-NINE (âs'sè'nine), *a.* Belonging to an ass; stupid.
 *ASK, *v. t.* To petition, beg; to demand; to inquire; to question. (*ap. p.*—of a person, for or after what we wish to obtain or hear of.)
 *AS-KANCE (âs-kâns'), } *ad.* Side-
 AS-KANT (âs-kânt'), } ways;
 obliquely; askew.
 *A-SKEW (â-skù'), *ad.* Aside, contemptuously, askant.
 *A-SLÂNT, *ad.* On one side, obliquely.
 *A-SLÈÈP', *ad.* Sleeping; at rest.
 *A-SLÔPE', *ad.* With declivity; obliquely, incliningly.
 *ASP, *n.* A venomous serpent.
 *A-S-PÂR'Â'GÛS, *n.* A garden vegetable, an esculent.
 AS-PECT (âs'pèkt'), *n.* Look, air, appearance; countenance; view. [36-17.] [175-29.]
 *AS-PÈN, *n.* A tree, the leaves of which always tremble:—*a.*, belonging to the asp-tree; made of aspen-wood.
 AS-PER-I-TY (âs-pèr'è'tè), *n.* Ruggedness of temper; roughness; harshness. [242-11.]
 *AS-PER'TIES, *n. pl.*
 *AS-PÈRSE', *v. t.* To calumniate; to slander; to vilify.
 AS-PER'SING, *p. prs.*
 *AS-PER-SION (âs-pèr'shûn), *n.* A sprinkling; censure, calumny.
 AS-PHALT (âs-fâlt'),
 AS-PHAL-TOS (âs-fâl'tûs), } *n.*
 *AS-PHAL-TUM (âs-fâl'tûm), }
 A bituminous pitch or stone.
 *AS-PHAL-TIC (âs-fâl'tik), *a.* Gummy, bituminous.
 *AS-PHO-DEL (âs'fô'dèl), *n.* The day-lily.
 AS-PHYX-I-A (âs-flîx'è'à), } *n.* Sus-
 AS-PHYX-Y (âs-flîx'è'), } pended
 animation or respiration.
 AS-PI-RANT (âs-pî'rânt), *n.* An aspirer; a candidate:—*a.*, aspiring.

AS-PI-RATE (âs'pè'râte), *v. t.* To pronounce with full breath.
 *AS'PI'RA-TING, *p. prs.*
 AS-PI-RATE (âs'pè'rît), *n.* A rough breathing; a sign denoting it and marked thus [°]:—*a.*, pronounced with full breath.
 AS-PI-RA-TION (âs-pè-râ'shûn), *n.* A full pronunciation; ardent wish.
 *AS-PÏRE', *v. i.* To desire eagerly; to rise higher; to aim at. (*ap. p.*—to, after.) [92-3.] [285-18.]
 AS-PI'RING, *p. prs.*
 AS-PIR-ER (âs-pîr'ûr), *n.* One who aspires, an aspirant. [likely].
 *A-SQUINT (â-skwint'), *ad.* Ob-
 *ASS, *n.* An animal of burden; a stupid, dull fellow.
 ASS'ES, *n. pl.*
 AS-SA-FET-I-DA, *n.* SECASAFETIDA.
 AS-SAIL (âs-sâle'), *v. t.* To attack, to assault, to fall upon. [127-24.]
 *AS-SAIL-A-BLE (âs-sâle'âbl), *a.* Possible to be assailed.
 *AS-SAIL-ANT (âs-sâle'ânt), *n.* He that attacks:—*a.*, attacking, invading.
 AS-SAIL-ER (âs-sâle'ûr), *n.* One who attacks another; an assailant.
 *AS-SÂS'SIN, *n.* A secret murderer; one who assassinates.
 AS-SAS-SIN-ATE (âs-sâs'sè'nâte), *v. t.* To murder by violence or secret assault.
 *AS-SAS'SI'NA-TING, *p. prs.*
 AS-SAS-SI-NA-TION (âs-sâs-sè-nâ'shûn), *n.* The act of assassinating.
 AS-SAULT (âs-sâlt'), *n.* Storm; invasion; attack:—*v. t.*, to attack, invade; to assail.
 *AS-SAULT-ER (âs-sâlt'ûr), *n.* One who assaults; an assailant.
 AS-SAY (âs-sâ'), *n.* Examination of ores, weights, or measures; trial of the quantity of metal in an ore:—*v. t.*, to determine the amount of metal in a compound:—*v. i.*, to attempt.
 *AS-SAY-ER (âs-sâ'ûr), *n.* One who assays metal.

*AS-SEM-BLAGE (âs-sèm'blîje), *n.* A collection; an assembly.
 AS-SEM-BLE (âs-sèm'bl), *v. t.* To bring together; to collect:—*v. i.*, to meet together.
 *AS-SEM'BLING, *p. prs.*
 *AS-SEM-BLY (âs-sèm'blè), *n.* A company met together; a congregation; a legislature. [71-27.]
 AS-SEM'BLIES, *n. pl.*
 *AS-SÈNT', *n.* The act of agreeing; consent:—*v. t.*, to concede, yield to; to consent. (*ap. p.*—to.)
 *AS-SÈRT', *v. t.* To maintain, affirm; to declare positively. [36-25.]
 *AS-SER-TION (âs-sèr'shûn), *n.* The act of asserting; affirmation.
 AS-SERT-IVE (âs-sèrt'iv), *a.* Positive, dogmatical.
 AS-SERT-OR (âs-sèrt'ûr), *n.* An affirmer, maintainer.
 *AS-SÈSS', *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, ASSESSES.] To charge with any certain sum; to tax; to rate.
 *AS-SÈSS'MÈNT, *n.* The sum levied on certain property; the act of assessing; a tax.
 *AS-SÈSS-OR (âs-sès'sûr), *n.* One who values taxable property.
 *AS-SÈTS, *n. pl.* Goods sufficient to discharge legal claims, as opposed to liabilities.
 *A-SÈV'ÈR'ÂTE, *v. t.* To affirm with great solemnity.
 AS-SEV'ER-A-TING, *p. prs.*
 AS-SEV-ER-A-TION (âs-sèv-èr-â'shûn), *n.* Solemn affirmation.
 *AS-SI-DU-I-TY (âs-sè-dù'è'tè), *n.* Diligence; close application. [50.] [276.]
 *AS-SI-DU'ITIES, *n. pl.*
 AS-SID-U-OUS (âs-sîd'jù'ûs), *a.* Constant in application. [277-16.]
 AS-SID-U-OUS-NESS (âs-sîd'jù'ûs'hèns), *n.* Assiduity.
 *AS-SID-U-OUS-LY (âs-sîd'jù'ûs-lè), *ad.* Diligently, continually.
 *AS-SIGN (âs-sîne'), *v. t.* To mark out, appoint, fix, allot; to transfer. [36-1.]

- AS-SIGNS (âs-sînz'), *n. pl.* Those persons to whom any trust is assigned; assignees.
- AS-SIGN-A-BLE (âs-sîne-â'bl), *a.* That may be assigned; transferable.
- *AS-SIG-NA-TION (âs-sîg-nâ'shûn), *n.* An appointment to meet.
- *AS-SIGN-EE (âs-sê-nêê'), *n.* One to whom any thing is assigned; one deputed by another; an assign.
- AS-SIGN-ER (âs-sîne-ûr) } *n.* One who
AS-SIGN-OR (âs-sîn-ôr') } assigns.
- *AS-SIGN-MENT (âs-sîne'mênt), *n.* The act of assigning; a transfer of property or interest; the writing by which any thing is transferred.
- AS-SIM-I-LATE (âs-sîm-ê-lâ'te), *v. t.* To make like or similar:—*v. i.*, to grow like. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- *AS-SIM-I-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- AS-SIM-I-LA-TION (âs-sîm-ê-lâ'shûn), *n.* The act of converting any thing to the nature of another; the act of growing like.
- *AS-SIS'r', *v. t.* To help; to relieve.
- *AS-SIST-ANCE (âs-sîst-ânse), *n.* Help, succor, relief, support.
- *AS-SIS't-ANT, *n.* One who assists:—*a.*, helping, aiding.
- *AS-SIZE', *n.* A court of judicature; a statute to determine the weight of bread:—*v. t.*, to fix the rate of any thing; to settle.
- *AS-SIZ'ING, *p. prs.*
- AS-SI-ZER (âs-sî-zûr), *n.* An officer who inspects weights and measures.
- *AS-SO-CI-ATE (âs-sô'shê-â'te), *v. t.* To join in company:—*v. i.*, to join action or companionship. (*ap. p.*—with, to.) [25-24.] [220-5.]
- AS-SO-CI-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- AS-SO-CI-ATE (âs-sô'shê't), *n.* A confederate:—*a.*, confederate.
- AS-SO-CI-A-TION (âs-sô'shê-â'shûn), *n.* Union; society; confederacy; connection; an assembly. [70.]
- AS-SO-CI-A-TION'IST. See COMMUNIST.
- AS-SORT (âs-sôrt' or âs-sôrt'), *v. t.* To class; to arrange. †
- AS-SORT-MENT (âs-sôrt'mênt or âs-sôrt'mênt), *n.* Variety; a quantity assorted.
- *AS-SUAGE (âs-swâjê'), *v. t.* To mitigate; to soften. [279-2.]
- AS-SUA'GING, *p. prs.*
- AS-SUAGE-MENT (âs-swâjê'mênt), *n.* Mitigation; the act of softening.
- *AS-SUA-SIVE (âs-swâ'slv), *a.* Mitigating, easing.
- *AS-SÛME', *v. t.* To take upon one's self; to arrogate; to take for granted. [81-22.] [273-12.]
- *AS-SÛ'MING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, arrogant, haughty.
- AS-SÛ-MER (âs-sû'mûr), *n.* One who assumes.
- *AS-SÛMP-SIT (âs-sûm'sît), *n.* A voluntary verbal promise.
- *AS-SÛMP-TION (âs-sûm'shûn), *n.* The act of taking any thing to one's self; supposition; the thing supposed.
- AS-SÛMP-TIVE (âs-sûm'tlv), *a.* Of a nature to be assumed.
- *AS-SÛ-RANCE (âsh-shû'rânse), *n.* Certain expectation; want of modesty; security; insurance; positive declaration. [36-25.]
- *AS-SÛ'RE (âsh-shû're'), *v. t.* To give confidence; to declare positively; to make secure; to insure. (*ap. p.*—of.) [277-19.]
- AS-SÛ-RING, *p. prs.*
- *AS-SÛ-RED-LY (âsh-shû'rêd'lê), *ad.* Certainly; without doubt. [58-11.]
- AS-SÛ-RED-NESS (âsh-shû'rêd'nê's), *n.* The state of being assured.
- *AS-TER-ISK (âs-tûr'îsk), *n.* A mark in printing; thus [*].
- AS-TER-ISM (âs-tûr'îzm), *n.* A constellation; the mark [* * *].
- *A-STÛRN', *ad.* In the hinder part of the ship; behind.
- AS-TER-OID (âs-tûr'ôid), *n.* One of the small planets.
- AS-THEN-IC (âs-thên'îk), *a.* Feeble.
- ASTH-MA (âst'mâ), *n.* Difficult respiration, with a wheezing sound and cough.
- *ASTH-MAT-IC (âst-mât'îk), *a.* Troubled with asthma. [365-26.]
- *AS-TÔN'ISH, *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, ASTONISHES.] To impress with surprise, fear, or wonder; to amaze. [130-18.] [359-8.]
- *AS-TÔN'ISH'MËNT, *n.* Amazement, surprise, wonder. [72-23.]
- *AS-TÔÛND', *v. t.* To astonish; to stun; to terrify.
- *AS'TRÁL, *a.* Starry, relating to stars.
- A-STRAY (â-strâ'), *ad.* Out of the right way.
- *A-STRÛBE, *ad.* With the legs apart.
- AS-TRINGE (âs-trînjê'), *v. t.* To make parts draw together, to bind.
- AS-TRIN'GING, *p. prs.*
- *AS-TRIN-GEN-CY (âs-trîn'jên'sê'), *n.* The power of contracting.
- AS-TRIN'GEN'CIES, *n. pl.*
- *AS-TRIN-GENT (âs-trîn'jênt), *a.* Binding, contracting:—*n.*, a medicine which contracts the tissues.
- *ASTRÔ-LÂBE, *n.* An instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitude of the sun or stars.
- *AS-TROL-O-GER (âs-trôl'ô-jûr), *n.* One who professes to foretell by the stars.
- AS-TRO-LO-GIC (âs-trô-lôj'îk),
- *AS-TRO-LO-GI-CAL (âs-trô-lôj'ê-kâl), *a.* Relating to astrology.
- AS-TROL-O-GY (âs-trôl'ô-jê'), *n.* Prediction by the stars.
- AS-TROL'O'GIES, *n. pl.*
- *AS-TRON-O-MER (âs-trôn'ô-mûr), *n.* One skilled in astronomy.
- *AS-TRON-O-M-I-CAL (âs-trô-nôm'ê-kâl), *a.* Belonging to astronomy.
- AS-TRON-O-M-I-CAL-LY (âs-trô-nôm'ê-kâl-lê), *ad.* In an astronomical manner.
- AS-TRON-O-MY (âs-trôn'ô-mê'), *n.* A science teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies.
- AS-TRON'OMIES, *n. pl.*

- AS-TRO-THE-OL-O-GY (âs'trò-thè-òl'òjè), *n.* Divinity founded on the observation of the heavenly bodies.
- AS-TUTE (âs-tùte'), *a.* Shrewd, subtle.
- A-SUN-DER (â-sùn'dûr), *ad.* Apart, separately.
- *A-SY-LUM (â-si'lùm), *n.* A sanctuary; a refuge; a shelter.
- *AT, *prp.* Nearness; toward; by; in; on; with.
- *ATE, *pst. t. of EAT.*
- A-THE-ISM (â-thè'izm), *n.* The disbelief in the existence of God.
- *A-THE-IST (â-thè'ist), *n.* One that denies the existence of God.
- A-THE-IS-TI-CAL (â-thè-ist'è-kâl), *a.* Given to atheism; denying God.
- *A-THE-IS-TI-CAL-LY (â-thè-ist'è-kâl-lè), *ad.* In an atheistical manner. [public library.]
- *ATH-E-NE-UM (â-th-è-nè'ùm), *n.* A }
ATH-E-NE'A, } *n. pl.*
ATH-E-NE'UMS, }
- A-THIRST (â-thûrst'), *ad.* Thirsty.
- ATH-LETE (âth-lète'), *n.* One who contends for victory; a wrestler.
- *ATH-LET-IC (âth-lèt'ik), *a.* Belonging to wrestling; strong of body; vigorous. [222-7.]
- *A-THWART (â-thwârt'), *prp.* Transverse; across; through.
- *A-TILT', *ad.* Like one making a thrust; with one end raised.
- *AT'LÁS, *n.* A collection of maps.
- *AT'LÁS'ES, *n. pl.*
- *AT-MO-SPHERE (â-tmò'sfère), *n.* The air that encompasses the earth on all sides. [79-1.]
- AT-MO-SPHER-IC (â-tmò-sfèr'ik),
AT-MO-SPHER-I-CAL (â-tmò-sfèr'è-kâl), *a.* Belonging to the atmosphere.
- *AT-OM (â'tùm), *n.* An ultimate or indivisible particle; an extremely small particle. [77-8.] [217.]
- A-TOM-IC (â-tòm'ik), }
A-TOM-I-CAL (â-tòm'èkâl), } *a.*
Consisting of, or relating to, atoms.
- AT-OM-ISM (â'tòm'izm), *n.* The doctrine or theory of atoms.
- *AT'Ò-MIST, *n.* One that holds the atomic philosophy.
- AT-O-MY (â'tò'mè), *n.* An atom.
- *AT'Ò-MIES, *n. pl.*
- *A-TÒNE', *v. i.* To expiate; to make satisfaction for; to reconcile. (*ap. p.—for.*)
- *A-TÒ'NING, *p. prs.*
- *A-TÒNE'MÈNT, *n.* Expiation; satisfaction by an equivalent.
- A-TON-IC (â-tòn'ik), *a.* Relaxed.
- *A-TÒP', *ad.* On or at the top; above.
- *AT-RÁ-BIL-IOUS (â-trá-bl'yûs), *a.* Melancholy; full of bile.
- *AT-RÁ-MÈNT'ÁL, *a.* Inky; black.
- *A-TRO-CIOUS (â-trò'shûs), *a.* Wicked in a high degree; flagrant, outrageous. [351-7.]
- A-TRO-CIOUS-LY (â-trò'shûs'lè), *ad.* In an atrocious manner.
- A-TRO-CIOUS-NESS (â-trò'shûs'nés), *n.* Enormous criminality.
- *A-TROC-I-TY (â-tròs'sètè), *n.* Extreme wickedness; enormity
- A-TROC'ITIES, *n. pl.* [of guilt.]
- *AT-RO-PHY (â-trò'fè), *n.* Want of nourishment; a wasting away.
- AT'RÒPHIES, *n. pl.*
- AT-TACH (â-tâtsh'), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, ATTACHES.] To take, seize; to win, gain over; to enamor; to affix. (*ap. p.—to.*)
- *AT-TACH-MÈNT (â-tâtsh'mènt), *n.* Adherence, regard, fidelity; a legal process for taking a person or goods. [19-15.] [271.]
- AT-TACK (â-tâk'), *v. t.* To assault; to fall upon; to assail:—*n.*, an assault, an onset.
- AT-TAIN (â-tâne'), *v. t.* To gain, procure; to reach:—*v. i.*, to arrive at; to come to. (*ap. p.—to.*) [57-36.]
- *AT-TAIN-A-BLE (â-tâne'àbl), *a.* Possible to be attained. [318-3.]
- AT-TAIN-DER (â-tâne'dûr), *n.* The act of attaining in law; conviction of a crime.
- AT-TAIN-MÈNT (â-tâne'mènt), *n.* That which is attained; acquisition, acquirement. [335-14.]
- AT-TAINT (â-tànt'), *v. t.* To taint; to disgrace; to corrupt; to convict of a crime by which one's blood is corrupted:—*n.*, stain, taint, spot.
- AT-TEM-PER (â-tèm'pûr), *v. t.* To regulate, soften; to mingle. [72-22.]
- AT-TEMPT (â-tèmt'), *v. t.* To attack, try; to endeavor:—*n.*, an essay, an endeavor, a trial.
- *AT-TÈND', *v. t.* To regard; to follow; to be present at; to wait on; to accompany:—*v. i.*, to yield attention; to heed. (*ap. p.—to.*) [110-22.] [198.]
- AT-TEND-ANCE (â-tènd'ânse), *n.* The act of waiting on another; a being present; the persons present; a train; attention. [196-22.]
- *AT-TÈND'ÁNT, *n.* One that attends:—*a.*, accompanying.
- AT-TENTION (â-tèn'shûn), *n.* The act of attending; notice.
- AT-TEN-TIVE (â-tèn'tiv), *a.* Heedful, regardful, polite, diligent. (*ap. p.—to.*)
- AT-TEN-TIVE-LY (â-tèn'tiv'lè), *ad.* Heedfully, diligently.
- AT-TEN-TIVE-NESS (â-tèn'tiv'nés), *n.* Heedfulness, attention.
- *AT-TÈN'Ù'ÁNT, *a.* Making slender; thinning:—*n.*, that which thins.
- *AT-TÈN'Ù'ÁTE, *v. t.* To make thin.
- AT-TEN'Ù'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- AT-TEN-Ù-A-TION (â-tèn'ù-â'shûn), *n.* The act of making thin.
- *AT-TÈST', *v. t.* To bear witness to; to affirm; to certify. [152-9.]
- *AT-TEST-A-TION (â-tèst-â'shûn), *n.* Official testimony, evidence.
- *AT-TIC (â'tík), *a.* Belonging to Attica or Athens; delicate; elegant, classic, keen:—*n.*, an upper story.
- *AT-TI-CISM (â-tèt'sizm), *n.* Peculiar

- idiom of the Greek language; the Attic style.
- *AT-TIRE', *v. t.* To dress; to adorn; to array:—*n.*, clothes, dress.
- AT-TYRING, *p. prs.*
- *AT-TI-TUDE (â't-tê'tûde), *n.* A posture, position. [88-11.] [305-3.]
- *AT-TÔL'LÉNT, *a.* Lifting up.
- *AT-TOR-NEY (â't-tôr'nè), *n.* One who acts for another; a lawyer.
- AT-TOR-NEY-SHIP (â't-tôr'nê'shîp), *n.* The office of an attorney.
- AT-TRACT (â't-trâkt'), *v. t.* To draw to; to tend toward; to engage, allure, invite. [50-39.] [232-3.]
- AT-TRACT-ILE (â't-trâkt'îl), *a.* Having power to attract.
- AT-TRACT-ION (â't-trâkt'shûn), *n.* The power of drawing to; allure-ment.
- *AT-TRACT-IVE (â't-trâkt'îv), *a.* Inviting, alluring, enticing. [96-18.] [183-17.]
- AT-TRACT-IVE-LY (â't-trâkt'îv'lê), *ad.* With the power of attracting.
- AT-TRACT-IVE-NESS (â't-trâkt'îv'nês), *n.* State of being attractive.
- AT-TRACT-OR (â't-trâkt'ôr), *n.* The agent that attracts.
- *AT-TRÂ'HËNT, *n.* That which attracts:—*a.*, attracting.
- AT-TRIB-U-TA-BLE (â't-trîb'û'tâ-bl), *a.* Ascribable, imputable.
- *AT-TRÎB'ÛTE, *v. t.* To ascribe, impute; to charge. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- *AT-TRÎB'ÛTING, *p. prs.*
- AT-TRIBUTE (â't-trê'bûte), *n.* The thing attributed to another; inher-ent quality; a property. (*ap. p.*—of.) [35-8.] [179-18.]
- *AT-TRI-TION (â't-trîsh'ûn), *n.* The act of wearing things by rub-bing; abrasion; grief for sin.
- *AT-TÛNE', *v. t.* To make musical; to put in tune. †
- *AT-TÛ'NING, *p. prs.*
- AU-BURN (âw'bûrn), *a.* Brown; of a dark tan color.
- AUC-TION (âwk'shûn), *n.* A public sale of property to the highest bidder:—*a.*, sold at auction.
- AUC-TION-A-RY (âwk'shûn'â-rè), *a.* Belonging to an auction.
- *AUC-TION-EER (âwk'shûn-dêr'), *n.* The manager of an auction:—*v. i.*, to sell at auction.
- AU-DA-CIOUS (âw-dâ'shûs), *a.* Bold, impudent, daring.
- AU-DA-CIOUS-LY (âw-dâ'shûs-lê), *ad.* Boldly, impudently.
- AU-DA-CIOUS-NESS (âw-dâ'shûs'nês), *n.* Boldness, impudence.
- *AU-DA-CI-TY (âw-dâs'sê'tê), *n.* Spirit, boldness, effrontery.
- AU-DAC'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- *AU-DI-BLE (âw'dê'bl), *a.* That may be heard.
- AU-DI-BLE-NESS (âw'dê'bl-nês), *n.* Capability of being heard.
- *AU-DI-BLY (âw'dê'blê), *ad.* In a manner to be heard.
- *AU-DI-ENCE (âw'dê'ênse), *n.* The act of hearing; a hearing; per-sons collected to hear. [33-6.] [237-22.]
- AU-DIT (âw'dît), *n.* A final ac-count; an authorized examina-tion of accounts:—*v. t.*, to ex-amine and adjust accounts by authority. [151.]
- *AU-DI-TOR (âw'dê'tôr), *n.* A hearer; a person authorized to examine accounts ultimately.
- AU-DI-TOR-Y (âw'dê'tôr-rê), *n.* An audience; a place where lectures are to be heard:—*a.*, relating to the sense of hearing; able to hear.
- *AU'DI-TOR-IES, *n. pl.*
- AU-DI-TRESS (âw'dê'três), *n.* A female hearer.
- AU'DI-TRESS-ES, *n. pl.*
- *AU-GER (âw'gûr'), *n.* An iron tool for boring holes in wood.
- *AUGHT (âwt), *n.* Any thing.
- AUG-MENT (âwg'mênt), *n.* Increase.
- AUG-MENT (âwg-mênt'), *v. t.* To increase, make bigger [54-13]:—*v. i.*, to grow bigger.
- *AUG-MENT-A-TION (âwg-mênt-â'-
- shûn), *n.* The act of increasing; increase; state of being increased.
- *AU-GUR (âw'gûr'), *n.* One who predicts by omens:—*v. t.* or *i.*, to conjecture by signs; to guess.
- AU-GU-R-A-TION (âw-gû-râ'shûn), *n.* The practice of augury.
- *AU-GU-RY (âw'gû'rê), *n.* Prog-nostication by signs; an omen.
- AU'GUR'IES, *n. pl.*
- *AU-GUST (âw'gûst), *n.* The eighth month of the year, named in honor of Augustus Cæsar.
- AU-GUST (âw-gûst'), *a.* Majestic, grand, magnificent. [128.] [257-16.]
- AU-GUST-NESS (âw-gûst'nês), *n.* Dignity, grandeur.
- AU-LET-IC (âw-lêt'îk), *a.* Pertain-ing to pipes.
- *AU-LIC (âw'lik), *a.* Belonging to a royal court.
- AUNT (ânt), *n.* A father's or a mother's sister.
- *AU-RE-LIA (âw-rê'lê'â), *n.* A chrysalis:—see CATERPILLAR.
- AU-RE-O-LA (âw-rê'ô'lâ), *n.* A circle of rays representing glory.
- *AU-RI-CLE (âw'rê'kl), *n.* The ex-ternal ear; one of the two re-ceiving chambers of the heart.
- AU-RIC-U-LAR (âw-rîk'û'lâr), *a.* Pertaining to the ear; secret.
- AU-RIC-U-LATE (âw-rîk'û'lît), *a.* Ear-shaped; auriform.
- *AU-RIF-E-ROUS (âw-rîf'ê'rûs), *a.* Producing or bearing gold.
- AU-RI-FORM (âw'rê'fôrm), *a.* Ear-shaped, auriculate.
- *AU-RIST (âw'rîst), *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.
- *AU-RO-RA (âw-rô'râ), *n.* The light before sunrise; the morn-ing; the Aurora Borealis; an herb.
- *AU-RO-RA BO-RE-AL-IS (âw-rô'râ bô-rê-âl'îs), *n.* The northern lights, or daybreak.
- AU-RO-RAL (âw-rô'râl), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the aurora.

AUS-CUL-TA-TION (âws-kûl-tâ-shûn), *n.* The determination of the condition of the heart or lungs by listening to their sounds:—see **PERCUSSION**.

***AU-SPICE** (âw/spîs), *n.* An omen; influence, protection, patronage.

AU-SPI-CIOUS (âw-spîsh'ûs), *a.* With omens of success; favorable, propitious. [146-10.] [323-4.]

AU-SPI-CIOUS-LY (âw-spîsh'ûs-lè) *ad.* Prosperously, happily.

***AU-STERE** (âw-stère'), *a.* Severe, harsh, rigid, stern, ascetic.

AU-STERE-LY (âw-stère'lè), *ad.* Severely, rigidly, sternly.

***AU-STER-I-TY** (âw-stér'è'tè), *n.* Severity of living; strictness. [381-5.]

AU-STER'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

***AUS-TRAL** (âws'trâl), *a.* Southern.

AU-THEN-TIC (âw-thên'tîk), *a.* Having approved authority; reliable, true, genuine. [288-13.]

AU-THEN-TI-CAL-LY (âw-thên'tè-kâl-lè), *ad.* In an authentic manner.

***AU-THEN-TI-CATE** (âw-thên'tè-kâte), *v. t.* To prove by authority.

AU-THEN'TI-CATING, *p. prs.*

AU-THEN-TI-CATION (âw-thên-tè-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of authenticating; confirmation.

***AU-THEN-TI-CI-TY** (âw-thên-tîs-sè'tè), *n.* Authority, genuineness.

AU-THEN-TIC'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

AU-THOR (âw'thûr), *n.* The beginner or first mover of any thing; a writer or composer. [69-8.]

***AU-THOR-ESS** (âw'thûr'ès), *n.* A female writer or composer.

AU'THOR-ESS-ES, *n. pl.*

AU-THOR-I-TA-TIVE (âw-thôr'è'tâ-tîv), *a.* Having due authority; positive, commanding. [102-15.] [258-12.]

AU-THOR-I-TA-TIVE-LY (âw-thôr'è'tâ-tîv'lè), *ad.* In an authoritative manner, positively.

AU-THOR-I-TY (âw-thôr'è'tè), *n.* Le-

gal power; influence, rule, force; testimony. [36-28.] [277-3.]

AU-THOR'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

***AU-THO-RI-ZA-TION** (âw-thò-rè-zâ'shûn), *n.* Establishment by authority; act of giving authority.

AU-THO-RIZE (âw'thò'rîze), *v. t.* To give authority; to make legal; to justify. [224-18.]

AU'THO'R-I-ZING, *p. prs.*

AU-THOR-SHIP (âw'thûr'shîp), *n.* State of being an author.

AU-TO-BI-OG-RA-PHER (âw-tò-bl-òg'râ'fûr), *n.* One who writes his own life.

AU-TO-BI-O-GRAPH-I-CAL (âw-tò-'bl-ò-grâf'è-kâl), *a.* Relating to autobiography.

AU-TO-BI-OG-RA-PHY (âw-tò-bl-òg'râ'fè), *n.* The life of a person written by himself.

***AU-TOC-RA-CY** (âw-tòk'râ'sè), *n.* Independent power; self-rule.

AU-TOC'RA-SIES, *n. pl.*

AU-TO-CRAT (âw'tòkrât), *n.* An absolute sovereign, a despot.

AU-TO-CRAT-IC (âw-tòkrât'îk), **AU-TO-CRAT-I-CAL** (âw-tòkrât'è-kâl), *a.* Absolute, unlimited.

***AU-TO-GRAPH** (âw'tògrâf), *n.* A person's own writing; the original.

AU-TO-GRAPH-I-CAL (âw-tògrâf'è-kâl), *a.* Relating to an auto-

graph.

AU-TO-MAT-IC (âw-tò-mât'îk), **AU-TO-MAT-I-CAL** (âw-tò-mât'è-kâl)

Belonging to an automaton; self-moving; spontaneous.

***AU-TOM-A-TON** (âw-tòm'â'tôn), *n.* A machine that has the power of motion within itself.

***AU-TOM'ATA**, } *n. pl.*

AU-TOM'ATONS, } *n. pl.*

AU-TOM-A-TOUS (âw-tòm'â'tûs), *a.* Having the power of self-motion.

***AU-TOP-SY** (âw'tòp'sè), *n.* Ocular demonstration.

AU'TOP'SIES, *n. pl.*

AU-TOP-TI-CAL (âw-tòp'tè-kâl), *a.* Perceived by one's own eyes.

***AU-TUMN** (âw'tûm), *n.* The season of the year between summer and winter; September, October, and November; fall of the year.

AU-TUM-NAL (âw-tûm'nâl), *a.* Belonging to autumn.

AUX-IL-IAR-Y (âwg-zîl'yâ'rè), *a.* Helping;—*n.*, helper, assistant; a verb by the help of which the principal verbs are conjugated.

***AUX-IL'IA'RIES**, *n. pl.* Foreign troops in the service of nations at war; assistants.

A-VAIL (â-vâle'), *v. t.* To profit, promote, assist;—*n.*, profit, advantage, benefit, use, effect.

A-VAIL-A-BLE (â-vâle'â'bl), *a.* Profitable; powerful; useful.

A-VAIL-A-BLE-NESS (â-vâle'â'bl-nès), *n.* Power, legal force.

***AV-A-LANCHE** (âv'â'lâns), *n.* A body of snow or ice sliding or falling from a mountain. [37-31.]

A-VANT-GUARD (â-vânt'gârd), *n.* The van, the first body of an army.

AV-A-RICE (âv'â-rîs), *n.* Covetousness; insatiable desire of gain; penuriousness. [150-8.] [280-18.]

***AV-A-RI-CIOUS** (âv-â-rîsh'ûs), *a.* Covetous, greedy of gain.

AV-A-RI-CIOUS-LY (âv-â-rîsh'ûs'lè) *ad.* In an avaricious manner.

AV-A-RI-CIOUS-NESS (âv-â-rîsh'ûs'nès), *n.* Covetousness.

A-VAST (â-vâst'), *in.* Cease, stop.

***A-VAUNT** (â-vâwnt'), *in.* Begone.

***AVÉ**, *n.* A prayer to the Virgin Mary, so called from the first words, *Ave Maria*.

A-VENGE (â-vênjè'), *v. t.* To punish; to revenge; to retaliate. [267-18.]

A-VEN'GING, *p. prs.*

A-VEN-GER (â-vên'jûr), *n.* One who takes vengeance.

***AV-E-NUE** (âv'è-nù), *n.* An entrance; a wide street; an alley, or walk of trees before a house.

***AV-ÈR**, *v. t.* To declare positively; to affirm; to assert. [87-26.]

***A-VER'RING**, *p. prs.*

*A-VERRED, *p. prf.*

AV-ER-AGE (áv'ér'ijé), *v. t.* To reduce to a medium; to proportion:—*v. i.*, to form a medial quantity:—*n.*, a medium; a mean proportion:—*a.*, medial. [378.]

AV'ER-A-GING, *p. prs.*

*A-VER-MENT (â-vér'mént), *n.* Affirmation.

A-VERSE (â-vèr'sè'), *a.* Having dislike; disinclined to, unwilling, loath; unfavorable. (*ap. p.*—to, from.) [303-20.]

A-VERSE-LY (â-vèr'sè'lé), *ad.* Unwillingly; backwardly.

A-VERSE-NESS (â-vèr'sè'nès), *n.* Unwillingness; backwardness; dislike.

*A-VER-SION (â-vèr'shûn), *n.* Hatred, dislike, detestation, repugnance. (*ap. p.*—to, from.) [51-28.] [276-20.]

A-VERT (â-vèrt'), *v. t.* To turn aside; to keep off:—*v. i.*, to turn away. (*ap. p.*—from.)

A-VI-A-RY (â-vè'â-rè), *n.* An enclosed place for birds.

AV'IA-RIES, *n. pl.*

*A-VID-I-TY (â-vid'è'tè), *n.* Eagerness, intense desire; greediness.

AV-O-CA-TION (âv-ò-kâ'shûn), *n.* A calling aside; business that calls aside; employment. [239-26.]

A-VOID (â-vôid'), *v. t.* To shun; to escape; to elude; to eschew; *in Law*, to make void; to annul:—*v. i.*, to withdraw or retire; *in Law*, to become void or vacant. [53-25.] [296-3.]

A-VOID-A-BLE (â-vôid'â'bl), *a.* Possible to be avoided.

*A-VOID-ANCE (â-vôid'ânse), *n.* The act of avoiding.

A-VOID-LESS (â-vôid'lès), *a.* Inevitable.

*AV-OIR-DU-POIS-WEIGHT (âv-èr-dù-pôiz'wâte), *n.* A measure of weight, in which the pound, containing 7000 grains of troy weight, is divided into 16 ounces.

*A-VOUCH (â-vôutsh'), *v. t.* [*prs.* t. 3, AVOUCHES.] To affirm; to vouch.

A-VOW (â-vôu'), *v. t.* To declare openly; to confess; to profess.

A-VOW-A-BLE (â-vôu'â'bl), *a.* Admitting of open declaration or confession.

*A-VOW-AL (â-vôu'âl), *n.* A frank declaration. [261-25.]

A-VOW-ED-LY (â-vôu'éd'lè), *ad.* In an avowed manner; frankly.

A-VOW-ER (â-vôu'èr), *n.* One who avows or justifies.

*A-VUL-SION (â-vûl'shûn), *n.* A pulling or tearing away. [70-5.]

A-WAIT (â-wâte'), *v. t.* To expect; to wait for; to be in store for.

A-WAKE (â-wâke'), *v. t.* [AWAKED OR AWOKE—AWAKED OR AWOKE.] To rouse out of sleep; to put into new action:—*v. i.*, to break from sleep; to cease to sleep:—*a.*, not sleeping; lively.

A-WA'KING, *p. prs.*

See Properly, to AWAKE is intransitive, and to WAKEN is transitive. Man awakes when he ceases to sleep; he wakens his neighbor when he causes him to awake.

A-WA-KEN (â-wâ'kèn), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To awake.

A-WARD (â-wârd'), *v. t.* To determine; to adjudge:—*v. i.*, to decree; to judge:—*n.*, judgment; sentence, determination.

A-WARE (â-wâre'), *a.* Cognizant; vigilant; guarded. (*ap. p.*—of.)

A-WAY (â-wâ'), *ad.* Absent from any place; off; at a distance (*ap. p.*—from):—*in.*, begone!

AWE (âw), *n.* Reverential fear; reverence, dread:—*v. t.*, to strike with reverence or fear.

*AW'ING, *p. prs.*

AW-FUL (âw'fûl), *a.* Striking with awe; dreadful.

*AW-FUL-LY (âw'fûl'lè), *ad.* In an awful manner; terribly.

AW-FUL-NESS (âw'fûl'nès), *n.* The quality of striking with awe; solemnity.

*A-WHILE (â-hwîl'), *ad.* For a short time; for some time.

AWK-WARD (âwk'wârd), *a.* Impolite; clumsy; wanting dexterity. [301.]

AWK-WARD-LY (âwk'wârd'lè), *ad.* Inelegantly; clumsily. [251.]

*AWK-WARD-NESS (âwk'wârd'nès), *n.* Inelegance; clumsiness.

AWL (âwl), *n.* A pointed instrument for piercing small holes.

AWN (âwn), *n.* The beard of corn or grass.

AW-NING (âw'ning), *n.* A covering to keep off sunshine or rain.

A-WOKE', *pst. t.* of AWAKE.

*A-WRY (â-rî'), *ad.* Obliquely; askant.

AX } (âks), *n.* { An instrument
*AXE } } with a sharp
edge, used to cut or hew wood.

AX'ES, *n. pl.*

AX-IL (âks'il), *n.* The armpit; the junction of a leaf on a branch.

AX-IL-LA-RY (âks'il'lâ-rè), *a.* Belonging to the armpit.

AX-IOM (âk'shûm), *n.* A proposition evident at first sight; a self-evident truth. [228-15.]

AX-IS (âks'is), *n.* The line, real or imaginary, that passes through anything, on which it may revolve.

AX-ES (âks'èz), *n. pl.*

AX-LE (âk'sl), } *n.* The
AX-LE-TREE (âk'sl'trèè), } shaft on
which a wheel turns. [182-22.]

AY } (âè), *ad.* Yes.

AYE } (âè), *ad.* Yes.

AYES (âès), *n. pl.* Those who vote in the affirmative.

AYE (âè), *ad.* Always; to eternity.

A-ZOTE (â-zòtè'), *n.* Nitrogen gas:—this word is obsolescent.

A-ZURE (â'zhûr or âzh'ûr), *a.* Blue; faint blue; sky-colored:—*n.*, the sky; a fine light-blue or sky color.

B (bèè), *n.* The second letter and the first consonant is a mute and a labial. Its name is written *Bee*, and its plural *Bees*. *B.C.* stand for *before Christ*.

BAA (bâ), *n.* The cry of a sheep:—*v. i.*, to cry like a sheep.

BA-AL (bâ'âl), *n.* A Chaldee idol.

BAB-BLE (bâk'bl), *v. i.* To prattle like a child; to talk idly:—*n.*, idle talk.

***BAB'BLING**, *p. prs.*

BÀBE, *n.* A very young infant.

***BA-BOON** (bâ-bôôn'), *n.* A monkey of a large kind.

BA-BY (bâ'bè), *n.* A child, an infant.

***BA'BIES**, *n. pl.*

BAC-CA-LAU-RE-ATE ('bâk-kâ-lâw'-rê't), *n.* The degree of Bachelor of Arts.

***BAC-CHA-NA-LI-AN** ('bâk-kâ-nâ'-lê'ân), *n.* A drunkard:—*a.*, pertaining to revelry.

***BAC-CHA-NALS** (bâk'kâ'nâlz), *n. pl.* Drunken revels; bacchanalians.

***BAC-CHUS** (bâk'kûs), *n.* In *Mythology*, the god of wine.

***BACH-E-LOR** (bâtsh'ê'lûr), *n.* An unmarried man; a man who takes his first collegiate degrees; a knight of the lowest order.

BACH-E-LOR-SHIP (bâtsh'ê'lûr-shîp), *n.* The condition of a bachelor.

BACK (bâk), *n.* The hinder part of things; the dorsal part of animals; the rear:—*ad.*, to the place whence one came; backward, behind:—*v. t.*, to mount; to maintain; to justify; to second:—*v. i.*, to go back.

BACK-BITE (bâk'bite), *v. t.* [**BACK-BIT**—**BACKBITTEN**.] To censure or reproach the absent.

BACK'BITTING, *p. prs.*

***BACK-GAM-MON** (bâk'gâm'mûn), *n.* A game with dice and tables.

BACK-GROUND (bâk'grôûnd), *n.* Ground in the rear; obscurity.

BACK-SLIDE (bâk-slide'), *v. t.* [**BACKSLID**—**BACKSLIDDEN** or **BACKSLID**.] To fall off; to relapse; to apostatize.

BACK-SLI'DING, *p. prs.*

BACK-STAFF (bâk'stâf'), *n.* A kind of quadrant.

***BACK-STAFFS**, *n. pl.*

BACK-STAYS (bâk'stâze), *n. pl.* Ropes for supporting masts.

***BACK-SWORD** (bâk'sôrd), *n.* A sword with one sharp edge.

BACK-WARD (bâk'wârd), *a.* Unwilling; hesitating; sluggish, dull; late:—*ad.*, backward.

BACK-WARD-LY (bâk'wârd'lê), *ad.* Unwillingly, aversely.

BACK-WARD-NESS (bâk'wârd'nês), *n.* Dulness, sluggishness, tardiness.

BACK-WARDS (bâk'wârdz), *ad.* With the back forwards; towards something past; backward.

BA-CON (bâ'kn), *n.* The flesh of a hog salted and dried.

BÂN, *a.* [**WORSE**—**WORST**.] Ill; vicious; unhappy; hurtful, corrupt; sick.

BADÉ (bâd), *pst. t. of BID.*

BADGE (bâdje), *n.* A particular mark of distinction.

***BADG-ER** (bâdj'ûr), *n.* An animal; a dealer:—*v. t.*, to worry.

BAD-IN-AGE (bâd'in'âzh or bâd'in-'ij), *n.* Banter; foolish talk.

BAD-LY (bâd'lê), *n.* [**WORSE**—**WORST**.] Not well.

BAD-NESS (bâd'nês), *n.* Hurtfulness, viciousness.

BAD-FLE (bâf'fl), *v. t.* To elude; to confound; to frustrate. [112-16.]

BAD'FLING, *p. prs.*

BÂG, *n.* A sack or pouch:—*v. t.*, to put into a bag:—*v. i.*, to swell like

BAG'GING, *p. prs.* [a full bag.

BAG'GED, *p. pf.*

***BAG-A-TELLE** ('bâg-â-têl'), *n.* A trifle; a game.

***BAG-GAGE** (bâg'gêje), *n.* The furniture of an army; luggage; a worthless woman.

***BAGN-IO** (bân'yô), *n.* A house for bathing; a hot bath.

BAGN-IOS (bân'yôze), *n. pl.*

BAG-PIPE (bâg'plpe), *n.* A musical wind-instrument.

BAIL (bâle), *n.* A surety for another's appearance at court; a setting at liberty on giving security; the person who gives security:—*v. t.*, to give security or bail for another; to admit to bail.

***BAIL-A-BLE** (bâle'â'bl), *a.* Admitting of bail. [goods are bailed.

BAIL-EE (bâle-ê'è'), *n.* One to whom

***BAIL-IFF** (bâle'îf), *n.* An officer who executes arrests.

***BAIL-I-WICK** (bâle'ê'wik), *n.* The jurisdiction of a bailiff.

BAIL-MENT (bâle'mênt), *n.* A delivery of goods in trust.

BAIRN (bârn), *n.* A child (*Scotch*).

BAIT (bâte), *v. t.* To put meat, &c. to tempt animals; to set dogs upon:—*v. i.*, to take refreshment on a journey; to flutter:—*n.*, a temptation; a refreshment on a journey.

***BAIZE** (bâze), *n.* A kind of coarse woollen cloth.

BÂKE, *v. t.* To cook in an oven; to harden with heat:—*v. i.*, to do the work of baking.

BA'KING, *p. prs.*

BA-KER-Y (bâ'kûr'rè), *n.* A house for baking.

BA'KERS, *n. pl.*

BAL-ANCE (bâl'lânse), *n.* A pair of scales; difference of an account; the beating part of a watch; a sign in the zodiac (Libra); equipoise [314-22]:—*v. t.*, to weigh in a balance; to regulate an account; to make equal [352-5]:—*v. i.*, to hesitate; to fluctuate.

***BAL'AN'GING**, *p. prs.*

BAL-CO-NY (bâl-kô'nè or bâl'kò'nè), *n.* A frame of wood or stone before a window.

***BAL'CO'NIES**, *n. pl.*

BÂLD, *a.* Wanting hair; naked, bare; unadorned.

- ***BAL-DER-DASH** (bâwl'dêr'dâsh), *n.* A rude mixture; senseless talk.
- BALD-LY** (bâwld'lê), *ad.* Nakedly.
- BALD'NESS**, *n.* The want of hair on the head; nakedness; plainness.
- ***BALD-RICK** (bâwld'rîk), *n.* A girder; a belt; the zodiac.
- BÂLE**, *n.* A bundle or pack of goods:—*v. t.*, to dip out; to ladle (*ap. p.*—out); to put into bales.
- BÂLE/FIRE**, *n.* A signal-fire.
- BÂLE/FÛL**, *a.* Sorrowful, sad; full of mischief.
- BA-LIZE** (bâ-lêdz'), *n.* A beacon.
- BALK** (bâwk), *n.* A great beam; a ridge of land left unploughed; a disappointment:—*v. t.*, to disappoint, frustrate, elude.
- BÂLL**, *n.* Any round or spherical body; a globe; an entertainment of dancing.
- BÂL/LÂD**, *n.* A song; a light poem.
- BÂL/LÂST**, *n.* Something heavy put in the bottom of a ship to keep it steady:—*v. t.*, to keep steady.
- ***BAL-LET** (bâl'lêt), *n.* A dance.
- ***BÂL-LÔDN'**, *n.* A vessel used in chemistry; a large, hollow silken vessel filled with *gas*, which makes it rise into the air.
- ***BAL-LOT** (bâl'lût), *n.* A little ball or ticket used in giving votes; the act of voting by ballot:—*v. i.*, to choose by ballot; to vote. (*ap. p.*—for.)
- BALM** (bâlm), *n.* That which heals; any fragrant ointment; a plant.
- ***BALM-Y** (bâlm'ê), *a.* Having the qualities of balm; producing balm; soothing, soft; odoriferous.
- BAL-NE-AL** (bâl'nê-âl), *a.* Pertaining to a bath.
- BAL-SAM** (bâwl'sâm), *n.* A resinous aromatic substance; an ointment.
- BAL-SAM-IC** (bâl-sâm'îk), *a.* Uncutuous; mitigating; healing.
- BAL-US-TER** (bâl'ûs'têr), *n.* A small column used for supporting a rail on a flight of stairs.
- ***BÂL-ÛS-TRÂDE'**, *n.* A row of balusters.
- ***BÂM-BÔD'**, *n.* An Indian plant of the reed kind.
- BÂN**, *n.* Public notice; a curse, interdict, censure.
- BA-NA-NA** (bâ-nâ'nâ or bâ-nâ'nâ), *n.* A West Indian plant and its fruit.
- BÂND**, *n.* A bandage; any thing bound round another; a company, a crew:—*v. t.*, to unite into one body or troop; to associate.
- BAND-AGE** (bând'îje), *n.* A fillet; a roller:—*v. t.*, to bind up.
- BAND'A'GING**, *p. prs.*
- ***BÂN-DÂN'Â**, } *n.* A silk, spotted
- BÂN-DÂN'NÂ**, } handkerchief.
- BAND-BOX** (bând'bôks), *n.* A slight or thin box used for bonnets, &c.
- BAND'BOXES**, *n. pl.*
- BÂN'DÊ'LÊT**, } *n.* A flat moulding
- BÂN'LÊT**, } or fillet; a band.
- BÂN'DÎT**, *n.* A robber, outlaw.
- pls.*, BANDITS or BANDITTI.
- ***BAN-DIT'TI**, *n. pl.* A company of robbers or highwaymen.
- ***BAN-DO-LEER** ('bân-dô-lèèr'), *n.* A small case for charges of powder.
- BAND-ROL** (bând'rôle), *n.* A little flag or streamer.
- BAN-DY** (bân'dê), *n.* A club for striking a ball:—*v. t.*, to beat to and fro; to toss about, agitate; to give and take.
- BAN'DIES**, *n. pl.* and *pr. t.* 3.
- BAN'DIED**, *p. prf.*
- BAN-DY-LEG** (bân'dê'lêg), *n.* A leg which curves outwards.
- BAN-DY-LEGGED** (bân'dê'lêgd), *a.* Having legs which curve outwards.
- BÂNE**, *n.* Poison; mischief, ruin.
- BÂNE/FÛL**, *a.* Poisonous, noxious, destructive.
- BÂNG**, *n.* A blow, a thump; a loud noise:—*v. t.*, to beat; to thump; to handle roughly.
- BÂN'ISH**, *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, BANISHES.] To condemn to leave his own country; to drive away; to exile. (*ap. p.*—from, to.) [23-38.] [236-6.]
- BÂN'ISH'MËNT**, *n.* The act of banishing; state of being banished; exile.
- BANK** (bângk), *n.* The earth rising on each side of a water; any heap of earth; a shoal; a place where money is deposited and issued:—*v. t.*, to deposit money in a bank; to enclose with banks.
- BANK-A-BLE** (bângk'â'bl), *a.* That may be received by a bank.
- BANK-BILL** (bângk'bil), } *n.* A
- BANK-NOTE** (bângk'nôte), } promissory note issued by a bank.
- BANK-ER** (bângk'êr), *n.* One that traffics in money.
- BANK-RUPT** (bângk'rûpt), *a.* In debt beyond the power of payment; insolvent:—*n.*, one who cannot pay his debts.
- BANK-RUPT-CY** (bângk'rûp'sê), *n.* The state of being a bankrupt; insolvency.
- ***BANK'RUPT'CIËS**, *n. pl.*
- BAN-NER** (bân'nêr), *n.* A flag, a standard, a streamer.
- BAN-NER-ET** (bân'nêr'êt), *n.* A knight made on the field of battle.
- BAN-NOCK** (bân'nôk), *n.* A cake made of oat or barley meal.
- BANNS**, } *n. pl.* Public notice of an
- BANS**, } intended marriage.
- ***BAN-QUET** (bângk'kwê't), *n.* A feast; an entertainment of eating [286-6]:—*v. i.*, to feast; to fare daintily.
- BAN-QUET-ER** (bângk'kwê't'êr), *n.* One that lives deliciously.
- ***BAN-QUETTE** (bângk'kê't'), *n.* A small bank at the foot of a parapet.
- BÂN'TÂM**, *n.* A small domestic fowl.
- BAN-TER** (bân'têr), *v. t.* To run upon; to rally; to jeer:—*n.*, ridicule, railery. [that banTERS.]
- ***BAN-TER-ER** (bân'têr'êr), *n.* One
- BANT-LING** (bânt'ling), *n.* A little child; an infant.

BAR-TISM (bâp'tizm), *n.* One of the Christian sacraments; a rite by which a person is initiated into the visible church of Christ by the application of water.

***BAR-TIS-MAL** (bâp-tîz'mâl), *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

BÂP'TIST, *n.* He that administers baptism; one who is opposed to infant baptism, and practices immersion.

BAP-TIS-TER-Y (bâp'tîs'tûr-rê), *n.* A place for baptism; a font.

***BAP'TIS'TER-IES**, *n. pl.*

BÂP-TIZE', *v. t.* To christen, administer the sacrament of baptism.

BAP-TIZING, *p. pres.*

BAP-TI-ZER (bâp-tî'zûr), *n.* One that christens; one who baptizes.

BÂR, *n.* A cross-beam, a bolt; any thing used for prevention; the place where causes of law are tried; an enclosed place in a tavern; a stroke drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music; a bank of sand at the entrance of a harbor; the body of lawyers:—*v. t.*, to fasten with a bolt or bar; to hinder, obstruct, prevent; to shut up.

BAR'RING, *p. pres.*

***BAR'RED**, *p. prof.*

BÂRB, *n.* A beard; the points that stand backward in an arrow; a Barbary horse:—*v. t.*, to furnish a horse with armor; to jag arrows with hooks.

BÂRB'ËD, *a.* Bearded; jagged with hooks.

BAR-BA-CAN (bâr'bâ'kân), } *n.* A
BAR-BI-CAN (bâr'bê'kân), } forti-
fication placed before the walls
of a town or at the end of a
bridge.

BAR-BA-RI-AN (bâr-bâ'rê'ân), *n.* A man uncivilized; a savage:—*a.*, savage, wild, uncivilized.

BAR-BAR-IC (bâr-bâr'ik), *a.* Rude, foreign, uncivilized. [129-17.]

***BAR-BAR-ISM** (bâr'bâ'rîzm), *n.*

An impropriety in speech; ignorance; inhumanity; cruelty; brutality. [39-17.]

BAR-BAR-I-TY (bâr-bâr'ê'tê), *n.* Savageness, cruelty.

***BAR-BAR'I-TIES**, *n. pl.*

BÂR'BÂ'RIZE, *v. t.* To make barbarous:—*v. i.* to commit a barbarism.

BAR'BA-RI-ZING, *p. pres.*

BAR-BA-ROUS (bâr'bâ'rûs), *a.* Uncivilized; savage; unacquainted with arts; cruel, inhuman.

BAR-BA-ROUS-LY (bâr'bâ'rûs-lê), *ad.* Cruelly, inhumanly.

BAR-BA-ROUS-NESS (bâr'bâ'rûs-nês), *n.* State of being barbarous; cruelty.

***BAR-BE-CUE** (bâr'bê'kû), *v. t.* To dress a hog or ox whole:—*n.*, a hog or ox dressed whole; an entertainment in the open air.

***BAR'BE'CU-ING**, *p. pres.*

BAR-BEL (bâr'bl), *n.* A river-fish.

BAR-BER (bâr'bûr), *n.* A man who shaves the beard.

BAR-BER-RY (bâr'bêr'rê), *n.* A bush and its acid berry.

***BAR'BER'RIES**, *n. pl.*

BAR-BI-CAN. See BARBACAN.

BÂRD, *n.* A poet; a minstrel.

BÂRE, *a.* Naked; uncovered; unadorned; poor; scanty; mere (*op. p.*—of):—*v. t.*, to strip; to uncover:—*pst. t.* of BEAR (to bring forth).

BAR'RING, *p. pres.*

***BAR-FA-CED** (bâre-fâste'), *a.* With the face naked; impudent, shameless.

BAR-FA-CED-LY (bâre-fâ'sêd'lê), *ad.* Openly; impudently.

BAR-FA-CED-NESS (bâre-fâ'sêd-nês), *a.* Effrontery, assurance, audaciousness, shamelessness.

BAR-FOOT (bâre'fût), *a.* Without shoes or stockings.

BAR-HEAD-ED (bâre'hêd'dêd), *a.* With the head uncovered.

BAR-ELY (bâre'lê), *ad.* Nakedly, merely.

BÂRE'NESS, *n.* Nakedness; poverty; leanness.

***BAR-GAIN** (bâr'gân), *n.* A contract or agreement concerning sale; the thing bought or sold; a trade:—*v. i.*, to make a contract or sale; to agree. (*op. p.*—for)

BAR-GAIN-EE (bâr'gân-êê'), *n.* One who accepts a bargain.

BARGE (bârje), *n.* A boat for pleasure or burden.

BA-RI-UM (bâ'rê'ûm), *n.* A white, malleable metal.

BÂRK, *n.* The rind or covering of a tree; a small ship; the cry of a dog:—*v. t.*, to strip trees of their bark:—*v. i.*, to make a noise like a dog.

BAR-LEY (bâr'lê), *n.* A species of grain.

BAR-LEY-CORN (bâr'lê'kôrn), *n.* A grain of barley; the third part of a linear inch.

BÂRM, *n.* Yeast, the ferment put into drink to make it work.

BARM-Y (bârn'ê), *a.* Containing barm.

BÂRN, *n.* A place for storing hay, grain, or straw.

***BAR-NA-CLE** (bâr'nâ'kl), *n.* A bird like a goose; a species of shell-fish:—*pl.*, instruments for holding a horse by the nose.

BA-ROM-ETER (bâ-rôm'ê'tûr), *n.* A machine for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere.

***BAR-O-MET-RI-CAL** (bâr-ô-mêt-rê'kâl), *a.* Relating to the barometer.

***BAR-ON** (bâr'rûn), *n.* A degree of nobility next to a viscount; a peer.

BAR-ON-AGE (bâr'rûn'îje), *n.* The dignity or estate of a baron.

***BAR-ON-ESS** (bâr'rûn'ês), *n.* A baron's wife or lady.

BAR'ON'ESS-ES, *n. pl.*

BAR-ON-ET (bâr'rûn'êt), *n.* The lowest degree of hereditary honor

- in England; the title next to a baron.
- BAR-ON-Y (bâr'rûn'nè), *n.* The territory or lordship of a baron.
- *BAR'ONIES, *n. pl.*
- *BA-ROUCHE (bâ-rôôsh'), *n. A* four-wheeled open carriage.
- BARQUE (bârk), *n.* A bark or small ship.
- BAR-RACK (bâr'râk), *n.* Building to lodge soldiers; a rude hut.
- BAR-RA-TOR (bâr'râ'tûr), *n.* An encourager of lawsuits.
- BAR-REL (bâr'rîl), *n.* A round wooden vessel; a wine-cask of 31½ gallons; a beer-cask of 36 gallons; the contents of a barrel; any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder:—*v. t.*, to put into a barrel.
- *BAR'RELING, }
BAR'RELING, } *p. prs.*
*BAR'REL-ED, }
BAR'REL-LED, } *p. prf.*
- BÂR'REN, *a.* Unfruitful, sterile, scanty; unmeaning; uninventive; dull:—*n.*, a sterile tract of land.
- BAR-REN-LY (bâr'rên'lè), *ad.* Unfruitfully.
- *BÂR'RÊN'NÈSS, *n.* Unfruitfulness, sterility; state of being barren.
- *BAR-RI-CADE (bâr-rê-kâde'), *n.* A fortification to keep off an attack; a stop, bar, obstruction:—*v. t.*, to stop up a passage; to fortify.
- BAR-RI-CA'DING, *p. prs.*
- *BAR-RI-ER (bâr'rê'ûr), *n.* A barricade; a fortification; a stop; an obstruction; a boundary. [89-19.]
- BAR-RIS-TER (bâr'rîs'tûr), *n.* A lawyer, an advocate, a pleader.
- BAR-ROW (bâr'rô), *n.* A carriage moved by the hand.
- BÂR'SHÔT, *n.* Two bullets joined by a bar.
- BAR-TER (bâr'tûr), *v. i.* To traffic by exchanging one commodity for another:—*v. t.*, to give any thing in exchange [84-12] [174-1]; traffic by exchange.
- BAR-TER-ER (bâr'tûr'ûr), *n.* One who barterers.
- *BA-SAL-TES (bâ-sâl'tèz), *n. A* dark, grayish stone.
- BÂSE, *a.* Mean; worthless; vile; disingenuous; illiberal; *in Music*, grave, deep:—*n.*, the bottom of any thing; a pedestal; the foundation; the principal ingredient of a mixture or compound; the gravest part in music.
- BASE-LY (bâse'lè), *ad.* Meanly; dishonorably; vilely.
- BÂSE'NÈSS, *n.* Meanness; vileness.
- *BASE-VI-OL }
BASS-VI-OL } (bâse-vî'ûl), *n.*
- A stringed instrument used in concerts for the base sound.
- *BÂSH-ÂW', *n.* A Turkish viceroy.
- BÂSH'FÛL, *a.* Modest, shamefaced, shy, coy.
- *BÂSH-FÛL-LY (bâsh'fûl'lè), *ad.* Timorously, modestly, shyly.
- BÂSH'FÛL'NÈSS, *n.* Modesty; rustic shame; diffidence.
- BAS-IL (bâz'îl), *n.* The name of a plant; the slope of a chisel's edge.
- *BA-SIL-I-CON (bâ-zîl'lè'kôn), *n.* An ointment; a salve.
- *BAS-I-LISK (bâz'èl'îsk), *n.* A kind of serpent; a species of cannon.
- BA-SIN (bâ'sn), *n.* A small vessel to hold water; a small pond; a part of the sea enclosed; a dock.
- BÂ'SIS, *n.* The foundation; the base; the pedestal.
- *BA'SES, *n. pl.*
- BÂSK, *v. t.* To warm by laying out in the heat:—*v. i.*, to lie in the sun or warmth.
- BASK-ET (bâsk'it), *n.* A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters.
- BÂSS, *n.* A mat; the lowest part in music; a fish; a tree.
- BASS'ES, *n. pl.*
- *BASS-RE-LIEF (bâs-rè-lêéf'), *n.* Sculpture, the figures of which project but little.
- BAS-SET (bâs'sèt), *n.* A game at cards.
- BÂS-SÔDN', *n.* A musical wind-instrument.
- BASS-VI-OL. See BASE-VIOL.
- BÂSTE, *v. t.* To beat with a stick; to drip butter upon meat on the spit; to sew lightly.
- BAST'ING, *p. prs.*
- BAS-TI-NADE (bâs-tè-nâde'), }
*BAS-TI-NA-DO (bâs-tè-nâ'dò), }
n. A Turkish punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet:—*v. t.*, to beat; to cudgel.
- *BAS-TI-NA'DING, *p. prs.*
- *BAS-TION (bâs'tshûn), *n.* A huge mass of earth standing out from a rampart; a bulwark.
- BÂT, *n.* A heavy stick used in playing cricket; a winged animal resembling a mouse.
- BATCH (bâtsh), *n.* The quantity of bread baked at a time; any quantity made at once; a lot.
- BATCH'ES, *n. pl.*
- BÂTE, *v. t.* To lessen a demand; to lower the price, cut off; to abate.
- BA'TING, *p. prs.*
- BÂTE'FÛL, *a.* Contentious.
- *BAT-EAU (bât-ô'), *n.* A long, light boat.
- *BAT-EAUX (bât-ôz'), *n. pl.*
- BATH (bâth or bâth), *n.* A place to bathe in; act of bathing; a Hebrew measure of 7.5 gallons.
- BATHS (bâthz or bâthz), *n. pl.*
- BATHE (bâthe), *v. t.* To wash in a bath; to soften; to wash.
- *BA'THING, *p. prs.*
- BÂT'LËT, *n.* A square piece of wood used in beating linen.
- *BA-TON (bâ-tông'), }
BA-TOON (bâ-tôôn'), } *n.* A staff or club; a marshal's staff; a badge of honor.
- *BAT-TAI-LOUS (bât'tâ'îds), *a.* Warlike; with military appearance.
- *BAT-TAL-IA (bât-tâle'yâ), *n.* The order of battle.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mè, mêt—pine, pin—nò, mòve,

- *BAY-TAL-ION (bát-tál'yùn), *n.* A division of an army; a body of forces; a troop.
- BAY-TEN (bát'tn), *v. t.* To fatten, make fat:—*v. i.*, to grow fat; to live luxuriously. [364-19.]
- BAY-TER (bát'tür), *v. t.* To beat down; to dull; to wear out:—*n.*, a mixture of ingredients beaten together.
- BAY-TER-Y (bát'tür'rè), *n.* The frame upon which cannons are mounted; a violent assault.
- *BAY'TERIES, *n. pl.*
- BAY-TLE (bát'tl), *n.* A fight; an encounter between opposite armies:—*v. i.*, to contend in battle; to dispute.
- *BAY'TLING, *p. prs.*
- *BAY-TLE-DOOR (bát'tl'dòre), *n.* An instrument to strike a ball or shuttlecock.
- BAY-TLE-MENT (bát'tl'mènt), *n.* A wall with open places or embrasures; a breastwork.
- BÁW'IN, *n.* A stick; a fagot.
- BAY-BLE } (báw'bl), *n.* A gewgaw;
BAU-BLE } a trifle. [353-4.]
- BÁWB, *n.* A lewd person.
- BAW-DI-LY (báw'dè'lè), *ad.* Obscenely.
- BAW-DI-NESS (báw'dè'nès), *n.* Obsceneness; lewdness.
- BAW-DRY (báw'drè), *n.* Unchaste language; obscenity.
- BAW'DRIES, *n. pl.*
- BAW-DY (báw'dé), *a.* [BAWDIER—BAWDIEST.] Obscene, filthy, unchaste.
- BÁWL, *v. i.* To hoot, cry out; to shout:—*v. t.*, to proclaim as a crier.
- BAY (bá), *a.* Reddish:—*n.*, an opening into the land; the state of any thing surrounded by enemies; a tree:—*v. i.*, to bark as a dog; to shut in; to surround.
- BAY-OU (bí'òò), *n.* A narrow outlet of a lake or river.
- BAY-SALT (bá'sált), *n.* Salt made of sea-water.
- *BA-YON-ET (bá'yùn'èt), *n.* A short sword fixed at the end of a musket:—*v. t.*, to stab with the bayonet.
- *BA-ZAAR (bá-zâr'), *n.* An Eastern market-place.
- *BDELL-IUM (dèl'yùm), *n.* An aromatic gum.
- BÈ, *v. i.* [AM—WAS—BEEN.] To exist; to have some certain state, condition, or quality; to become; to remain.
- BE* in all of its moods and tenses may be used as an auxiliary. It is the basis of the passive voice.
- BEACH (bèèsh), *n.* The shore; the strand:—*v. t.*, to strand on a beach.
- BEACH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- *BEA-CON (bé'kn), *n.* Something raised on an eminence to give notice of danger; a light-house.
- BEAD (bèèd), *n.* A small perforated globe or ball worn about the neck for ornament; any globular body; a round moulding.
- *BEA-DLE (bé'dl), *n.* A messenger or petty officer belonging to a court, parish, or college; a crier.
- BEA-GLE (bé'gl), *n.* A small hound.
- BEAK (bèèk), *n.* The bill of a bird; a thing ending in a point.
- BEAK-ED (bèèk'èd), *a.* Having a beak; pointed.
- *BEAK-ER (bèèk'ür), *n.* A drinking-cup.
- BEAM (bèèm), *n.* Any long and large piece of timber that supports a building; part of a balance; a ray of light; a part of a loom:—*v. i.*, to emit rays; to shine. [diant, emitting rays.
- BEAM-Y (bèèm'è), *a.* Shining, radiant.
- BEAN (bèèn), *n.* A garden vegetable.
- BEAR (bære), *v. t.* [BARE—BORN.] To bring forth; [BORE—BORNE] to suffer; to undergo, endure; to carry; to convey:—*v. i.*, to suffer pain; to be patient; to press (*ap. p.*—up, upon, with):—
- n.*, a rough, savage animal; a constellation; a broker who depresses the value of stocks.
- BEAR-ING (bære'ing), *n.* The place of any thing with respect to something else; gesture, behavior.
- BEARD (bèèrd), *n.* The hair that grows on the lips and chin; the awns upon grain; a barb on an arrow:—*v. t.*, to take or pluck by the beard; to oppose to the face; to defy.
- BEARD-ED (bèèrd'èd), *a.* Having a beard; having awns; barbed.
- BEARD-LESS (bèèrd'lès), *a.* Without a beard; youthful.
- *BEAR-ER (bære'ür), *n.* A carrier; a supporter.
- BEAST (bèèst), *n.* An irrational animal; a brute; a brutal man.
- *BEAST-LI-NESS (bèèst'lè'nès), *n.* Brutality; filthiness.
- BEAST-LY (bèèst'lè), *a.* Brutal; having the nature of beasts.
- BEAT (bèèt), *v. t.* [BEAT—BEATEN or BEAT.] To strike; to bruise; to conquer; to surpass; to tread a path:—*v. i.*, to move in a pulsatory manner; to throb; to sail against the wind; to dash, as a storm; to be in motion:—*n.*, a stroke; manner of striking; pulsation.
- BEAT-ING (bèèt'ing), *n.* Correction by blows; act of sailing against the wind.
- BEAT'EN, *p. prf.* of BEAT.
- BEAT-ER (bèèt'ür), *n.* The one who, or the thing which, beats.
- BE-A-TIF-IC ('bé-á-tif'ík), *a.* Blissful.
- *BE-A-TIF-I-CALLY ('bé-á-tif'è-kál-lè), *ad.* In a blissful manner.
- BE-AT-I-FI-CA-TION (bè-át-è-fè-ká'shùn), *n.* An act of the Pope, declaring a deceased person blessed in heaven.
- BE-AT-I-FY (bé-át'èfí), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, BEATIFIES.] To bless; to make happy in heaven.
- BE-AT'IFI-ED, *p. prf.*

nôr, nô't—tûbe, tûb, búll—ôll,—pôund—thin, this.

- *BE-AT-I-TUDE (bê-ât'è'tûde), *n.* Blessedness, felicity, happiness.
- *BEAU (bò), *n.* A man of dress; a lady's attendant.
- BEAUX } (bòze), *n. pl.*
- *BEAUX } (bò'ish), *a.* Foppish, gay.
- BEAU-ISH (bò'ish), *a.* Foppish, gay.
- BEAU-I-DE-AL ('bò-î-dè-âl), *n.* An ideal model of perfection.
- *BEAUS-I-DE-AL, *n. pl.*
- *BEAU-TE-OUS (bù'tshè'ûs), *a.* Fair, elegant in form, handsome.
- BEAU-TE-OUS-LY (bù'tshè'ûs-lè), *ad.* In a beautiful manner.
- BEAU-TE-OUS-NESS (bù'tshè'ûs-nès), *n.* The state of being beautiful.
- BEAU-TI-FUL (bù'tè'fûl), *a.* Fair, elegant.
- *BEAU-TI-FUL-LY (bù'tè'fûl-lè), *ad.* In a beautiful manner; elegantly.
- BEAU-TI-FUL-NESS (bù'tè'fûl-nès), *n.* The quality of being beautiful.
- *BEAU-TI-FY (bù'tè'fi), *v. t.* [*prs.* *t.* 3, BEAUTIFIES.] To adorn, embellish; to decorate.
- BEAU-TIFIED, *p. prf.*
- BEAU-TY (bù'tè), *n.* That assemblage of graces which pleases the senses; a particular grace; a beautiful person.
- *BEAU-TIES, *n. pl.*
- BEAU-TY-SPOT (bù'tè'spòt), *n.* A spot or patch placed to heighten beauty.
- BEA-VER (bèè'vûr), *n.* An animal valued for its fur; a hat made of the fur.
- BE-CALM (bè-kâm'), *v. t.* To still; to quiet; to appease; to keep a ship from motion; to quiet the
- BE-CAME', *pst. t.* of BECOME. [*mind.*]
- *BE-CAUSE (bè-kâvz'), *con. c.* For this reason; for; on this account.
- BE-CHANCE (bè-tshânse'), *v. i.* To befall; to happen to.
- *BE-CHAN'GING, *p. prs.*
- BECK (bèk), *n.* A sign with the head; a nod; a nod of command;—*v. t.*, to make a sign
- BECK-ON (bèk'kn), *v. i.* To make a sign to:—*n.*, a beck, a nod. †
- BE-CLOUD (bè-klôûd'), *v. t.* To obscure; to darken.
- BE-COME (bè-kûm'), *v. t.* [BECAME—BECOME.] To appear in a manner suitable to something; to suit; to best:—*v. i.*, to enter into some state or condition; to be made; to be the fate or end of.
- *BE-COM'ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, graceful, fit, suitable, proper. [321-19.]
- *BE-COM-ING-LY (bè-kûm'ing'lè), *ad.* After a becoming manner; fitly.
- BE-COM-ING-NESS (bè-kûm'ing'nès), *n.* Propriety; decency; fitness.
- BÊD, *n.* Something to sleep on; bank of earth raised in a garden; the channel of a river; a layer or stratum:—*v. t.*, to place in bed; to plant or sow in a bed; to lay in order, in strata.
- BED'DING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the materials of a bed.
- BED'DED, *p. prf.*
- BE-DAUB (bè-dâwb'), *v. t.* To besmear; to daub over.
- BED-CHAM-BER (bèd'tshâm'ber), *n.* A room appropriated for a bed.
- *BED-CLOTHES (bèd'klòthz), *orbèd'klòze*, *n. pl.* Coverlets, &c. spread over a bed.
- BE-DECK (bè-dèk'), *v. t.* To ornament, to adorn, to deck.
- BE-DEW (bè-dû'), *v. t.* To moisten gently, as with fall of dew.
- BED-FEL-LOW (bèd'fèl'lò), *n.* One that lies in the same bed.
- BÈ-DÏM', *v. t.* To obscure; to cloud, darken; to make dim.
- BE-DÏM'MING, *p. prs.*
- *BE-DÏM'MED, *p. prf.*
- BÈ-DÏZ'ËN, *v. t.* To deck gaudily.
- BED-LAM (bèd'lâm), *n.* A madhouse.
- BED-LAM-ITE (bèd'lâm'ite), *n.* A madman; a lunatic; a noisy person.
- BÈD'PÔST, *n.* The post at the corner of the bedstead.
- BE-DRAG-GLE (bè-drâg'gl), *v. t.* To soil the clothes with mud.
- *BE-DRAG'GLING, *p. prs.*
- BE-DRENCH (bè-drèنش'), *v. t.* [*prs.* *t.* 3, BEDRENCHES.] To drench, soak.
- BED-RID (bèd'rid), }
BED-RID-DEN (bèd'rid'dn), } *a.*
Confined to the bed by age or sickness.
- BE-DROP (bè-dròp'), *v. t.* To mark or sprinkle with drops.
- *BE-DROP'PING, *p. prs.*
- BE-DROP'PED, *p. prf.*
- *BED-STEAD (bèd'stèd), *n.* The frame supporting the bed.
- BÈD'TÏME, *n.* The hour of rest.
- BÈ-DÛST', *v. t.* To sprinkle with dust.
- BÈÈ, *n.* The animal or insect that makes honey.
- BEECH (bèètsh), *n.* A forest-tree.
- BEECH'ES, *n. pl.*
- *BEECH-EN (bèè'tshn), *a.* Made of beech; belonging to the beech.
- BÈÈF, *n.* An ox, a bull, a cow; the flesh of an ox, &c.
- BEEVES (bèèvz), *n. pl.* which see.
- BEEF-EAT-ER (bèèf'èèt'ûr), *n.* A yeoman of the king's guard; one who eats beef.
- BÈÈ-HÏVE, *n.* The case or box in which bees are kept.
- BEE-MAS-TER (bèè'mâs'tûr), *n.* One that keeps bees.
- BEEN (bin), *p. prf.* of BE. [hops.
- BÈÈR, *n.* Liquor made of malt and
- BÈÈT, *n.* The name of a garden-root.
- BEET-LE (bèè'til), *n.* An insect; a heavy mallet:—*v. i.*, to jut out; to project.
- BEET-LE-BROW-ED (bèè'til'bròûd), *a.* Having prominent brows.
- BEE'T'LING, *p. prs.* Projecting; hanging over. [61-13.]
- BEEVES (bèèvz), *n. pl.* of BEEF Cattle; oxen.
- BÈ-FÂLL', *v. t.* [BEFELL—BEFALLEN.] To happen to:—*v. i.*, to happen; to come to pass.
- *BE-FÂLL'ING, *p. prs.*
- BÈ-FÏT', *v. t.* To suit; to become.
- *BE-FÏT'ING, *p. prs.*
- BE-FÏT'ED, *p. prf.*

BEG

BEI

BEL

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nò, mòve,

BÈ-FÒÔL', *v. t.* To infatuate; to make a fool of.

BÈ-FÒRE', *prp.* Farther onward in place; in the front of; in the presence of; preceding in time; in preference to:—*ad.*, sooner than; previously to; hitherto.

BÈ-FÒRE'HÂND', *ad.* In a state of anticipation; previously; at first.

***BÈ-FÒRE'TIME'**, *ad.* Formerly, before.

BÈ-FÒÛL', *v. t.* To make foul; to soil.

***BE-FRIEND'** (bè-frénd'), *v. t.* To be kind to; to favor; to assist.

BÈG, *v. i.* To live upon alms:—*v. t.*, to ask, seek by petition; to entreat; to implore.

BEG'GING, *p. prs.*

***BEG'GED**, *p. prf.*

BE-GAN', *pst. t.* of BEGİN.

BÈ-GÊT', *v. t.* [BEGOT or BEGAT—BEGOTTEN or BEGOT.] To generate; to produce.

***BE-GET'TING**, *p. prs.*

BE-GAT', *pst. t.* of BEGET.

***BE-GET-TER'** (bè-gêt'tûr), *n.* One who begets or produces.

BEG-GAR' (bèg'gâr), *n.* One who lives by begging:—*v. t.*, to reduce to beggary, impoverish; to ruin.

***BEG-GAR-LI-NESS'** (bèg'gâr'lè-nès) *n.* The state of being beggarly; meanness; poverty.

BEG-GAR-LY' (bèg'gâr'lè), *a.* Mean, poor, indigent; stingy.

***BEG-GAR-Y'** (bèg'gâr'yè), *n.* Indigence, great want, poverty.

BÈ-GÏN', *v. i.* [BEGAN—BEGUN.] To enter upon something new; to commence:—*v. t.*, to do the first act of any thing; to enter upon; to originate.

***BE-GÏN'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the first cause; the first part or state.

BE-GÏN-NER' (bè-gÏn'nûr), *n.* One who begins.

BE-GIRD' (bè-gêrd'), *v. t.* [BEGIRD-ED or BEGIRT—BEGIRDED or BEGIRT.] To gird; to bind around; to surround; to shut in.

BE-GONE' (bè-gôn' or bè-gâwn'), *in.* Go away! depart! hence!

BE-GOT', *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of BEGET.

***BE-GOT'TEN**, *p. prf.* of BEGET.

BE-GRUDGE' (bè-grûdjè'), *v. t.* To envy the possession of.

BE-GRUDG'ING, *p. prs.*

***BE-GUILE'** (bè-gilè'), *v. t.* To mislead by artifice; to delude; to deceive; to amuse. (*ap. p.*—of.) [96-3.] [218-14.]

***BE-GUL'ING**, *p. prs.*

BE-GUN', *p. prf.* of BEGİN.

***BE-HALF'** (bè-hâf' or bè-hâf'), *n.* Favor; cause; vindication, support; account.

BÈ-HÂVE', *v. t.* To carry; to conduct:—*v. i.*, to act; to conduct one's self:—used with the reciprocal compound personal pronoun as the object; as, the boy behaves himself.

BE-HÂ'VING, *p. prs.*

***BE-HAV-IOR'** (bè-hâve'yâr), *n.* Manner of conducting one's self; conduct, deportment.

BE-HEAD' (bè-hêd'), *v. t.* To cut off the head; to decapitate.

BE-HELD', *prs. t.* and *p. prf.* of BEHOLD.

BE-HE-MOTH' (bè'hè'môth), *n.* The river-horse, hippopotamus.

BÈ-HÊST', *n.* Command, direction.

BÈ-HÏND', *prp.* At the back of another; on the back; inferior to:—*ad.*, backward; in the rear.

***BÈ-HÏND'HÂND'**, *ad.* In arrears; backward in place or action.

BÈ-HÒLD', *v. t.* [BEHELD—BEHELD.] To view, to see, to observe.

BE-HOLD-EN' (bè-hòl'dn), *a.* Bound in gratitude; obliged. [tator.]

BE-HOLD-ER' (bè-hòld'ûr), *n.* Spectator.

BÈ-HÒÛP', *n.* Profit, advantage.

BE-HOOVE' (bè-hòôv'), *v. i.* To be fit for; to be necessary to. †

BE-HOOV'ING, *p. prs.*

BE-ING' (bè'ing), *n.* Existence; a person; a living creature.

BE-LA-BOR' (bè-lâ'bûr), *v. t.* To beat, to thump; to ply vigorously.

BE-LA-TED' (bè-lâ'têd'), *a.* Too late; benighted.

BE-LAY' (bè-lâ'), *v. t.* [BELAYED or BELAID.] To lock up; to lie in wait for; to fasten.

BELCH' (bêlsh'), *v. i.* To eject wind from the stomach:—*n.*, act of belching.

BELCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.

BÈL'DÂM', *n.* An old woman; a hag.

***BE-LEA-GUER'** (bè-lé'gûr), *v. t.* To besiege; to block up a place.

BEL-FRY' (bêl'frè), *n.* The place where bells are rung.

***BEL'FRIES**, *n. pl.*

BE-LIE' (bè-lî'), *v. t.* To charge with falsehood; to calumniate.

***BE-LY'ING**, *p. prs.*

***BE-LIEF'** (bè-lîèf'), *n.* Credit given to evidence; act of believing; persuasion, creed, opinion, faith.

BE-LIEV-A-BLE' (bè-lîèv'â'bl), *a.* Credible; that may be believed.

BE-LIEVE' (bè-lîèv'), *v. t.* To credit evidence; to trust; to think true:—*v. i.*, to have faith or belief; to exercise faith in. (*ap. p.*—in, on.)

***BE-LIEV'ING**, *p. prs.*

BE-LIEV-ING-LY' (bè-lîèv'ing'lè), *ad.* After a believing manner.

BÈ-LÏKE', *ad.* Probably, perhaps.

BÈLL', *n.* A hollow sounding vessel of cast metal.

BÈL-LÂ-DÔN'NÂ', *n.* A poisonous plant; the deadly nightshade.

***BELLE'** (bèl), *n.* A gay young lady.

***BEL-LES-LET-TRES'** (bèl-lèt'tûr), *n.* Polite literature, as rhetoric, &c. †

BEL-FOUND-ER' (bêl'fôund'ûr), *n.* One who casts bells.

***BEL-LIG-E-RENT'** (bèl-lîj'è'rènt), *a.* Waging war:—*n.*, a nation at war.

BELL-MAN' (bêl'mân), *n.* A bell-ringer; a public crier.

BELL-MEN, *n. pl.*

BELL-MET-AL' (bêl'mèt'tl), *n.* An alloy of copper and tin used for making bells.

- BEL-LOW** (bêl' lô), *v. i.* To make a noise as a bull; to vociferate; to roar:—*n.*, a loud outcry; a roar.
- ***BEL-LOWS** (bêl' lôs), *n. pl.* An instrument used to blow the fire.
- BELL-WETH-ER** (bêl' wêth' êr), *n.* A sheep which carries a bell, leading the flock.
- BEL-LY** (bêl' lê), *n.* That part of the body which contains the bowels:—*v. i.*, to hang out; to bulge out.
- BEL'LIES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- ***BEL'LI-ED**, *p. prf.*
- BÊ-LÔNG**, *v. i.* To be the property of; to have relation to; to pertain to. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- ***BE-LOV-ED** (bê-ldv' êd), *a.* Much loved, dear:—(bê-ldv' d') *p. prf.*, loved.
- BE-LOW** (bê-ld' v), *prp.* Under in place; not so high; inferior in dignity; unworthy of:—*ad.*, in a lower place; on earth.
- BÊLT**, *n.* A girdle; a sash; a zone:—*v. t.*, to gird with a belt.
- BÊ-MIRE**, *v. t.* To drag in the mire.
- BE-M'RING**, *p. prs.*
- BE-MOAN** (bê-mône'), *v. t.* To lament, bewail.
- BE-MOAN-ER** (bê-mône' êr), *n.* A lamenter.
- BENCH** (bêns), *n.* A seat; a seat of justice; the body of judges.
- BENCH'ES**, *n. pl.* [261–27.]
- BENCH-ER** (bêns' êr), *n.* A senior in the society of the inns of court.
- BÊND**, *v. t.* [BENT or BENDED—BENT or BENDED.] To make crooked; to incline; to subdue:—*v. i.*, to be crooked; to yield:—*n.*, a flexure, crook, curve, incurvation.
- BEND-A-BLE** (bênd' á'bl), *a.* Possible to be bent.
- BEND-ER** (bênd' êr), *n.* One who bends.
- BE-NEATH** (bê-nêeth' or bê-nêeth' v), *prp.* Under, lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity:—*ad.*, in a lower place, below.
- ***BEN-E-DIC-TION** ('bên-ê-dik' shûn) *n.* A blessing; an invocation of blessings. [246.]
- BEN-E-FAC-TION** ('bên-ê-fâk' shûn), *n.* The act of conferring a benefit; donation; gratuity.
- BEN-E-FAC-TOR** ('bên-ê-fâk' târ), *n.* He that confers a benefit. [54–6.]
- ***BEN-E-FAC-TRESS** ('bên-ê-fâk' trê's), *n.* A female who confers a benefit.
- ***BEN-E-FAC-TRESS-ES**, *n. pl.*
- ***BEN-E-FICE** (bên' êf' is), *n.* An ecclesiastical living.
- BEN-E-FI-CED** (bên' êf' ist), *a.* Having a benefice.
- ***BE-NEF-I-CENCE** (bê-nêf' ês' êns), *n.* Kindness; charity; active goodness.
- BE-NEF-I-CENT** (bê-nêf' ês' ênt), *a.* Kind, doing good, liberal, generous. [187–18.]
- BEN-E-FI-CIAL** ('bên-ê-fîsh' ál), *a.* Advantageous, profitable; conferring benefits. [63–30.] [231–3.]
- BEN-E-FI-CIAL-LY** ('bên-ê-fîsh' ál' lê), *ad.* Advantageously, usefully.
- ***BEN-E-FI-CIA-RY** ('bên-ê-fîsh' yâ' rê'), *n.* He that is in possession of a benefice; a person benefited:—*a.*, holding something in subordination to another.
- ***BEN-E-FI-CIA-RIES**, *n. pl.*
- BÊN' ÊF' IT**, *n.* A kindness; advantage, use, profit:—*v. t.*, to do good to:—*v. i.*, to gain advantage; to profit.
- ***BE-NEV-O-LENCE** (bê-nêv' ô' lén's), *n.* Disposition to do good; kindness; the good done. [27–8.]
- BÊ-NÊV' Ô' LÊNT**, *a.* Kind, having good will, humane.
- ***BE-NIGHT** (bê-nîte'), *v. t.* To involve in darkness; to overtake with night.
- ***BE-NIGN** (bê-nîne'), *a.* Generous, kind, liberal, wholesome. [182–19]
- BÊ-NÎG' NÂNT**, *a.* Kind, gracious. [380–17.]
- BE-NIG-NI-TY** (bê-nîg' nê' tê), *n.*
- Graciousness, actual kindness; goodness of heart. [142.]
- ***BE-NIG' NÎTIES**, *n. pl.*
- BE-NIG-N-LY** (bê-nîne' lê), *ad.* Favorably, kindly, graciously.
- ***BEN-I-SON** (bên' ê' zn), *n.* Blessing, benediction.
- BÊNT**, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of **BEND**:—*n.*, the state of being bent; declivity; tendency; fixed purpose.
- ***BE-NUMB** (bê-nûm'), *v. t.* To make torpid; to stupefy.
- ***BÊN-ZÔIN'**, *n.* A medicinal kind of resin.
- BE-PINCH** (bê-pîns'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* BEPINCHES.] To mark with pinches.
- ***BE-QUEATH** (bê-kwêeth'), *v. t.* To leave by will; to devise. †
- ***BE-QUEST** (bê-kwêst'), *n.* Something left by will; a legacy.
- BÊ-RÂTE**, *v. t.* To scold or abuse.
- BE-RA'TING**, *p. prs.*
- BE-REAVE** (bê-rêév'), *v. t.* [BEREFT or BEREAVED—BEREFT or BEREAVED.] To deprive of; to take away; to make destitute. (*ap. p.*—of.) [64–36.]
- BE-REAV'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***BE-REAVE-MENT** (bê-rêév' mên't), *n.* Act of bereaving; deprivation; loss.
- BE-REFT**, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of **BE-REAVE**.
- BÊR' GÂ' MÔT**, *n.* A kind of pear; an essence or perfume.
- BE-RHyme** (bê-rîme'), *v. t.* To celebrate in rhyme.
- ***BE-RHY-MING**, *p. prs.*
- BÊR-LÎN'**, *n.* A kind of coach.
- BE-RY** (bêr' rê), *n.* Any small fruit containing seeds.
- BER'RIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***BER-RI-ED** (bêr' rîd), *a.* Furnished with berries.
- BÊRTH** (bêrth), *n.* A ship's station; a sleeping-place in a ship; employment; station.
- ***BE-RYL** (bêr' rîl), *n.* A precious stone.

- BE-SEECH (bè-sèè'tsh'), *v. t.* [BE-SOUGHT—BESOUGHT.] [*prs. t. 3, BESEECHS.*] To entreat, supplicate, beg, ask earnestly. [147-12.]
- BÈ-SÈÈM', *v. i.* To become, to be fit.
- BÈ-SÈT', *v. t.* [BESET—BESET.] To besiege; to hem in; to perplex, waylay, harass; to surround.
- *BE-SETTING, *p. prs.* [out of.]
- BÈ-SÌDE', *ppr.* At the side of; near;
- BE-SIDES (bè-sìdez'), *ad.* Moreover; distinct from:—*ppr.*, over and above.
- BE-SIEGE (bè-sèè'je'), *v. t.* To lay siege to, beset with armed forces;
- *BE-SIE'GING, *p. prs.* [to hem in.]
- BE-SIE-GER (bè-sèè'jûr), *n.* One who besieges. [daub; to soil.]
- BE-SMEAR (bè-smèèr'), *v. t.* To
- *BE-SMIRCH (bè-smèrtsh'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, BSMIRCHES.*] To soil.
- BÈ-SMÒKE', *v. t.* To dry with smoke.
- *BE-SMÒ'KING, *p. prs.*
- BÈ-SMÒT', *v. t.* To blacken with smoke or soot.
- *BE-SMUT'TING, *p. prs.*
- BE-SMUT'TED, *p. prf.*
- *BE-SOM (bè'zûm), *n.* A broom made of twigs.
- BÈ-SÒT', *v. t.* To infatuate; to stupefy; to make foolish.
- *BE-SÒT'TING, *p. prs.*
- BE-SÒT'TED, *p. prf.*
- *BE-SOUGHT (bè-sàwt'), *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of BESEECH.
- BE-SPAN-GLE (bè-spàng'gl), *v. t.* To adorn with spangles.
- BE-SPANG'LING, *p. prs.*
- BE-SPAT-TER (bè-spât'tûr), *v. t.* To spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.
- *BE-SPEAK (bè-spèèk'), *v. t.* [BE-SPOKE—BESPOKEN.] To speak for any thing beforehand; to betoken; to speak to; to forebode.
- BE-SPEAK-ER (bè-spèèk'âr), *n.* One that bespeaks any thing.
- BE-SPICE (bè-spìsè'), *v. t.* To season with spices.
- *BE-SPI'GING, *p. prs.*
- BÈ-SPÌT', *v. t.* To daub with spittle.
- BE-SPIT'TING, *p. prs.*
- BE-SPOKE', *pst. t.* of BESPEAK.
- BE-SPO'KEN, *p. prf.* of BESPEAK.
- BÈ-SPÒT', *v. t.* To mark with spots.
- *BE-SPÒT'TING, *p. prs.*
- BE-SPÒT'TED, *p. prf.*
- BE-SPREAD (bè-sprèd'), *v. t.* [BE-SPREAD—BESPREAD.] To spread over; to cover.
- BE-SPRINK-LE (bè-sprìngk'kl), *v. t.* To sprinkle over.
- *BE-SPRINK'LING, *p. prs.*
- BÈST, *a.* [*sup. of GOOD.*] Most good, perfect:—*ad.*, in the highest degree of goodness.
- *BES-TIAL (bès'tshál), *a.* Belonging to a beast; brutal, filthy, carnal.
- BES-TI-AL-I-TY ('bès-tshè-ál'lè'tè), *n.* The quality of beasts; brutality; a crime.
- *BES-TI-AL'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- BES-TIAL-IZE (bès'tshál'ize), *v. t.* To make like a beast.
- BES'TIAL'IZING, *p. prs.*
- BE-STICK (bè-stìk'), *v. t.* [BESTUCK—BESTUCK.] To stick over with.
- BE-STIR (bè-stûr'), *v. t.* To put into vigorous action; to hasten.
- *BE-STIR'RING, *p. prs.*
- BE-STIR'RED, *p. prf.*
- BE-STOW (bè-stò'), *v. t.* To give, confer upon; to impart. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.)
- BE-STOW-AL (bè-stò'ál), *n.* Act of bestowing.
- BE-STOW-ER (bè-stò'ûr), *n.* Giver, disposer.
- BÈ-STRIDE', *v. t.* [BESTRODE—BESTRIDEN.] To stride over any thing; to step over.
- BE-STRI'DING, *p. prs.*
- BE-STUCK', *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of BESTICK.
- BE-STUD (bè-stúd'), *v. t.* To adorn with studs.
- BÈT, *n.* A wager:—*v. t.* [BET—BET], to wager; to pledge as a
- BET'TING, *p. prs.* [wager.
- BÈ-TÀKE', *v. t.* [BETOOK—BETAKEN.] To have recourse to; to apply; to mo
- BE-TA'KING, *p. prs.*
- BE-TA'KEN, *p. prf.* of BETAKE.
- BE-THINK (bè-thìngk'), *v. i.* [BETHOUGHT—BETHOUGHT.] To recall to mind.
- BÈ-TÌDE', *v. t.* To happen to, befall:—*v. i.*, to come to pass.
- BE-TÌ'DING, *p. prs.*
- BE-TIME (bè-time'), } *ad.* Season-
- BE-TIMES (bè-timz'), } ably; early, soon.
- BE-TO-KEN (bè-tò'kn), *v. t.* To signify; to foreshow by signs; to denote.
- BE-TOOK', *pst. t.* of BETAKE.
- BE-TRAY (bè-trà'), *v. t.* To give into the hands of enemies; to divulge a secret; to entrap. (*ap. p.*—to a person, into a thing.) [32-9.] [283-12.]
- BE-TRAY-AL (bè-trà'ál), *n.* Act of betraying; breach of trust.
- *BE-TRAY-ER (bè-trà'ûr), *n.* One who betrays; a traitor. [217-5.]
- BÈ-TRÌM', *v. t.* To deck, to dress.
- *BE-TRIM'MING, *p. prs.*
- BE-TRIM'MED, *p. prf.*
- *BE-TROTH (bè-tròth'), *v. t.* To contract in order to marriage; to affiancé. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- BET-TER (bèt'tûr), *a.* [*com. of GOOD.*] Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; superior:—*ad.* [*com. of WELL*], well in a greater degree:—*n.*, a superior:—*v. t.*, to improve; to meliorate.
- *BET-TOR (bèt'tûr), *n.* One who lays bets or wagers.
- BET-TY (bèt'tè'), *n.* An instrument to break open doors.
- BET'TIES, *n. pl.*
- BÈ-TWÈÈN', *ppr.* In the intermediate space; belonging to two; from one to another; betwixt.
- *BEV-EL (bèv'èl), *n.* In masonry and joinery, a kind of square;

- any angle not a right angle :—*a.*, sloping :—*v. t.* to form with a slant.
- *BEV-ER-AGE (bêv'ûr'îje), *n.* Drink, liquor to be drunk.
- *BEV-Y (bêv'rê), *n.* A flock of birds; a company; a crowd.
- *BEV'IES, *n. pl.*
- BE-WAIL (bê-wâle'), *v. t.* To bemoan, to express grief, to lament.
- BÊ-WÂRE', *v. i.* [*defective.*] To regard with caution; to take care.
- BE-WIL-DER (bê-wil'dûr'), *v. t.* To lead into error; to perplex; to mislead; to puzzle. [68-4.]
- BE-WITCH (bê-witsh'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, BEWITCHES.*] To injure by witchcraft; to fascinate.
- BE-WITCH-ER-Y (bê-witsh'ûr'ê), *n.* Fascination, charm.
- *BE-WITCH'ERIES, *n. pl.*
- *BE-WRAY (bê-râ'), *v. t.* To betray, discover perfidiously.
- *BEY (bâ), *n.* A Turkish governor.
- BÊ-YÔND', *pp.* Before; at a distance not reached; on the farther side of; out of the reach of; above :—*ad.*, at a distance.
- BI-AS (bi'âs), *n.* Weight lodged on one side of a bowl; propensity; inclination; partiality [381-26] :—*v. t.*, to incline to some side; to influence.
- BI'AS'ES, }
 *BI'ASS'ES, } *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*
 BI'AS'ING, }
 *BI'ASS'ING, } *p. prs.*
 BI'AS-ED, }
 *BI'ASS-ED, } *p. prf.*
- BIB, *n.* A small piece of cloth worn under the chins of infants.
- BIB-BER (bib'bûr'), *n.* A tippler, a sot.
- BI-BLE (bi'bl), *n.* The volume of the Holy Scriptures.
- BIB-LI-CAL (bib'lê'kâl), *a.* Relating to the Bible.
- *BIB-LI-OG-RA-PHER ('bib-lê-ôg'grâ'fûr'), *n.* A transcriber; one versed in the history of books.
- BIB-LI-O-MA-NI-A ('bib-lê-ô-mâ'nê-â), *n.* A rage for collecting books.
- *BIB-LI-O-MA-NI-AC ('bib-lê-ô-mâ'nê'âk), *n.* One who has a rage for collecting books.
- *BIB-LI-OTH-E-CAL ('bib-lê-ô'th'ê-'kâl), *a.* Belonging to a library.
- *BIB-U-LOUS (bib'û'lûs), *a.* Apt to imbibe; absorbing; spongy.
- BICE (bise), *n.* A light-blue paint.
- BICK-ER (bik'kûr'), *v. i.* To fight about trifles; to skirmish; to quiver. [*mischer.*]
- BICK-ER-ER (bik'kûr'ûr'), *n.* A skirmer.
- *BI-COR-NOUS (bi-kôr'nûs), *a.* Having two horns.
- *BI-COR-PO-RAL (bi-kôr'pô'râl), *a.* Having two bodies.
- BID, *v. t.* [BID or BADE—BIDDEN or BID.] To desire; to command; to order; to offer, propose; to declare; to invite.
- BID'DING, *p. prs.* :—*n.*, command, order, invitation.
- BID-DER (bid'dûr'), *n.* One who bids or offers a price.
- BIDE, *v. t.* To endure; to suffer; to wait for :—*v. i.* [BODE or BIDED—BODE or BIDED], to dwell; to live; to remain in a place.
- BI'DING, *p. prs.*
- BI-DÊN'TAL, *a.* Having two teeth.
- *BI-EN-NI-AL (bi-ên'nê'âl), *a.* Continuing two years.
- BI-EN-NI-AL-LY (bi-ên'nê'âl'lê), *ad.* Once in two years.
- *BIER (bêér), *n.* A hand-carriage for conveying the dead to the grave. [152-22.]
- *BIES-TINGS (bêes'tingz), *n.* The first milk given by a cow.
- *BIF-E-ROUS (bif'ê'rûs), *a.* Bearing fruit twice a year.
- BI-FID (bi'fid), *a.* Two-cleft; having two parts.
- BI-FOLD (bi'fôld), *a.* Twofold, double.
- *BI-FUR-CA-TED (bi-fûr'kâ'têd), *a.* Having two branches or forks.
- BI-FUR-CA-TION (bi-fûr'kâ'shûn), *n.* A forking into two branches.
- BIG, *a.* [BIGGER—BIGGEST.] Great, large, swollen, fraught.
- BIG'Â'MIST, *n.* One that has committed bigamy.
- BIG-A-MY (big'âmê), *n.* The crime of having two wives or husbands at once.
- *BIG'AMIES, *n. pl.*
- BIG'GIN, *n.* A child's cap; a small wooden vessel.
- BIG'NESS, *n.* Greatness; bulk.
- BIG-OT (big'ût), *n.* A man unreasonably devoted to some party, creed, or opinion.
- *BIG-OT-ED (big'ût'êd), *a.* Blindly prepossessed in favor of some creed or opinion. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- BIG-OT-RY (big'ût'rê), *n.* Blind zeal; prejudice; perverse attachment to opinions. [105-1.] [281-25.]
- *BIG'OT'RIES, *n. pl.*
- *BI-JOU (bê-zhô'ô'), *n.* A jewel, a trinket.
- BI-JOUX (bê-zhô'ô'), *n. pl.*
- BIL-AN-DER (bil'an'dûr'), *n.* A small merchant-vessel.
- BIL-BER-RY (bil'bêr'rê), *n.* Whorl.
- *BIL'BER'RIES, *n. pl.* [tleberry.]
- BI'BO, *n.* A rapier, a sword.
- *BIL'BOES, *n. pl.* A sort of stocks for punishing offenders at sea.
- BILE, *n.* A yellow, bitter liquor secreted in the liver.
- *BILGE (bilje), *v. i.* To spring a leak :—*n.*, the breadth of a ship's bottom; the swell or curve in a bil'ging, *p. prs.* [*cask.*]
- *BIL-IA-RY (bil'yâ'rê), *a.* Belonging to the bile.
- *BIL-INGS-GATE (bil'ingz'gâte), *n.* Ribaldry, foul language.
- *BIL-LIN-GUAL (bi-lîng'gwâl), *n.* Having two tongues or languages.
- BIL-I-OUS (bil'yûs), *a.* Consisting of bile; disordered in respect to the bile.
- BILK, *v. t.* To cheat, defraud.
- BILL, *n.* The beak of a fowl; a kind of hatchet; an exhibition of charges; an account of money; draft of a law; an adver-

- tisement:—*v. t.*, to caress, as doves by joining bills; to kiss.
- BIL-LET** (bil'lit), *n.* A love-letter; a note; a small log of wood:—*v. t.*, to place or quarter soldiers.
- ***BILL-IARDS** (bil'yârdz), *n. pl.* A game played with balls and cues upon a plane table.
- ***BIL-LION** (bil'yân), *a. or n.* *By the French and American method of numeration*, a number expressed by a unit in the tenth place; *by the English method*, a unit in the thirteenth place.
- BIL-Low** (bil'lo), *n.* A wave swollen by the wind.
- ***BIL-Low-Y** (bil'lo'è), *a.* Swelling like a wave; turgid.
- BÎN**, *n.* A place in which bread, grain, or wine is placed.
- BI-NA-RY** (bi'nârè), *a.* Two; double.
- BIND**, *v. t.* [**BOUND**—**BOUND**.] To confine with bonds; to oblige or compel by oath or contract; to gird; to inwrap; to fasten to any thing; to make cative:—*v. i.*, to contract; to grow hard or tight. (*ap. p.*—to, in, up, upon.)
- BIND'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a bandage; the cover of a book.
- BIND-ER** (bind'âr), *n.* A man who binds books or sheaves; a fillet.
- BIND-ER-Y** (bind'âr'è), *n.* A place where books are bound.
- BIN-NA-CLE** (bin'â'kl), *n.* The compass-box of a ship.
- ***BI-NOC-U-LAR** (bi-nôk'ù'lâr), *a.* Having, or adapted to, two eyes.
- BI-NO-MI-AL** (bi-nò'mè'âl), *a.* Consisting of two terms:—*n.*, a quantity having two terms.
- BI-OG-RA-PHER** (bi-ôg'grâ'fâr), *n.* A writer of biography.
- BI-O-GRAPH-I-CAL** (bi-ô-grâf'è-kâl), *a.* Relating to biography.
- BI-OG-RA-PHY** (bi-ôg'râ'fè), *n.* A history of the life of any person.
- ***BI-OG'RA'PHIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***BIP-AR-TITE** (bip'âr'tite), *a.* Having two correspondent parts.
- BI-PED** (bi'péd), *n.* An animal with two feet.
- ***BI-QUA-DRATE** (bi-kwâ'drît), *n.* The fourth power arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.
- BIRCH** (bûrtsh), *n.* A tree; a rod.
- ***BIRCH-EN** (bûr'tshn), *a.* Made of birch.
- BIRD** (bûrd), *n.* A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl.
- BIRD'S-EYE** (bûrdz'è), *a.* Seen from above.
- BIRD-LIME** (bûrd'llime), *n.* A glutinous substance used to catch birds.
- ***BIRD'S-NEST** (bûrdz'nèst), *n.* The place where a bird lays her eggs.
- BIRTH** (bêrth), *n.* The act of coming into life; extraction; rank by descent.
- BIRTH-DAY** (bêrth'dâ), *n.* The day on which any one is born; the anniversary of one's birth.
- BIRTH-NIGHT** (bêrth'nite), *n.* The night in which any one is born.
- BIRTH-PLACE** (bêrth'plâse), *n.* The place where any one is born.
- BIRTH-RIGHT** (bêrth'rite), *n.* The right derived from birth; the right of the first-born.
- ***BIS-CUIT** (bis'kît), *n.* A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea.
- BI-SECT** (bi-sèkt'), *v. t.* To divide into two parts.
- BI-SEC-TION** (bi-sèk'shûn), *n.* The division of any quantity into two equal parts.
- BISH'OP** (bish'ûp), *n.* One of the head order of the clergy who has charge of a diocese. [261.]
- BISH-OP-RIC** (bish'ûp'rik), *n.* The diocese of a bishop.
- ***BIS-MUTH** (bîz'mûth), *n.* A hard, white, brittle metallic substance.
- ***BIS-SEX-TILE** (bis-sèks'til), *n.* Leap-year:—see **STYLE**.
- BI-SON** (bi'sn), *n.* A kind of wild ox.
- BIS-TOUR-Y** (bis'tûr'rè), *n.* A surgical instrument for making incisions
- ***BIS'TOUR'IES**, *n. pl.*
- BIS-TER** } (bis'tûr), *n.* A paint
- ***BIS-TRE** } of a deep brown color.
- BÎT**, *n.* The iron of a bridle; a small piece of any thing; a coin; a tool for boring:—*v. t.*, to put the bridle upon a horse; to check:—*pst. t.* of **BITE**.
- BIT'ING**, *p. prs.*
- BIT'TED**, *p. prf.*
- BÎTE**, *v. t.* [**BIT**—**BITTEN** OR **BIT**.] To crush or pierce with the teeth; to cheat, to trick; to reproach:—*n.*, the seizure of any thing by the teeth; a trick; a morsel.
- BÎTING**, *p. prs.*
- BIT-TEN**, *p. prf.* [a deceiver.]
- BI-TER** (bi'tûr), *n.* One that bites;
- BIT-TER** (bi'tûr), *a.* Having a hot, acrid, biting taste; sharp, cruel, severe; calamitous.
- ***BIT-TER-LY** (bi'tûr'lè), *ad.* With a bitter taste; sharply; sorrowfully.
- BIT-TER-NESS** (bi'tûr'nèss), *n.* A bitter taste; malice; keenness of reproach; sorrow, affliction.
- ***BI-TU-MEN** (bè-tû'mèn), *n.* An inflammable mineral substance; mineral pitch.
- ***BI-TU-MI-NOUS** (bè-tû'mè'nûs), *a.* Composed of bitumen. [54—29.]
- BI-VALVE** (bi'vâlv), *a.* Having two valves:—*n.*, a shell-fish having two valves, as the oyster.
- ***BIV-OUAC** (bi'vâk), *n.* Guard or watch of an army in the open air:—*v. i.*, to watch or guard.
- ***BI-ZARRE** (bè-zar'), *a.* Odd, fantastic, extravagant.
- BLÂB**, *n.* A telltale:—*v. t.*, to tell a secret, to divulge:—*v. i.*, to tattle; to tell tales.
- BLAB'ING**, *p. prs.*
- BLAB'BED**, *p. prf.*
- ***BLAB-BER** (blâb'bûr), *n.* A tattler.
- BLACK** (blâk), *a.* Dark, cloudy; dismal; sullen:—*n.*, mourning; a color; a negro:—*v. t.*, to make black, blacken.

- BLACK-A-MOOR** (blák'ámóðr), *n.*
A negro.
- BLACK-ART** (blák'árt), *n.* Magic.
- BLACK-BALL** (blák'báll), *n.*—A composition for blacking shoes:—*v. t.*, to reject by black ballots.
- BLACK-BER-RY** (blák'bèrrè), *n.* The fruit of the bramble; a shrub.
- ***BLACK'BER-RIES**, *n. pl.*
- BLACK-BIRD** (blák'búrd), *n.* The name of a bird.
- BLACK-BOARD** (blák'bórd), *n.* A colored board used in schools for illustrating by diagrams, &c.
- BLACK-EN** (blák'kn), *v. t.* To make black, to darken, defame:—*v. i.*, to grow black.
- ***BLACK-GUARD** (blág'gárd or blág'gyárd), *n.* A vulgar, base fellow:—*a.*, scurrilous, abusive:—*v. t.*, to abuse with vile language.
- BLACK-ISH** (blák'kísh), *a.* Somewhat black.
- ***BLACK-LEAD** (blák'léd'), *n.* A mineral used for pencils; plumbago.
- BLACK-LETTER** (blák'lét'túr), *n.* The old English or modern Gothic letter.
- BLACK-MAIL** (blák'mále), *n.* Money extorted from persons under pretence of protection or exemption.
- BLACK-NESS** (blák'nés), *a.* Black color; darkness.
- BLACK-SMITH** (blák'smít'h), *n.* A smith that works in iron.
- BLAD-DER** (blád'dúr), *n.* A thin, membranous vessel; a viscus; a blister; a pustule.
- BLÁDE**, *n.* The spire of grass; a green shoot of corn; the sharp part of a weapon; the flat part of an oar; a gay fellow.
- BLÁ'DÈD**, *a.* Having blades or spires. [blister.]
- ***BLAIN** (bláne), *n.* A pustule, a **BLÁME**, *v. t.* To charge with a fault; to censure:—*n.*, imputation of a fault; crime, reproach, fault. (*ap. p.*—for.)
- BLÁ'MING**, *p. prs.*
- ***BLAM-A-BLE** (bláme'á'bl), *a.* Culpable, faulty, deserving censure.
- BLAM-A-BLE-NESS** (bláme'á'bl'nés), *n.* State of being blamable, fault.
- ***BLAM-A-BLY** (bláme'á'blè), *ad.* Culpably, censurably.
- BLÁME'FUL**, *a.* Criminal, culpable.
- BLÁME'LÈSS**, *a.* Guiltless, innocent.
- ***BLAME-LESS-LY** (bláme'lès'lè), *ad.* Innocently, without blame.
- BLA-MER** (blám'úr), *n.* A censor.
- ***BLAME-WOR-THY** (bláme'wúr'thè) *a.* Culpable, blamable.
- BLANC-MANGE** } (blá-mánj'), *n.*
BLANC-MANGER } A dish made of sago, isinglass, cinnamon, sugar, Iceland-moss, &c. boiled in cream.
- ***BLANCH** (blánsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3,* **BLANCHES.**] To whiten; to strip or peel off:—*v. i.*, to grow white. [125-19.] [courteous.]
- BLÁND**, *a.* Soft, mild, gentle.
- ***BLÁN'DISH**, *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3,* **BLAN-DISHES.**] To smooth, soften; to flatter with kind words.
- BLÁN'DISH'MÈNT**, *n.* Act of fondness, soft words, caresses.
- BLANK** (blángk), *a.* White; unwritten; confused; without rhyme:—*n.*, a void space; a paper unwritten; a lot without value [184-10]:—*v. t.*, to annul; to damp.
- ***BLANK-ET** (blángk'ít), *n.* A woollen cover, soft and loosely woven, for a bed:—*v. t.*, to cover with or toss in a blanket.
- BLANK-LY** (blángk'lè), *ad.* In a blank manner.
- BLAR-NEY** (blár'nè), *n.* Smooth talk, flattery.
- BLAS-PHEME** (blás-fème'), *v. t.* To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to curse:—*v. i.*, to speak blasphemy.
- ***BLAS-PHE'MING**, *p. prs.*
- BLAS-PHE-MER** (blás-fè'múr), *n.* One who reviles God.
- BLAS-PHE-MOUS** (blás'fè'mús), *a.* Full of blasphemy.
- ***BLAS-PHE-MOUS-LY** (blás'fè'mús'lè), *ad.* Impiously.
- BLAS-PHE-MY** (blás'fè'mè), *n.* An offering of indignity unto God. [23-20.] [341-14.]
- ***BLAS'PHE'MIES**, *n. pl.*
- BLÁST**, *n.* A gust or puff of wind; an explosion of powder; blight; the sound made by any instrument of wind-music:—*v. t.*, to make to wither; to invalidate; to injure; to blow up with powder. [73.]
- BLÁ'TÁNT**, *a.* Bellowing as a calf.
- BLÁZE**, *n.* A flame; the light of the flame; a white spot on a horse's head or on a tree:—*v. i.*, to flame; to be conspicuous:—*v. t.*, to publish, make known; to inflame; to mark.
- ***BLÁ'ZING**, *p. prs.*
- BLAZ-ER** (bláz'úr), *n.* One that spreads reports.
- ***BLA-ZON** (bláz'n), *v. t.* To explain in proper terms the figures on ensigns armorial; to embellish; to display; to make public:—*n.*, the art of heraldry; show; publication.
- BLA-ZON-RY** (bláz'zn'rè), *n.* The art of blazoning.
- ***BLÁ'ZON'RIES**, *n. pl.*
- BLEACH** (blèèsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3,* **BLEACHES.**] To whiten:—*v. i.*, to grow white.
- BLEAK** (blèèk), *a.* Cold, chill, dreary, exposed:—*n.*, a small fish.
- ***BLEAK-NESS** (blèèk'nés), *n.* Coldness, chillness, dreariness.
- ***BLEAR** (blèèr), *a.* Dim with rheum or water; obscure in general:—*v. t.*, to make dim or obscure.
- BLEAT** (blèèt), *v. i.* To cry as a sheep:—*n.*, the cry of a sheep or lamb. [cry of sheep or goats.]
- ***BLEAT-ING** (blèèt'ing), *n.* The **BLÈÈD**, *v. i.* [**BLÈD—BLÈD.**] To lose blood; to run or drop as

- blood; to yield or give up money:—*v. t.*, to draw or let blood.
- BLEM-ISH** (blém'ish), *v. t.* To mark with deformity; to defame; to tarnish:—*n.*, mark of deformity; scar; reproach. [174-6.]
- BLEM'ISH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- BLENCH** (blénsh), *v. i.* [*prs. t. 3.* **BLENCHES.**] To shrink, start back.
- BLÈND**, *v. t.* [**BLENDÉD** or **BLENT**—**BLENDÉD** or **BLENT.**] To mix intimately; to mingle together. [117-19.]†
- BLESS**, *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* **BLESSES.**] [**BLESSED** or **BLEST**—**BLESSED** or **BLEST.**] To make happy; to prosper; to praise, glorify; to invoke blessings on.
- BLÈS'SING**, *n.* Benediction; benefit; Divine favor.
- BLÈS'SÉD**, *a.* Happy, prosperous.
- BLES-SED-LY** (blès'séd'lé), *ad.* Happily.
- BLÈS'SÉD'NÈSS**, *n.* Happiness, felicity, Divine favor, joy.
- BLESS**, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of **BLESS.**
- ***BLEW** (blù), *pst. t.* of **BLOW.**
- ***BLIGHT** (blíte), *n.* Mildew, any thing nipping or blasting:—*v. t.*, to blast; to afflict with blight. [126-19.]
- BLIND**, *a.* Without sight; dark; obscure, unseen:—*v. t.*, to make blind, to darken:—*n.*, something to hinder the sight; a window-screen.
- ***BLIND'FÔLD**, *v. t.* To hinder from seeing by covering the eyes:—*a.*, having the eyes covered.
- BLIND-LY** (blnd'lé), *ad.* Without sight, judgment, or direction.
- BLIND'NÈSS**, *n.* Want of sight; ignorance.
- BLIND'NESS'ES**, *n. pl.* [foible.]
- BLIND-SIDE**, *n.* The weak side.
- ***BLINK** (blngk), *v. i.* To wink; to see obscurely:—*v. t.*, to avoid:—*n.*, a glimpse, a glance.
- ***BLINK-ARD** (blngk'ârd), *n.* One that blinks, or has weak eyes.
- BLISS**, *n.* The highest degree of happiness; felicity, blessedness.
- BLIS'FUL**, *a.* Full of happiness.
- BLIS-TER** (blis'túr), *n.* A thin watery bladder on the skin; a pustule; an irritating plaster:—*v. i.*, to rise in blisters:—*v. t.*, to raise blisters by some hurt.
- ***BLITHE** (blítHe), *a.* Gay, airy, merry.
- ***BLITHE-SOME** (blítHe'súm), *a.* Gay, joyous, cheerful, merry.
- BLOAT** (blôte), *v. t.* To swell:—*v. i.*, to grow turgid; to dilate.
- ***BLOAT-ED-NÈSS** (blôte'éd'nès), *n.* The state of being bloated; swelling. [thick lip.]
- BLOB-BER-LIP** (blób'búr'lip), *n. A.*
- BLOCK** (blók), *n.* A short, heavy piece of timber; a piece of rough marble; an obstruction; a continuous row of buildings; a pulley:—*v. t.*, to shut up, enclose; to obstruct.
- BLOCK-ADE** (blók-kâde'), *n.* A siege carried on by shutting up the place:—*v. t.*, to shut up by obstruction; to subject to a blockade.
- ***BLOCK-A'DING**, *p. prs.*
- ***BLOCK-HEAD** (blók'héd), *n.* A stupid fellow; a dull person.
- BLOCK-ISH** (blók'ish), *a.* Dull, stupid.
- BLOOD** (blúdd), *n.* The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals; family, kindred; descent, lineage; state of the passions; death; guilt; a reckless dandy:—*v. t.*, to stain with blood.
- ***BLOOD-GUILT-I-NÈSS** (blúdd-gílt'é-nès), *n.* Murder.
- BLOOD-HEAT** (blúdd'hètt), *n.* The natural heat of the blood.
- BLOOD-HOUND** (blúdd'hóúnd), *n.* A hound that follows by the scent.
- BLOOD-I-LY** (blúdd'éd'lé), *ad.* In a bloody manner, cruelly.
- ***BLOOD-I-NÈSS** (blúdd'éd'nès), *n.* The state of being bloody.
- BLOOD-LESS** (blúdd'lès), *a.* Without blood, dead; without slaughter.
- BLOOD-SHED** (blúdd'shéd), *n.* The crime of blood or murder; slaughter.
- BLOOD-SHOT** (blúdd'shót), *a.* Filled with blood; red, inflamed.
- BLOOD-SUCK-ER** (blúdd'súk'kûr), *n.* A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood; a cruel man.
- ***BLOOD-THIRST-Y** (blúdd'thúrst'è), *a.* Desirous to shed blood; cruel.
- ***BLOOD-VES-SEL** (blúdd'vès-síl), *n.* A vein or artery.
- BLOOD-Y** (blúdd'è), *a.* [**BLOODIER**—***BLOODIEST.**] Stained with blood; cruel, murderous:—*v. t.*, to stain with blood.
- BLÔDM**, *n.* A blossom; the prime of life; the flush upon the skin; tint upon ripe fruits; a mass of iron:—*v. i.*, to bring or yield blossoms; to be in a state of youth; to flourish.
- ***BLOOM-A-RY** } (blôdm'â'rè), *n.*
BLOM-A-RY } The first forge in an iron-mill.
- ***BLOOM-Y** (blôdm'è), *a.* Full of blooms, flowery.
- ***BLOS-SOM** (blòs'súm), *n.* The flower that grows on any plant:—*v. i.*, to put forth blossoms; to flower.
- BLÔT**, *v. t.* To obliterate, efface; to stain; to disgrace; to dishonor:—*n.*, a blur, a spot; an obliteration; stain; disgrace.
- BLOT'TING**, *p. prs.*
- ***BLOT'TED**, *p. prf.*
- BLOTCH** (blótsh), *n.* A spot or pustule:—*v. t.*, to blacken; to spot.
- ***BLOTCH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- BLOT-TER** (blót'túr), *n.* A waste-book.
- ***BLOUSE** } (blôúze), *n.* A loose
BLOWSE } outer garment.
- BLOW** (blò), *n.* A stroke; a gale; the egg of a fly; calamity; a sudden event:—*v. i.* [**BLEW** or **BLOWÉD**—**BLOWN** or **BLOWÉD.**] to make a current of air; to pant;

- to bloom; to blossom [374-18]:
—*v. t.*, to drive by the force
of the wind; to fan; to inflate;
to sound an instrument of wind-
music; to infect with the eggs
of flies.
- BLOW-PIPE (blô'pîpe), *n.* A tube
with a small orifice, used for
blowing a flame of intense heat
upon substances.
- *BLOWZE (blôûze), *n.* A female
with a fat, ruddy face.
- BLUB-BER (blûb'bûr), *n.* The fat
of a whale:—*v. i.*, to weep in
such a manner as to swell the
cheeks. [264-28.]
- *BLUD-GEON (blûd'jûn), *n.* A
short stick with one end loaded.
- BLUE (blû), *a.* Sky-colored; low-
spirited:—*n.*, one of the original
colors:—*v. t.*, to stain blue.
- BLU'ING, *p. prs.*
- BLUE-BOOK (blû'bôök), *n.* A
book containing a list of gov-
ernment offices.
- BLUES, *n. pl.* Melancholy; low-
ness of spirits.
- *BLUE-LY (blû'lê), *ad.* With a
blue color.
- BLUE-NESS (blû'nêds), *n.* The
quality of being blue.
- BLÛFF, *a.* Big, surly, blustering:
—*n.*, a high steep bank or
shore:—*v. i.*, to frighten by
blustering. [grec.]
- *BLÛ'ISH, *a.* Blue in a small de-
gree.
- BLUN-DER (blûn'dûr), *v. i.* To mis-
take grossly; to stumble:—*n.*, a
gross mistake; error.
- *BLUN-DER-BUSS (blûn'dûr'bûs),
n. A short gun with a large bore.
- BLUN'DER-BUSS-ES, *n. pl.*
- BLUN-DER-ER (blûn'dûr'ûr), *n.* A
stupid fellow; one who blunders.
- BLÛNT, *a.* Dull; rough in speech;
rude, abrupt, not elegant:—*v. i.*,
to dull the edge or point; to
depress.
- BLUNT-LY (blûnt'lê), *ad.* Without
sharpness; coarsely, plainly.
- BLÛNT'NESS, *n.* Want of edge or
point; roughness of manners.
- BLÛR, *n.* A blot, a stain:—*v. t.*,
to blot, efface; to stain; to ob-
scure. [scure.]
- *BLUR'RING, *p. prs.*
- BLUR'RED, *p. prf.*
- BLURT (blûrt), *v. t.* To utter
inadvertently.
- BLÛSH, *v. i.* To betray shame or
confusion by a red color in the
face (*ap. p.*—at):—*n.*, the color
in the cheeks caused by shame
or emotion.
- BLUSH'ES, *n. pl.* and *pr. t. 3.*
- BLUS-TER (blûs'tûr), *v. i.* To roar
as a storm; to swagger; to boast:
—*n.*, roar, noise, tumult; boast.
- *BLUS-TER-ER (blûs'tûr'ûr), *n.* A
swaggerer, a bully, a boaster.
- Bô, *in.* A word of terror.
- BOA (bô'â), *n.* A large serpent;
a bur tippet.
- BOAR (bôre), *n.* The male swine.
- BOARD (bôrd), *n.* A piece of sawed
timber, broad and thin; a ship's
deck; a table; food, diet; a
body of men organized for of-
ficial business:—*v. t.*, to enter a
ship by force; to lay or cover
with boards; to furnish with
food:—*v. i.*, to receive food as
a lodger.
- BOARD-ER (bôrd'ûr), *n.* One who
dies with another at a certain
rate; one who enters a ship by
force.
- BOARD-ING-SCHOOL (bôrd'ing
'skôôl), *n.* A school where the
pupil boards with the teacher.
- BOAR-ISH (bôre'ish), *a.* Swinish,
brutal.
- BOAST (bôst), *v. i.* To exalt one's
self:—*v. t.*, to brag of; to mag-
nify, exalt (*ap. p.*—of):—*n.*, a
proud speech; cause of boasting.
- BOAST-ER (bôst'ûr), *n.* A bragger.
- BOAST-FUL (bôst'fûl), *a.* Given to
boasting; ostentatious, vain.
- *BOAST-ING-LY (bôst'ing'lê), *ad.*
Ostentatiously, vauntingly.
- BOAT (bôte), *n.* A small open ves-
sel moved with oars:—*v. t.*, to
convey in a boat.
- BOAT-A-BLE (bôte'â'bl), *a.* Navi-
gable with boats.
- BOAT-ING (bôte'ing), *n.* The busi-
ness of transporting in boats.
- BOAT-MAN (bôte'mân), *n.* He that
manages a boat.
- *BOAT-SWAIN (bô'sn), *n.* An offi-
cer on board a ship who has
charge of her rigging, colors, &c.
- BôB, *v. t.* To cause to bob:—*v. i.*,
to play backward and forward:
—*n.*, something that hangs loose;
a blow; a short wig; a bait
for eels.
- *BOB'ING, *p. prs.*
- BOB'ED, *p. prf.*
- *BOB'BIN, *n.* A small pin of wood
to wind thread upon.
- BOB-CHEER-RY (bôb'tshêr'rê), *n.* A
play among children.
- *BOB-TAIL (bôb'tâle), *n.* A short
tail, or one cut short.
- BôDE, *v. t.* To portend, to fore-
show, to presage:—*v. i.*, to be an
omen; to signify beforehand
[ôl-26]:—*n.*, an omen. †
- *Bô'DING, *p. prs.*
- BôDE'MËNT, *n.* Portent, omen.
- *BOD-ICE (bôd'îds), *n.* Short stays
for women; an article of dress.
- BOD-I-LESS (bôd'î'lêss), *a.* Incor-
poreal, without a body.
- BOD-I-LY (bôd'î'lê), *a.* Corporeal,
relating to the body; real:—*ad.*,
corporeally, completely.
- BôP'KÏN, *n.* An instrument used
to draw a thread or riband
through a loop; a large, coarse
needle.
- BOD-Y (bôd'îdê), *n.* The material
substance of an animal; matter,
opposed to spirit; a collective
mass; the main part; the main
army; a corporation; a person;
a system of doctrines; a solid
figure:—*v. t.*, to produce in form.
- BOD'I-ED, *p. prf.*

- *BOD'IES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- *BOD-Y-GUARD (bòd'è'gård or bòd'è'gyård), *n.* A guard to protect the person.
- BÔG, *n.* A marsh, fen, morass:—*v. t.*, to plunge or whelm as in mud.
- BOG-GLE (bòg'gl), *v. i.* To start, fly back; to hesitate:—*v. t.*, to perplex:—*n.*, a goblin, a spectre.
- *BOG'GLING, *p. prs.*
- BOG'GLED, *p. prf.*
- BOG-GLER (bòg'glûr), *n.* A timorous man; a doubter; one who hoggles.
- BOG-GY (bòg'gè) *a.* Marshy, swampy.
- BO-HEAD (bò'hèè'), *n.* A species of tea.
- *BÔLL, *v. i.* To be agitated by heat; to bubble; to be fervent:—*v. t.*, to seethe; to cook in boiling water:—*n.*, a painful tumor.
- BOIL-ER (bôil'ûr), *n.* The vessel in which any thing is boiled.
- BOIS-TER-OUS (bôis'tèr'ûs), *a.* Violent, loud; stormy; furious; noisy, turbulent.†
- *BOIS-TER-OUS-LY (bôis'tèr'ûs-lè), *ad.* Violently, tumultuously, noisily.
- BOIS-TER-OUS-NESS (bôis'tèr'ûs-nès), *n.* Turbulence, great noise.
- BO-LA-RY (bò'là'rè), *a.* Partaking of the nature of bole or clay.
- BÔLD, *a.* Daring, brave; stout; impudent, rude; prominent.
- BOLD-FA-CED (bôld'fâste), *a.* Impudent.
- BOLD-LY (bôld'lè), *ad.* In a bold manner; daring; impudently.
- BÔLD'NESS, *n.* Courage, bravery; assurance, impudence, audacity.
- BÔLE, } *n.* The body or trunk of
- BÔLL, } a tree; a kind of clayey earth; a measure of six bushels; a round stalk or stem; the capsule of a plant.
- *BOL-STER (bòl'stûr), *n.* A long pillow or cushion to support the head; a pad, a quilt; compress for a wound:—*v. t.*, to support the head with a bolster; to support; to maintain; to hold up.
- BÔLT, *n.* An arrow; a dart; the bar of a door; an iron or wooden pin; a sieve:—*v. t.*, to shut or fasten with a bolt; to sift or separate with a sieve; to swallow hastily:—*v. i.*, to spring out suddenly; to leave suddenly.
- BOLT-ER (bòlt'ûr), *n.* A sieve to separate flour from bran; a net.
- BÔL'LÛS, *n.* A large pill.
- *BO'LUS'ES, *n. pl.*
- BOMB (bûm), *n.* A hollow iron ball or shell filled with gunpowder, to be thrown out from a mortar.
- BOM-BARD (bûm-bârd'), *v. t.* To attack with bombs.
- *BOM-BARD-IER ('bûm-bârd-ièr'), *n.* The engineer who shoots bombs from a mortar.
- BOM-BARD-MENT (bûm-bârd'mènt), *n.* An attack made with bombs.
- BOM'BAST (bûm'bâst), *n.* Fustian, big words, high-sounding language.
- BOM-BAST (bûm'bâst'), *a.* High-sounding, pompous.
- BOM-BAS-TIC (bûm-bâs'tik), *a.* Inflated, high-sounding, pompous.
- *BOM-BA-ZINE ('bûm-bâ-zèèn'), *n.* A stuff made of silk and worsted.
- BOMB-PROOF (bûm'prôôf), *n.* Secure against bombs.
- BÔND, *n.* A cord or chain with which any person is bound; connection, union; a writing of obligation; a deed:—*v. t.*, to give bond for:—*a.*, in a servile state, bound.
- *BOND-AGE (bônd'âje), *n.* Captivity, imprisonment, slavery.
- BOND-MAID (bônd'mâde), *n.* A woman-slave.
- BÔND'MÂN, *n.* A man-slave.
- BOND'MEN, *n. pl.*
- BÔND'SÈRVÂNT, *n.* A slave.
- BONDS-MAN (bôndz'mân), *n.* One bound as security for another.
- BONDS'MEN, *n. pl.*
- BÔNE, *n.* The solid parts of the body of an animal:—*v. t.*, to deprive of bones; to supply with bones.
- BO'NING, *p. prs.*
- BÔNE'LÈSS, *a.* Without bones.
- BONE-SET-TER (bône'sèt'tûr), *n.* One who sets bones.
- BÔN'FIRE, *n.* A fire made for triumph or public rejoicing.
- *BON-MOT (bông'mò), *n.* A witty reply; a jest.
- BON-NET (bôn'nît), *n.* A hat; a cap; a woman's covering for the head; a small sail.
- *BON-NI-LY (bôn'nè'lè), *ad.* Gayly, handsomely.
- BON-NI-NESS (bôn'nè'nès), *n.* Gayety, handsomeness.
- *BON-NY (bôn'nè), *a.* [BONNIER—BONNIEST] Handsome, beautiful; gay, merry.
- BO-NUS (bò'nûs), *n.* A premium.
- BO'NUS'ES, *n. pl.*
- *BO-NY (bò'nè), *a.* [BONIER—BONNIEST.] Consisting of bones; full of bones.
- *BOO-IVY (bôô'bè), *n.* A stupid, dull fellow; a large bird.
- *BOO'BIES, *n. pl.*
- BOOK (bûk), *n.* A volume in which we read or write; a division of a volume:—*v. t.*, to register in a book.
- BOOK-BIND-ER (bûk'bind'ûr), *n.* A man who binds books.
- BOOK-CASE (bûk'kâse), *n.* A case for holding books.
- BOOK-ISH (bûk'ish), *a.* Given to reading.
- BOOK-ISH-NESS (bûk'ish'nès), *n.* Devotion to books.
- BOOK-KEEP-ER (bûk'kèèp'ûr), *n.* A keeper of accounts.
- *BOOK-KEEP-ING (bûk'kèèp'ing), *n.* The art of keeping accounts.
- BOOK-LEARN-ED (bûk'lèrn'd), *a.* Versed in books; well read.
- *BOOK-LEARN-ING (bûk'lèrn'ing), *n.* Acquaintance with books.
- BOOK-SEL-LER (bûk'sèll'ûr), *n.* One who sells books.

BOOK-STORE (bûk'stòre), *n.* A shop where books are sold.

BOOK-WORM (bûk'wûrm), *n.* A worm that eats holes in books; a close student.

BÕðm, *n.* A long pole or spar used to extend a sail; a spar or spars laid across a harbor; a hollow noise as of distant artillery:—*v. i.*, to rush with violence; to swell; to rush and roar.

Bõðn, *n.* A gift; a grant:—*a.*, gay, merry, pleasant, kind.

Bõðr, *n.* A rude, awkward person; a rustic; a clown.

Bõðr'lsn, *a.* Clownish, rustic, rude.
*Bõðr'lsn'næss, *n.* Coarseness of manners; clownishness.

*Boo-sy (bõð'zè), *a.* Somewhat intoxicated; tipsy. See BOUSY.

Bõðt, *v. t.* To profit, enrich; to put on boots:—*n.*, profit, gain, advantage; that which makes an exchange equal; booty; a covering for the leg; part of a coach.

*Bõðt'èè, *n.* A short or half boot.

*Booth (bõðth), *n.* A temporary house built of boards or boughs.

BOOT-JACK (bõðt'jàk), *n.* An instrument to pull off boots with.

Bõðt'læss, *a.* Useless, unavailing.

BOOT-Y (bõðt'è), *n.* Plunder, pil-

*BOOT'IES, *n. pl.* [lage, spoil.

Bõ-pèèr', *n.* A child's play.

BO-RAC-IC (bõ-ràs'ík), *a.* Relating to or partaking of borax.

*BOR-AGE (bûr'rije), *n.* A plant.

BO-RAX (bõ'råks), *n.* A medicinal salt.

BOR-DER (bõr'dûr), *n.* The outer part or edge of any thing; brink; limit; frontier:—*v. i.*, to touch; to approach:—*v. t.*, to adorn with a border; to touch. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.)

*BOR-DER-ER (bõr'dûr'ûr), *n.* He that dwells on the borders or frontier.

BÕRE, *v. t.* To penetrate with an auger; to perforate; to weary

by repeated requests:—*v. i.*, to make a hole:—*n.*, the hole made by boring; annoyance; the size of any hole:—*pst. t.* of BEAR.

Bo'RING, *p. pres.*

Bõ'rè'ål, *a.* Northern.

*Bõ'rè'ås, *n.* The north wind.

Bo-RER (bõ'rûr), *n.* A person that bores; a tool for boring; a worm.

BõRN, *p. prof.* of BEAR (to bring forth).

BÕRNE, *p. prof.* of BEAR (to carry).

Bo-RON (bõ'rôn), *n.* A non-metallic chemical element.

*BOR-OUGH (bûr'rò), *n.* A town with a corporation.

BOR-ROW (bõr'rò), *v. t.* To take or receive credit; to ask the use of something for a time; to use as one's own; to assume. [borrows.

*BOR-RW-ER (bõr'rò'ûr), *n.* One that

*BOS-CAGE (bõs'kåje), *n.* Wood or woodlands; a representation of woods.

*Bo-SOM (bõð'zûm), *n.* The breast, the heart; any receptacle; the tender affections:—*v. t.*, to enclose in the bosom; to conceal.

BõSS, *n.* A stud; a raised work; a knob; a master-workman.

*BOSS'ES, *n. pl.*

Bo-TAN-I-CAL (bõ-tån'è'kål), } *a.*

Bo-TAN-IC (bõ-tån'ík), }
Relating to botany.

Bo-TAN-I-CAL-LY (bõ-tån'è'kål-lè),

ad. According to botany.

BõT'ÅNIST, *n.* One skilled in plants.

*BOT-A-NY (bõt'ån'è), *n.* The science of plants.

*BOT-A-NIZE (bõt'ån'ize), *v. i.* To study botany practically.

BoT'ÅN'I-ZING, *p. pres.*

BoTch (bõtsh), *n.* A swelling; a bad piece of work:—*v. t.*, to mend clumsily.

BoTCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *pres. t.* 3.

*BoTCH-Y (bõtsh'è), *a.* Marked with botches; bungling.

BOTH (bõth), *a.* The two; the one

and the other:—*con. c.*, as well; on the one side. (*cor. c.*—and.)

BõTS, *n. pl.* Small worms in the entrails of horses.

BoT-TLE (bõt'tl), *n.* A small vessel of glass or other matter with a narrow mouth; the contents of a bottle:—*v. t.*, to enclose in bot-

BoT'TLING, *p. pres.* [tles.

*BoT-TLE-SCREW (bõt'tl'skròð), *n.* A screw to pull out the cork; a corkscrew.

BoT-TOM (bõt'tûm), *n.* The lowest part; the ground under water; the part of a ship under water; the foundation; a valley:—*v. t.*, to fix upon as a support; to put

a bottom to.

BoT-TOM-LESS (bõt'tûm'læss), *a.* Without a bottom, fathomless.

BoT-TOM-RY (bõt'tûm'rè), *n.* The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom as security.

*BoT'TOM'RIES, *n. pl.*

*BoU-DOIR (bõðð-wòr'), *n.* A small private apartment.

BOUGE (bõðje), *v. i.* To swell out.

BoU'GING, *p. pres.*

*BOUGH (bõð), *n.* A branch of a tree.

BOUGHT, *pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of BUY.

BOU-GIE (bõð-zhè'), *n.* A wax candle; a surgical instrument.

BOUNCE (bõðnsè), *v. i.* To make a sudden leap; to spring:—*n.*, a sudden blow or noise; a leap.

*BOUN'GING, *p. pres.*

BOUN-CER (bõðn'sûr), *n.* A bully, a boaster; a lie.

BÕUND, *n.* A limit, a boundary; a leap, a spring:—*v. t.*, to set bounds to; to enclose; to limit, terminate; to restrain:—*v. i.*, to jump, to spring, to fly back:—*a.*, destined, intending to go to any place:—*pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of BIND.

BOUND'A-RY (bõðnd'årè), *n.* That which bounds; a limit, bound.

*BOUND'A'RIES, *n. pl.*

*Bõðnd'èn, *a.* Necessary; indispensable; obliged.

Bõðnd'læss, *a.* Unlimited, unconfined, without bounds.

- BOUN-TE-OUS** (bôdn'tshê'ûs), *a.* Liberal, kind, generous, bountiful.
- ***BOUN-TE-OUS-LY** (bôdn'tshê'ûs-lê), *ad.* Liberally, generously.
- BOUN-TE-OUS-NESS** (bôdn'tshê'ûs-nês), *n.* Munificence, liberality.
- BOUN-TI-FUL** (bôdn'tê'fûl), *a.* Liberal, free to give; kind, generous.
- ***BOUN-TI-FUL-LY** (bôdn'tê'fûl-lê), *ad.* Liberally, generously.
- BOUN-TI-FUL-NESS** (bôdn'tê'fûl-nês), *n.* Generosity.
- BOUN-TY** (bôdn'tê), *n.* Generosity, liberality, kindness; a premium.
- ***BOUN-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***BOURN** (bôrne), *n.* A boundary, a limit.
- ***BOURSE** (bôorse), *n.* A French exchange where merchants meet. See **BURSE**.
- BOUSE** (bôoze), *v. i.* To drink freely or sottishly.
- BOU'SING**, *p. prs.*
- ***BOU-SY** (bôd'zê), *a.* [**BOUSIER**—**BOUSIEST**.] Drunken, boosy.
- BÔÛT**, *n.* A turn; as much of a process as is performed at one time; a trial, an attempt.
- ***Bow** (bôd), *v. t.* To bend; to depress; to crush:—*v. i.*, to bend; to make a bow:—*n.*, an act of reverence, submission, or civility; the forward part of a ship's hull.
- ***Bow** (bôd), *n.* An instrument for shooting arrows; the instrument with which string-instruments are played upon; any thing curved.
- BOW-BENT** (bô'bênt), *a.* Crooked.
- BOW-ELS** (bôu'êlz), *n. pl.* Intestines, entrails; the inner part of any thing; tenderness, pity.
- BOW-ER** (bôu'ûr), *n.* An arbor, a shady recess; an anchor.
- ***BOW-ER-Y** (bôu'ûr'ê), *a.* Full of bowers; shady. [large knife.]
- ***BOW-IE-KNIFE** (bô'ê'nîfe), *n.* A BOW-IE-KNIVES, *n. pl.*
- BOWL** (bôle), *n.* A vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of any thing; a basin; a wooden ball used in playing:—*v. t.*, to play at bowls; to roll as a bowl.
- BOWL-ER** (bôle'ûr), *n.* One that plays at bowls or ten-pins.
- BOWL-DER** (bôle'dûr), *n.* A round mass of stone.
- ***BOWL-ING-GREEN** (bôle'ing'grêen), *n.* Ground kept smooth for bowlers.
- BOW-MAN** (bô'mân), *n.* An archer.
- BOW'MEN**, *n. pl.*
- ***BOW-SPRIT** (bô'sprît), *n.* A spar running from the bow of a ship.
- BOW-STRING** (bô'strîng), *n.* The string by which the bow is bent; a Turkish instrument of strangulation.
- ***BOW-YER** (bô'yûr), *n.* An archer; one who makes bows.
- Box** (bôks), *n.* A tree; a case made of wood; a seat in a theatre; a seat; a blow; a hard wood:—*v. t.*, to enclose in a box:—*v. i.*, to fight with the fist.
- BOX'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- BOX-EN** (bôk'sn), *a.* Made of box.
- BOX-ER** (bôks'ûr), *n.* One who fights with the fist; a pugilist.
- Boy** (bôê), *n.* A male child, a lad.
- BOY-HOOD** (bôê'hûd), *n.* The state of a boy.
- BOY-ISH** (bôê'ish), *a.* Belonging to a boy; childish, trifling.
- BOY-ISH-LY** (bôê'ish'lê), *ad.* Childishly, triflingly, idly.
- ***BOY-ISH-NESS** (bôê'ish'nês), *n.* Childishness.
- BRACE** (brâse), *n.* Cincture, bandage; a piece of timber to hold any thing in place; a pair; the line (—) used to connect words or phrases:—*v. t.*, to bind, tie close; to support.
- ***BRA'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***BRACE-LET** (brâse'lêt), *n.* An ornament for the arms or wrist.
- BRA-CER** (brâ'sûr), *n.* A bandage.
- ***BRACH-IAL** (brâk'yâl), *a.* Belonging to the arm.
- ***BRA-CHY-GA-PHY** (brâ'kîg'grâ-
- Yê**), *n.* The art of writing in short hand.
- BRACK** (brâk), *n.* A breach, a crack.
- ***BRACK-ET** (brâk'kît), *n.* A piece of wood fixed for a support.
- BRACK'ETS**, *n. pl.* The crotchets or hooks [] used to enclose words or phrases.
- BRACK-ISH** (brâk'kîsh), *a.* Saltish.
- ***BRACK-ISH-NESS** (brâk'kîsh'nês), *n.* Saltiness in a small degree.
- BRÂD**, *n.* A thin headless nail.
- BRÂG**, *v. i.* To boast; to vaunt (*ap. p.*—of):—*n.*, a boast; a game at cards.
- ***BRAG'GING**, *p. prs.*
- BRAG'GED**, *p. prf.*
- BRAG-GA-DO-CI-O** ('brâg-gâ-dô'shê'ò), *n.* A boasting fellow.
- ***BRAG-GA-DO'C'I-O'S**, *n. pl.*
- ***BRÂG'GÂRT**, *a.* Boastful:—*n.*, a boaster.
- BRAG-GER** (brâg'gûr), *n.* A vain person; a boaster.
- BRAID** (brâde), *v. t.* To weave together; to plait:—*n.*, a texture, a knot; trimming for bonnets, &c.
- BRAIN** (brâne), *n.* The soft nervous mass enclosed within the skull; the intellect; the understanding:—*v. t.*, to kill by dashing out the brains.
- ***BRAIN-ISH** (brâne'ish), *a.* Hot-headed, furious.
- BRAIN-LESS** (brâne'lês), *a.* Silly, thoughtless.
- BRAIN-PAN** (brâne'pân), *n.* The skull containing the brains.
- BRAIN-SICK** (brâne'sîk), *a.* Giddy, diseased intellectually.
- ***BRÂKE**, *n.* Fern, brambles; an instrument for dressing hemp or flax; a kneading-trough; the handle of a pump; a contrivance to stop the motion of a car or wagon.
- BRÂKE'MÂN**, *n.* One who manages the brake on a railroad-car.
- BRAKE'MEN**, *n. pl.*
- ***BRA-KY** (brâ'kê), *a.* Thorny, rough.

- BRAM-BLE (brám'bl), *n.* A rough thorny bush.
- BRÁN, *n.* The husks of wheat, rye, &c. separated from the flour by bolting.
- *BRANCH (bránsh), *n.* A limb of a tree; a shoot of a plant; division of any kind; a smaller river running into a larger; offspring—*v. t.*, to fork; to spread in branches:—*v. t.*, to divide as into branches.
- BRANCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- BRANCH-LESS (bránsh'lès), *a.* Without shoots or boughs; naked.
- BRANCH-LET (bránsh'lét), *n.* A little branch. [of branches.]
- *BRANCH-Y (bránsh'è), *a.* Full
- BRÁND, *n.* A piece of wood burning or partly burnt; an iron for branding; a mark made by burning with a hot iron; a stigma; quality:—*v. t.*, to mark with a hot iron; to stigmatize.
- BRÁN'DISH, *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* BRAN-DISHES.] To wave or shake; to flourish. [73-22.]
- BRAN-DY (brán'dè), *n.* A strong liquor distilled from wine, cider,
- *BRAN'DIES, *n. pl.* [or fruit.]
- BRAN-GLE (bráng'gl), *n.* Squabble, wrangle:—*v. t.*, to wrangle; to squabble; to dispute.
- *BRAN'GLING, *p. prs.*
- BRÁNT, *n.* A species of wild goose.
- *BRAN-NY (brán'nè), *a.* Having the appearance of bran.
- *BRA-SIER (brá'zhûr), *n.* One that works in brass; a pan to hold coals.
- BRÁSS, *n.* A yellow metal composed of copper and zinc; impudence.
- *BRAS-SI-NESS (brás'sè'nès), *n.* An appearance like brass.
- BRAS-SY (brás'sè), *a.* [BRASSIER—*BRASSIEST.] Made of brass; like brass; impudent.
- BRÁT, *n.* A child, so called in contempt.
- BRÁ-VÀ'DÒ, *n.* A boast; a boastful menace.
- *BRÁ-VA'DOES, *n. pl.*
- BRÁVE, *a.* Courageous, daring, bold; dauntless; gallant:—*n.*, a hector; an Indian warrior:—*v. t.*, to defy; to challenge; to encounter with firmness.
- BRÁ'VING, *p. prs.*
- BRAVE-LY (bráve'lè), *ad.* Courageously, gallantly; generously.
- *BRA-VER-Y (brá'vûr'è), *n.* Magnanimity; courage; heroism; intrepidity.
- BRÁ'VERIES, *n. pl.*
- BRÁ'VÒ, *n.* One who murders for hire; an assassin:—*in.*, well done!
- *BRA'VOES, *n. pl.*
- BRÁWL, *v. i.* To quarrel noisily; to speak loudly:—*n.*, quarrel; a noisy contention; uproar.
- BRAWL-ER (bráwl'ûr), *n.* Awrangler.
- BRÁWN, *n.* The muscular part of the body; the arm; a boar's flesh.
- *BRAWN-I-NESS (bráwn'è'nès), *n.* Strength; hardness.
- *BRAWN-Y (bráwn'è), *a.* Fleishy; muscular; hard. [115-23.]
- BRAY (brá), *v. t.* To pound or grind small:—*v. i.*, to make a noise like an ass:—*n.*, the noise of an ass; a harsh cry.
- BRAY-ER (brá'ûr), *n.* One that brays; an instrument to temper ink.
- BRÁZE, *v. t.* To solder with brass.
- *BRÁ'ZING, *p. prs.*
- BRÁ-ZEN (brá'zn), *a.* Made of brass; impudent:—*v. i.*, to be impudent.
- BRÁ-ZEN-FACE (brá'zn'fáse), *n.* An impudent person.
- BRÁ-ZEN-FA-CED (brá'zn'fáste), *a.* Impudent, shameless, bold.
- *BRÁ-ZEN-NESS (brá'zn'nès), *n.* Appearance like brass; impudence.
- BREACH (brèètsh), *n.* The act of breaking; infraction; an opening; difference; quarrel; misunderstanding. [299-28.]
- *BREACH'ES, *n. pl.*
- BREAD (brèd), *n.* Food made of ground corn or flour; food in general; maintenance.
- BREAD-STUFF (brèd'stûf), *n.* That of which bread is made.
- *BREADTH (brèd'th), *n.* The measure from side to side; width.
- BREAK (bráke), *v. t.* [BROKE—BROKEN.] To burst, to part, or open by force; to destroy by violence; to overcome; to tame; to infringe, as a law; to make bankrupt:—*v. i.*, to part in two; to open as the morning; to burst forth; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and strength:—*n.*, state of being broken; an opening; a pause, an interruption.
- BREAK-ER (bráke'ûr), *n.* He that breaks; a wave broken by rocks.
- *BREAK-FAST (brèk'fást), *v. i.* To eat breakfast:—*n.*, the first meal in the day.
- BREAK-WA-TER (bráke'wá'tûr), *n.* A mole or wall to break the force of waves.
- BREÁST (brèst), *n.* A part of the body below the neck; bosom; the heart; the conscience:—*v. t.*, to meet in front.
- BREAST-BONE (brèst'bòne), *n.* The bone of the breast.
- *BREAST-HIGH (brèst'hî), *a.* Up to the breast.
- *BREAST-KNOT (brèst'nót), *n.* A knot of ribands worn on the breast.
- BREAST-PIN (brèst'pin), *n.* An ornamental pin for the breast.
- BREAST-PLATE (brèst'pláte), *n.* Armor for the breast.
- *BREAST-PLOUGH } (brèst'plóû), *n.*
BREAST-PLOW }
A plough driven by the breast.
- BREAST-WORK (brèst'wûrk), *n.* A work thrown up for defense.
- *BREATH (brèth), *n.* The air respired; life; respiration; breeze; respite; an instant.
- *BREATHE (brèèth), *v. i.* To draw in and expel air by the lungs;

- to live; to rest; to take breath:
—*v. t.*, to utter privately.
- BREATH'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, aspiration; vent; accent.
- BREATH-LESS (brêth'lês), *a.* Out of breath; spent with labor; dead.
- BRÊD, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of BREED.
- BRECH (brêetsh), *n.* The lower part of the body; the hinder part of a gun:—*v. t.*, to put into breeches; to fit with a breech.
- BRECH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- *BRECH-ES (brîth'iz), *n. pl.* The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.
- BRÊD, *v. t.* [BRED—BRED.] To generate; to produce; to contrive, hatch; to educate; to bring up:—*n.*, a cast, a kind; progeny, offspring; a race of animals; a number produced at once.
- BRÊD'ING, *n.* Education, instruction; manners.
- BRÊZE, *n.* A gentle gale, a soft wind.
- BREZ'ES, *n. pl.*
- *BREE-ZY (brêèz'zè), *a.* Fanned with gales.
- *BRETH-REN (brêth'rên), *n. pl.* of BROTHER (of the same society).
- BRÊ-VÊT', *n.* A commission conferring a rank without its pay.
- *BREV-IA-RY (brêèv'yâ'rè), *n.* An abridgment, an epitome.
- *BREV'IA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- BREV-IATE (brêèv'yât), *n.* A short compendium.
- BREV-I-TY (brêv'ètè), *n.* Conciseness; shortness. [352-8.]
- BREV'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- BREW (brôô), *v. t.* To make liquors; to contrive; to plot:—*v. i.*, to perform the office of a brewer:—*n.*, that which is brewed.
- BREW-ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, quantity of liquor brewed at once.
- *BREW-AGE (brôô'jè), *n.* Mixture; drink brewed.
- BREW-ER (brôô'ûr), *n.* One who brews.
- BREW-ER-Y (brôô'ûr'è), }
BREW-HOUSE (brôô'hôô's), } *n.*
A house or place for brewing.
- *BREW'ER'IES, }
*BREW'HOUS'ES, } *n. pl.*
- BRÏBE, *n.* A reward given to influence the judgment:—*v. t.*, to give bribes; to gain by bribes.
- BRÏ'ING, *p. prs.*
- BRI-BER (brî'bûr), *n.* One who gives bribes.
- BRI-BER-Y (brî'bûr'rè), *n.* The crime of giving or taking bribes. [100-24.]
- *BRÏ'ER'IES, *n. pl.*
- BRICK (brîk), *n.* A mass of burnt clay moulded in a certain form:—*v. t.*, to lay with bricks:—*a.*, made or built of brick.
- BRICK-BAT (brîk'bât), *n.* A piece of brick.
- BRICK-DUST (brîk'dûst), *n.* Dust made by pounding bricks.
- *BRICK-KILN (brîk'kîl), *n.* A place to burn bricks in.
- BRICK-LAY-ER (brîk'lâ'ûr), *n.* One who lays bricks.
- BRICK-MA-KER (brîk'mâ'kûr), *n.* One who makes bricks.
- BRÏ'DÂL, *a.* Belonging to a wedding; nuptial.
- BRÏDE, *n.* A newly-married woman, or one about to be married.
- BRIDE-CAKE (brîde'kâke), *n.* A cake distributed at a wedding.
- BRÏDE'GRÔÔM, *n.* A man newly married, or about to be married.
- BRIDE-MAID (brîde'mâide), *n.* A woman who attends on a bride.
- BRIDE-MAN (brîde'mân), *n.* A man who attends on a bridegroom.
- BRÏDE'MEN, *n. pl.*
- BRÏDE'WÊLL, *n.* A house of correction.
- BRIDGE (brîdje), *n.* A building raised over water for the convenience of passage; the upper part of the nose; supporter of a violin's strings:—*v. t.*, to form a bridge over.
- *BRÏD'ING, *p. prs.*
- BRÏ-DLE (brî'dl), *n.* An instrument to restrain or govern a horse; a restraint, a check [374-19]:—*v. t.*, to guide by a bridle; to restrain, govern:—*v. i.*, to hold up the head. [379.]
- *BRÏ'DLING, *p. prs.*
- BRIEF (brêèf), *a.* Short, concise; confined within narrow limits:—*n.*, a short extract; writing given to pleaders, containing the case.
- *BRIEF-LY (brêèf'lè), *ad.* Shortly, concisely, in few words.
- BRIEF-NESS (brêèf'nês), *n.* Conciseness, shortness, brevity.
- BRI-ER (brî'ûr), *n.* A plant; the bramble.
- *BRI-ER-Y (brî'ûr'rè), *a.* Rough; full of briars:—*n.*, a place where briars grow.
- BRÏG, *n.* A two-masted vessel, square-rigged.
- BRI-GADE (brè-gâde'), *n.* A body of men; a division of forces.
- *BRIG-A-DIER-GEN-ER-AL ('brîg-â-dêèr'jên'èr'âl), *n.* An officer who commands a brigade.
- BRÏG'ÂND, *n.* A robber, a bandit.
- BRÏG'ÂND'INE, *n.* A coat of mail.
- BRÏG'ÂNTINE, *n.* A light vessel.
- BRIGHT (brîte), *a.* Shining; full of light; clear, evident; acute; full of promise.
- BRIGHT'EN (brî'tn), *v. t.* To make bright; to polish:—*v. i.*, to grow bright; to clear up.
- BRIGHT-LY (brîte'lè), *ad.* With lustre; splendidly; in a bright manner.
- BRIGHT-NESS (brîte'nês), *n.* Lustre; splendor; acuteness.
- *BRILL-IAN-CY (brîl'yân'sè), *n.* Lustre, dazzling brightness; splendor.
- BRILL'IAN'CI-ES, *n. pl.*
- BRILL-IANT (brîl'yânt), *a.* Shining, splendid, sparkling:—*n.*, a diamond of the finest cut.

- *BRILL-IANT-NESS (bril'yânt'nês), *n.* Splendor, lustre.
- BRIM, *n.* The edge or rim of any thing; the bank of a river or fountain:—*v. t.*, to fill to the top:—*v. i.*, to be full to the brim.
- BRIM'MING, *p. prs.*
- BRIM'MED, *p. prf.*
- *BRIM'FUL, *a.* Full to the brim.
- BRIM-MER (brîm'mâr), *n.* A bowl full to the top.
- BRIM'STONE, *n.* Sulphur.
- BRIN'DËD, *a.* Streaked.
- BRIN-DLE (brîn'dl), *n.* A streaked color.
- *BRIN'DLED (brîn'dld), *a.* Brinded, streaked, spotted.
- BRINE, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; the sea; tears. [264.]
- BRING, *v. t.* [BROUGHT—BROUGHT.] To fetch; to cause to come; to attract; to conduct; to induce, prevail upon; to reduce to any state.
- BRING-ER (brîng'ûr), *n.* One who brings.
- *BRIN'ISH, *a.* Saltish.
- BRIN'ISH-NËSS, *n.* Saltiness.
- BRINK (brîngk), *n.* The edge of any place; verge, border; precipice.
- *BRI-NY (brî'nê), *a.* Salt. [151-31.]
- BRISK, *a.* Lively, gay, vivid, full of spirit, bright. [289-16.]
- *BRISK-ET (brîsk'ît), *n.* The breast of an animal.
- BRISK-LY (brîsk'lê), *ad.* Actively, vigorously.
- BRISK'NËSS, *n.* Liveliness, vigor, activity, gayety.
- BRIS-TLE (brîs'sl), *n.* The stiff hair of swine:—*v. t.*, to erect in bristles:—*v. i.*, to stand erect as bristles.
- *BRIS'TLING, *p. prs.*
- BRIS-TLY (brîs'lê), *a.* Thick-set with bristles; rough.
- BRIT-TLE (brît'tl), *a.* Fragile, apt to break, easily broken.
- *BRIT-TLE-NESS (brît'tl'nês), *n.* Aptness to break.
- *BROACH (brôtsh), *n.* A spit:—*v. t.*, to spit, pierce; to tap; to give out, utter any thing; to introduce.
- BROACH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- BROACH'ER (brôtsh'ûr), *n.* One who broaches or first publishes any thing; a spit.
- BROAD (brâwd), *a.* Extended from side to side; wide; open; fulsome; coarse; not delicate.
- BROAD-CAST (brâwd'kâst), *ad.* Scattered over the ground by hand
- *BROAD-CLOTH (brâwd'klôth), *n.* A kind of fine cloth.
- BROAD-EN (brâw'dn), *v. i.* To grow broad:—*v. t.*, to make broad.
- BROAD-LY (brâwd'lê), *ad.* In a broad manner; explicitly.
- BROAD-NESS (brâwd'nês), *n.* Extent from side to side; breadth; coarseness, grossness.
- BROAD-SEAL (brâwd'sêl), *n.* The great seal of a state.
- BROAD-SIDE (brâw'd'side), *n.* The side of a ship; discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at once.
- *BROAD-SWORD (brâw'd'sôrd), *n.* A cutting sword with a broad blade.
- BRO-CADE (brô-kâde'), *n.* A silken stuff variegated or enriched with flowers.
- *BRO-CA-DED (brô-kâ'dêd), *a.* Dressed in brocade; woven as brocade.
- BRO-CAGE (brô'kîje), *n.* Brokerage.
- *BROC-CO-LI (brôk'ô'lê), *n.* A species of cabbage.
- BROCK (brôk), *n.* A badger.
- BROCK-ET (brôk'kît), *n.* A red deer, two years old.
- BRÔ'GÂNS, *n. pl.* Stout, coarse shoes.
- *BROGUE (brôg), *n.* A kind of shoe; a corrupt dialect; peculiar accent.
- BROI-DER (brôê'dûr), *v. t.* To embroider.
- *BROI-DER-Y (brôê'dûr'rê), *n.* Embroidery, flower-work.
- BROI'DER'IES, *n. pl.*
- BRÔÛL, *n.* A tumult, a quarrel, a brawl; a feud:—*v. t.*, to dress or cook by laying on the coals:—*v. i.*, to be in the heat.
- BROKE, *pst. t.* of BREAK.
- BRO'KEN, *p. prf.* of BREAK.
- BRO-KEN-HEART-ED (brô'kn-hârt'êd), *a.* Having the spirits crushed.
- BRO-KER (brô'kûr), *n.* A factor; one who does business for another; a dealer in money, stocks, &c.
- BRO-KER-AGE (brô'kûr'lje), *n.* The pay or business of a broker.
- BRO-MINE (brô'mîn), *n.* A non-metallic chemical element.
- *BRON-CHI-AL (brôn'kê'âl), *a.* Belonging to the throat.
- *BRONZE (brônz or brônz), *n.* A metal composed of copper and tin; the color of bronze:—*a.*, of the color of bronze:—*v. t.*, to harden or color like bronze.
- BRON'ZING, *p. prs.*
- BROOCH (brôôtsh), *n.* A jewel.
- *BROOCH'ES, *n. pl.*
- BRÔÛD, *v. i.* To sit on eggs; to cover under the wing, as a fowl; to muse; to consider any thing anxiously:—*n.*, offspring, progeny; the number hatched at once; production.
- BRÔÛK, *n.* A running water; a rivulet:—*v. t.*, to bear, endure, suffer. [378-17.]
- BRÔÛK'LËT, *n.* A small brook.
- BRÔÛM, *n.* A shrub; a besom; an instrument to sweep with.
- BROOM-Y (brôôm'ê), *a.* Full of broom.
- BROTH (brôth or brâwth), *n.* Liquor in which flesh has been boiled.
- BROTHER (brôth'ûr), *n.* [*pls.*, BROTHERS (*of the same parents*) or BRETHERN (*of the same society*).] A male born of the same parents; one of the same race, society, or profession; an associate.
- *BROTHER-HOOD (brôth'ûr'hûd), *n.* The state of being a brother;

- a fraternity; a class of men of the same profession. [133.]
- BROTHER-LY** (brùth'úr'lè), *a.* Affectionate; like a brother.
- ***BROUGHT** (bráwt), *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of BRING.
- BROW** (bròù), *n.* The arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the edge of any high place.
- BROW-BEAT** (bròù'bèét), *v. t.* [BROW-BEAT—BROWBEATEN or BROW-BEAT.] To intimidate with stern looks or with arrogant speech.
- BROWN** (bròùn), *n.* The name of a color:—*a.*, of a dark color:—*v. t.*, to make brown.
- ***BROWN-NESS** (bròùn'nès), *n.* A brown color.
- ***BROWN-STUD-Y** (bròùn-stúd'dè), *n.* Reverie; deep thoughtfulness.
- ***BROWSE** (bròúze), *v. t.* To eat branches or shrubs:—*n.*, tender branches or shrubs.
- ***BROWS'ING**, *p. prs.*
- BRU-IN** (brù'in), *n.* A cant name for a bear.
- BRUISE** (bròöz), *v. t.* To crush or mangle with a heavy blow:—*n.*, a hurt from a blow; a contusion.
- BRUIS-ER** (bròöz'èr), *n.* A boxer.
- ***BRUIS'ING**, *p. prs.*
- BRUIT** (bròót or bròót'it), *n.* Rumor, noise, report:—*v. t.*, to noise abroad.
- BRU-MAL** (bròóm'ál), *a.* Belonging to the winter.
- ***BRU-NETTE** (bròó-nèt'), *n.* A woman with a brown complexion.
- BRÛNT**, *n.* The violence of an onset; a shock; a blow.
- BRÛSH**, *n.* An instrument for sweeping; an assault; brushwood:—*v. t.*, to rub with a brush; to touch lightly:—*v. i.*, to move with haste; to skim over.
- BRUSH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- BRUSH-WOOD** (brùsh'wúd), *n.* Rough shrubby thickets; small bushes.
- ***BRUSH-Y** (brùsh'è), *a.* Rough or shaggy, like a brush.
- BRUS-TLE** (brùs'sl), *v. i.* To rustle; to crackle.
- ***BRUS-TLING**, *p. prs.*
- BRU-TAL** (bròót'tál), *a.* Savage, cruel; like a brute; inhuman.
- BRU-TAL-I-TY** (bròót-tál'lè'tè), *n.* Savageness, inhumanity. [252—21]
- ***BRU-TAL'ITIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***BRU-TAL-LY** (bròót'tál'lè), *ad.* Inhumanly; cruelly; churlishly.
- BRUTE** (bròót), *a.* Senseless; ferocious; savage; rough:—*n.*, a creature without reason; an unfeeling person.
- BRU-TI-FY** (bròót'tè'fí), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, BRUTIFIES.*] To make like a brute.
- ***BRU'TI'FI-ED**, *p. prf.*
- BRU-TISH** (bròót'tish), *a.* Bestial; savage, ferocious; ignorant; gross.
- BRU-TISH-LY** (bròót'tish'lè), *ad.* In the manner of a brute; rudely.
- BRU-TISH-NESS** (bròót'tish'nès), *n.* Brutality, savageness.
- BUB-BLE** (bù'b'bl), *n.* A small bladder of water; any thing which wants solidity; a cheat:—*v. i.*, to rise in bubbles:—*v. t.*, to cheat.
- ***BUB'BLING**, *p. prs.*
- BUC-CA-NEER** } ('bùk-â-nèér'), *n.* A
BUC-A-NIER } pirate.
- BUCK** (bùk), *n.* The liquor in which clothes are washed; the male of the fallow deer, rabbits, &c.; a dashing fellow:—*v. t.*, to soak in lye.
- BUCK-BASK-ET** (bùk'bâsk'it), *n.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.
- BUCK-ET** (bùk'kít), *n.* A vessel for carrying or drawing water.
- BUCK-ISH** (bùk'ish), *a.* Foppish.
- BUCK-LE** (bùk'kl), *n.* An instrument for fastening a strap or dress:—*v. t.*, to fasten with a buckle; to confine:—*v. i.*, to bend; to bow.
- ***BUCK'LING**, *p. prs.*
- BUCK-LER** (bùk'lúr), *n.* A shield.
- ***BUCK-RAM** (bùk'rúm), *n.* A coarse cloth stiffened with gum or glue.
- BUCK-SKIN** (bùk'skín), *n.* Leather made of deer-skin.
- ***BU-COL-IC** (bù-kòl'ík), *n.* A pastoral poem:—*a.*, pastoral.
- BÛD**, *n.* The first shoot of a plant, a germ:—*v. i.*, to put forth young shoots or germs [239-15]:—*v. t.*, to inoculate.
- BUD'DING**, *p. prs.*
- ***BUD'DED**, *p. prf.*
- BUDGE** (bùdje), *v. t.* To stir; to move.
- BUDG'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***BUDG-ET** (bùdj'èt), *n.* A bundle, a stock: in England, a statement of the finances.
- BÛFF**, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of a buffalo; a light yellow color.
- BÛFF'Á'LO**, *n.* A kind of wild ox.
- ***BUD'FA'LOES**, *n. pl.*
- BUF-FET** (bùf'fít), *n.* A blow with the fist; a slap:—*v. t.*, to box; to beat:—*v. i.*, to play a boxing-match. †
- BUF-FET** (bùf-fèt' or bùf'fít), *n.* A kind of cupboard.
- BÛFF'FÒ**, *n.* A comic actor in an opera.
- BUF'FOES**, *n. pl.*
- BÛF-FÒÓN'**, *n.* One who makes sport by droll actions; a low jester.
- ***BUF-FOON-ER-Y** (bùf-fòón'úr're), *n.* Low jests; drollery.
- BUF-FOON'ERIES**, *n. pl.*
- BÛG**, *n.* An insect.
- BUG-BEAR** (bùg'bære), *n.* A frightful object; a false terror.
- BUG-GY** (bùg'gè), *a.* Abounding with bugs:—*n.*, a light vehicle.
- BU-GLE** (bù'gl), *n.* A bead of glass; a plant; a sort of wild ox.
- BU-GLE** (bù'gl), }
BU-GLE-HORN (bù'gl'hòrn), } *n.*
A hunting or military horn.
- BUILD** (bùld), *v. t.* [BUILT or BUILDED—BUILT or BUILDED.] To make a fabric or an edifice; to construct; to raise:—*v. i.*, to depend on:—*n.*, form, structure.

- ***BUILD-ING** (bîld'îng), *n.* A fabric, an edifice.
- BUILD-ER** (bîld'âr), *n.* He that builds.
- BUILT** (bîlt), *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of **BUILD.**
- BÛLB**, *n.* A round body, or root.
- BULB-OUS** (bûlb'ûds) *a.* Having bulbs.
- BULGE** (bûlje), *v. i.* To jut out; to bilge:—*n.*, a protuberance.
- ***BUL'GING**, *p. prs.*
- BÛLK**, *n.* Magnitude, size, quantity; the greater part; part of a building jutting out. [170-25.]
- BULK-HEAD** (bûlk'hêd'), *n.* A partition made across a ship.
- ***BULK-I-NESS** (bûlk'ênês), *n.* Greatness of bulk or size; heaviness.
- BULK-Y** (bûlk'yê), *a.* [BULKIER—BULKIEST.] Of great size; massy; heavy.
- BÛLL**, *n.* The male of cattle; a sign of the zodiac (*Taurus*); an edict of the pope; a blunder of speech.
- ***BULL-BAIT-ING** (bûll'bâte'îng), *n.* The act of baiting bulls with dogs.
- BÛLL'DOG**, *n.* A courageous dog.
- BULL-HEAD** (bûll'hêd), *n.* A fish; a stupid person.
- BUL-LET** (bûll'ît), *n.* A round ball of metal; shot.
- BUL-LE-TIN** (bûll'ê'tîn), *n.* An official report of public news.
- BULL-FINCH** (bûll'fîنش), *n.* A singing bird of the sparrow kind.
- BÛLL'FRÔG**, *n.* A kind of large frog.
- ***BULL-ION** (bûll'yân), *n.* Gold or silver unwrought.
- BUL-LOCK** (bûll'lûk), *n.* A young bull.
- BUL-LY** (bûll'yê), *n.* A noisy, quarrelling fellow:—*v. t.*, to bluster; to threaten.
- ***BUL'LIES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- BÛL'RÛSH**, *n.* A large rush.
- BUL'RUSH'ES**, *n. pl.*
- ***BUL-WARK** (bûll'wûrk), *n.* A fortification; security; a rampart. [38-31.] [334-19.]
- ***BUM-BAIL-IFF** (bûm-bâle'îf), *n.* An under-bailiff.
- BUM-BLE-BEE** (bûm'bl'bê), *n.* A large bee; humblebee.
- BUM-BOAT** (bûm'bôte), *n.* A boat for carrying provisions to a ship.
- BÛMP**, *n.* A swelling; a blow:—*v. t.*, to make a loud noise:—*v. i.*, to strike heavily.
- BUM-PER** (bûm'pûr), *n.* A cup or glass filled.
- ***BÛMP'KIN**, *n.* An awkward fellow; a rustic.
- BUNCH** (bûنش), *n.* A hard lump; a knob; a cluster; a collection:—*v. t.*, to tie in a bunch.
- BUNCH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- BUNCH-Y** (bûنش'yê), *a.* Growing in bunches.
- BUN-DLE** (bûn'dl), *n.* A number of things bound together:—*v. t.*, to tie up in a bundle.
- ***BUN'DLING**, *p. prs.*
- BÛNG**, *n.* A stopper for a barrel:—*v. t.*, to stop with a bung.
- BUN-GA-LOW** (bûng'gâlô), *n.* A thatched house in India.
- BÛNG'HÔLE**, *n.* The hole in the side of a barrel.
- ***BUN-GLE** (bûng'gl), *v. i.* To perform clumsily:—*v. t.*, to botch, manage clumsily:—*n.*, a botch; a gross error.
- BUN'GLING**, *p. prs.* [workman.]
- BUN-GLER** (bûng'glûr), *n.* A bad
- BUN-GLING-LY** (bûng'glîng'lê), *ad.* Clumsily, awkwardly.
- BUN-ION** (bûn'yân), *n.* An excrescence on the foot.
- BÛNK**, *n.* A case of boards for a bed.
- BÛNX**, *n.* A kind of sweet bread.
- BÛN'TING**, *n.* A bird; the stuff of which flags are made.
- ***BUOY** (bûôê), *n.* A piece of cork or wood floating to indicate a shoal:—*v. t.*, to keep afloat:—*v. i.*, to float.
- ***BUOY-AN-CY** (bûôê'ân'sê), *n.* The quality of floating; animation, cheerfulness.
- BUOY'AN-CIES**, *n. pl.*
- BUOY-ANT** (bûôê'ânt), *a.* That which will not sink; floating; light.
- BÛR**, *n.* A rough head of a plant.
- BUR-DEN** (bûr'dn), *n.* A load; capacity of a ship; something grievous:—*v. t.*, to load, encumber.
- ***BUR-DEN-SOME** (bûr'dn'sdm), *a.* Grievous, troublesome, oppressive.
- BUR-DOCK** (bûr'dôk), *n.* A plant.
- ***BUR-REAU** (bûr-rô' or bû'rô'), *n.* A chest of drawers; a department of public business.
- BÛ'REAUS**, } *n. pl.*
- ***BÛ'REAUX**, }
- ***BUR-GESS** (bûr'jêš), *n.* A citizen; an officer of a borough.
- BUR'GESS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- BURG**, } (bûrg), *n.* A corporate
- ***BURGH**, } town or borough.
- BURGH-ER** (bûrg'âr), *n.* One who enjoys certain privileges in a place; a citizen of a borough.
- ***BURGH-ER-SHIP** (bûrg'âr'shîp), *n.* The privilege of a burgher.
- BUR-GLA-RY** (bûr'glâ'rê), *n.* Housebreaking by night with intent to rob.
- ***BUR'GLA'RIES**, *n. pl.*
- BUR-GO-MA-STER** (bûr'gô'mâ-stûr), *n.* A magistrate in a city.
- ***BUR-RI-AL** (bêr'rê'âl), *n.* The act of burying; interment; funeral.
- BÛRKE**, *v. i.* To murder for the purpose of obtaining a body for dissection.
- ***BUR-LESQUE** (bûr-lêsk'), *a.* Ludicrous, jocular, tending to raise laughter [95-35]:—*n.*, ludicrous language; fun, buffoonery:—*v. t.*, to turn to ridicule.
- ***BUR-LESQU'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***BUR-LI-NESS** (bûr'lê'nês), *n.* Bulk; bluster.
- BUR-LY** (bûr'yê), *a.* Bulky; of great size.
- BÛRN**, *v. i.* [BURNED or BURNT—BURNED or BURNT.] To consume with fire; to wound with fire:—*v. i.*, to be on fire; to be inflamed

- with passion; to seorch:—*n.*, a hurt caused by fire.
- BUR-NER** (bûr'nûr), *n.* A person or thing that burns.
- BURN'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, combustion, inflammation:—*a.*, powerful; flaming.
- BUR-NET** (bûr'nît), *n.* A plant.
- BÛRN'ING—GLÄSS**, *n.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun.
- BURN'ING—GLASS-ES**, *n. pl.*
- BÛR'NISH**, *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, BURNISHES.*] To polish:—*v. i.*, to grow bright or glossy:—*n.*, a gloss.
- BUR-NISH-ER** (bûr'nish'êr), *n.* The person or tool that burnishes.
- BÛRNT**, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of **BURN**.
- BÛRE**, *n.* The lobe or lap of the ear.
- *BUR-RÖW** (bûr'rò), *n.* The hole made in the ground by conies or rabbits:—*v. i.*, to lodge in holes in the ground.
- BUR-SAR** (bûr'sûr), *n.* The treasury of a college.
- BUR-SARY** (bûr'sûr'ê), *n.* The treasury of a college.
- BÛRSE**, *n.* An exchange where merchants meet.
- BÛRST**, *v. i.* [**BURST** or **BURSTED—BURST** or **BURSTED.**] To break or fly open or asunder:—*v. t.*, to break open suddenly by violence:—*n.*, a sudden disruption.
- *BUR-Y** (bêr'rè), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, BURIES.*] To inter; to put into a grave; to conceal; to hide.
- *BUR'Y-ED**, *p. prf.*
- BÛSH**, *n.* A thick shrub; a bough.
- BUSH'ES**, *n. pl.*
- BUSH-EL** (bûsh'êl), *n.* A dry measure of eight gallons or four pecks.
- *BUSH-I-NESS** (bûsh'ê'nês), *n.* The quality of being bushy.
- BUSH-Y** (bûsh'ê), *a.* Thick; full of small branches.
- *BU-SI-LY** (büz'zê'lê), *ad.* In an active, busy manner.
- *BU-SI-NESS** (büz'nês), *n.* An employment; an affair; concern; engagement. [201–24.]
- BÛSK**, *n.* A piece of whalebone or steel worn in stays.
- BÛS'KIN**, *n.* A kind of half-boot; a high shoe worn by actors.
- *BUS-KIN-ED** (bûs'kînd), *a.* Dressed in buskins.
- BUS-KY** (bûs'kê), *a.* Woody.
- BÛSS**, *n.* A kiss; a boat for fishing.
- BUSS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- BÛST**, *n.* A statue of the head and shoulders.
- BUS-TARD** (bûs'tûrd), *n.* A bird of the turkey kind.
- *BUS-TLE** (bûs'sl), *v. i.* To be busy; to hurry:—*n.*, a tumult; a confusion.
- BUS'TLING**, *p. prs.*
- BUS'TLED**, *p. prf.*
- BUS'TLER** (bûs'tûr), *n.* An active stirring person; a busybody.
- *BUS-SY** (büz'zê), *a.* [**BUSIER—BUSIEST.**] Employed; bustling, active; meddling:—*v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, BUSIES.*] to employ, engage; to keep busy.
- *BUS'Y-ED**, *p. prf.*
- BUS-SY-BOD-Y** (büz'zê'bòd-dê), *n.* A meddling person.
- *BUS'Y-BOD-IES**, *n. pl.*
- BÛT**, *con. d.* Except that; yet; nevertheless; besides; unless; otherwise than:—*prp.*, except:—*ad.*, only; no more than:—*n.*, a limit; the end; the largest end:—*v. i.*, to abut,—which see.
- BUT'ING**, *p. prs.* (**ABUTTING.**)
- BUT'ED**, *p. prf.* (**ABUTTED.**)
- BUTCH-ER** (bûtsh'êr), *n.* One that kills animals to sell their flesh:—*v. t.*, to kill; to murder.
- BUTCH-ER-LY** (bûtsh'êr'lê), *a.* Bloody, cruel, barbarous.
- BUTCH-ER-Y** (bûtsh'êr'ê), *n.* The trade of a butcher; murder; cruelty; a place where animals are killed.
- *BUTCH'ER-IES**, *n. pl.*
- BUT-END** (bût'ênd), *n.* The blunt end.
- BUT-LER** (bût'lûr), *n.* A servant entrusted with wines, &c.
- BÛT'MËNT**, *n.* An abutment.
- *BÛTT**, *n.* A mark; the heaviest end of a stick; the object of the ridicule of a company; a blow with head or horns; a wine-cask of 126 gallons; a beer-cask of 108 gallons; the contents of a butt:—*v. t.*, to strike with the head or horns:—see **GALLON**.
- BUT'TING**, *p. prs.* of **BUTT** and **BUT**.
- BUT'TED**, *p. prf.* of **BUTT** and **BUT**.
- BUT-TER** (bût'tûr), *n.* An oily substance made from cream:—*v. t.*, to smear or oil with butter.
- BUT-TER-FLY** (bût'tûr'fl), *n.* A beautiful insect.
- *BUT'TER-FLIES**, *n. pl.*
- BUT-TER-IS** (bût'tûr'is), *n.* A blacksmith's tool for paring hoofs.
- *BUT'TER-IS-ES**, *n. pl.*
- BUT-TER-MILK** (bût'tûr'mîlk), *n.* The milk which remains after churning.
- BUT-TER-NUT** (bût'tûr'nût), *n.* The fruit of a tree.
- BUT-TER-PRINT** (bût'tûr'prînt), *n.* A stamp used to mark butter.
- BUT-TER-TOOTH** (bût'tûr'tòòth), *n.* The great broad foretooth.
- BUT-TER-WO-MAN** (bût'tûr'wò-mân), *n.* A woman that sells butter.
- *BUT-TER-WO-MEN** (bût'tûr'wò-mîn), *n. pl.*
- *BUT-TER-Y** (bût'tûr'ê), *n.* A room for provisions:—*a.*, having the qualities of butter.
- BUT'TER-IES**, *n. pl.*
- BUT-TON** (bût'tn), *n.* Any knob or ball; the bud of a plant:—*v. t.*, to fasten with buttons.
- BUT-TON-HOLE** (bût'tn'hòle), *n.* The hole in which the button is caught.
- *BUT-TRESS** (bût'trîs), *n.* A prop, a support:—*v. t.*, to prop.
- BÛT'TRESS'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- BÛX-OM** (bûk'sùm), *a.* Fleeshy; brisk, lively; wanton; gay. [362–6.]
- *BUX-OM-LY** (bûk'sùm'lê), *ad.* Wantonly; amorously.

- BUX-OM-NESS** (bûk'sûm'nês), *n.* Wantonness; amorousness.
- BUY** (bl), *v. t.* [BOUGHT—BOUGHT.] To purchase, acquire by paying a price; to bribe; to bargain for.
- BUY-ER** (bî'ûr), *n.* He that buys; a purchaser.
- BÛZZ**, *v. i.* To hum; to make a noise like bees; to whisper:—*n.*, the noise of bees; a whisper.
- BZZZES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- *BUZ-ZARD** (bûz'zûrd), *n.* A species of hawk; a dunce.
- BUZ-ZER** (bûz'zûr), *n.* A secret whisperer.
- By** (bî), *prep.* Near, through, for; it denotes the agent or means:—*ad.*, near, at a small distance.
- BY-AND-BY** (bî'ând-bî'), *ad.* In a short time.
- BY-END** (bî'ênd'), *n.* Private interest; secret advantage.
- *BY-LAW** (bî'lâw), *n.* A private law of a society.
- BY-NAME** (bî'nâme), *n.* A nickname.
- *BY-PATH** (bî'pâth), *n.* A private or obscure path.
- BY-STAND-ER** (bî-stând'ûr), *n.* A looker-on; a spectator.
- BY-WAY** (bî'wâ), *n.* A private and obscure way.
- *BY-WORD** (bî'wûrd), *n.* A saying; a proverb; a term of reproach.

CAB

C (sêè), *n.* The third letter in the English alphabet, and a consonant. The name is written *Cee*, the plural of which is *Cees*. It has a hard sound like **K** before *a, o, u, l, r,* and *t*; and a soft sound like **S** before *e, i,* and *y*. As an abbreviation this letter represents many words; it is the initial of *centum*, and hence, as a numeral, has been made to stand for 100.

CAB (kâb), *n.* A Hebrew measure of about three pints; a carriage (abbreviation of *cabriolet*).

***CA-BAL** (kâ-bâl'), *n.* A body of men united in some close design; intrigue; party; faction [219-1]:—*v. i.*, to form close intrigues; to plot.

CA-BAL'LING, *p. prs.*

***CA-BALL'ED**, *p. p. pf.*

CAB-A-LA (kâb'âlâ), *n.* Hebrew tradition; secret science.

CAB-A-LIST (kâb'âllst), *n.* One skilled in Hebrew tradition.

CAB-A-LIS-TIC (kâb-âlls'tik), *a.* Relating to Hebrew tradition; secret, occult.

CA-BAL-LER (kâ-bâl'lûr), *n.* He that cabals; an intriguer.

***CAB-BAGE** (kâb'bîje), *n.* A plant:—*v. t.*, to steal in cutting clothes.

***CAB'BAÇ'ING**, *p. prs.*

***CAB-IN** (kâb'in), *n.* A small room

CAC

in a ship; a cottage; a hut:—*v. i.*, to live in a cabin:—*v. t.*, to confine in a cabin.

***CAB-IN-ET** (kâb'in'êt), *n.* A set of drawers for curiosities; a private room for consultations; the ministers of a state collectively; a closet.

***CA-BLE** (kâ'bl), *n.* The rope or chain of a ship to hold the anchor.

***CA-BOOSE** (kâ-bôôse'), *n.* The cooking-room of a ship.

CAB-RI-O-LET (kâb'rê-ô'lâ), *n.* A carriage; a cab.

CACHE (kâsh), *n.* A hole dug in the ground for preserving provisions.

***CACH-EX-Y** (kâk'êk'sè), *n.* A disordered state of the body.

***CACH'EX'IES**, *n. pl.*

***CACH-IN-NA-TION** ('kâk-in-nâ'shûn), *n.* Loud laughter.

CACK-LE (kâk'kl), *n.* The voice of a hen or fowl:—*v. i.*, to make a noise as a hen; to laugh, giggle.

CACK'LING, *p. prs.*

CACK-LER (kâk'lûr), *n.* A fowl that cackles; a tattler.

CA-COPH-O-NY (kâ-kôf'ô'nè), *n.* A harsh sound of words; discord.

CA-COPH'ONIES, *n. pl.*

CAC-TUS (kâk'tûs), *n.* A genus of tropical plants with beautiful flowers.

CAG

CAC'TUS-ES, } *n. pl.*

CAC'TI,

CA-DAV-E-ROUS (kâ-dâv'ô'rûs), *a.*

Like a dead body; ghastly.

CAD-DIS (kâd'dîs), *n.* A kind of tape or ribbon; a worm or grub.

***CAD'DIS'ES**, *n. pl.*

CAD-DY (kâd'dè), *n.* A small tea-box.

CAD'DIES, *n. pl.*

CADE (kâde), *a.* Tame:—*n.*, a cask.

CA-DENCE (kâ'dênce), *n.* Fall of the voice in reading; the tone or sound.

CA-DENT (kâ'dênt), *a.* Falling down.

CA-DET (kâ-dêt'), *n.* A pupil in a military school; a volunteer.

CA-DI (kâ'dè), *n.* A Turkish magistrate.

CAD-MI-UM (kâd'mè'ûm), *n.* A white, malleable metal.

CA-DU-CE-US (kâ-dû'shè'ûs), *n.* The rod or wand of Mercury; *on medals*, a symbol of peace, &c.

***CÆ-SU-RA** (sè-zû'râ), *n.* A pause in a verse or poetic line.

***CÆ-SU'RÆ**, *n. pl.*

CÆ-SU-RAL (sè-zû'râl), *a.* Relating to the cæsura.

***CAF-É** (kâf'â), *n.* A coffee-house.

CAF-TAN (kâf'tân), *n.* A Persian garment.

CAG (kâg), *n.* A small barrel; a keg.

CAGE (kâje), *n.* An enclosure in which birds or wild beasts are kept:—*v. t.*, to enclose in a cage.

- CA'GING, *p. prs.* [stones.]
 CAIRN (kârn), *n.* A conical heap of
 *CAIS-SON (kâ-sôn' or kâ'sûn), *n.*
 A wooden chest for bombs, &c.
 CAI-TIFF (kâ'tif), *n.* A knave.
 CA-JOLE (kâ-jòlè'), *v. t.* To flatter;
 to coax; to delude by flattery.
 CA-JO'LING, *p. prs.*
 CA-JO-LER (kâ-jò'lûr), *n.* A flatterer.
 CA-JO-LER-Y (kâ-jò'lû'rè'), *n.* Flat-
 tery; an enticing by fawning.
 *CA-JO'LER'IES, *n. pl.*
 CAKE (kâke), *n.* A kind of deli-
 cate bread; any flat mass:—*v. i.*,
 to harden or form into a cake.
 CA'KING, *p. prs.*
 CAL-A-BASH (kâl'â'bâsh), *n.* A
 species of a large gourd.
 *CAL'Â'BASH-ES, *n. pl.*
 CAL-A-MAN-CO ('kâl-â-mâng'kò), *n.*
 A kind of woollen stuff.
 CAL-A-MINE (kâl'â'mîne), *n.* An
 ore of zinc.
 *CA-LAM-I-TOUS (kâ-lâm'è'tûs), *a.*
 Full of calamity; miserable;
 adverse.
 CA-LAM-I-TOUS-NESS (kâ-lâm'è'tûs-
 nèss), *n.* Misery, distress; calamity.
 CA-LAM-I-TY (kâ-lâm'è'tè'), *n.* Mis-
 fortune; cause of misery; dis-
 aster. [87-35.] [256.]
 *CA-LAM'I'TIES, *n. pl.*
 CAL-A-MUS (kâl'â'mûs), *n.* A plant
 of the reed kind.
 CA-LASH (kâ-lâsh'), *n.* An open
 carriage; a head-dress.
 *CA-LASH'ES, *n. pl.*
 *CAL-CA-RE-OUS (kâl-kâ'rè'ûs), *a.*
 Having the nature of lime. [57.]
 CAL-CE-A-TED (kâl'shè'â-tèd), *a.*
 Shod; having shoes.
 CAL-CI-NATE (kâl'sè'hâte), *v. t.*
 To calcine.
 CAL'CI'NA-TING, *p. prs.*
 *CAL-CI-NA-TION (kâl'sè-nâ'shûn),
n. The operation of pulverizing
 by heat.
 CAL-CINE (kâl-sîne' or kâl'sîn), *v. t.*
 To reduce to a calx.
 *CAL-CI'NING, *p. prs.*
- *CAL-CI-UM (kâl'sè'm), *n.* The
 metallic base of lime.
 CAL-CU-LA-BLE (kâl'kù'lâ-bl), *a.*
 That may be computed.
 CAL-CU-LATE (kâl'kù'lâte), *v. t.*
 To compute, reckon; to adjust.
 CAL'CU'LA-TING, *p. prs.*
 *CAL-CU-LA-TION (kâl-kù'lâ'shûn)
n. The act or result of calcula-
 ting; computation.
 CAL-CU-LA-TOR (kâl'kù'lâ-tûr), *n.*
 One who calculates or computes.
 *CAL-CU-LOUS (kâl'kù'lûs), *a.*
 Stony; gritty.
 *CAL-DRON (kâw'drûn), *n.* A
 large boiler or kettle. [72-31.]
 CAL-E-FAC-TION (kâl-è-fâk'shûn),
n. The act of heating.
 CAL-E-FAC-TOR-Y (kâl-è-fâk'tûr-
 'rè'), *a.* That which heats;
 heating.
 CAL-E-FY (kâl'è'fî), *v. i.* [*pr. t.*
 3, CALEFIES.] To grow hot; to
 be heated:—*v. t.*, to make hot.
 CAL'E'FFI-ED, *p. prf.*
 *CAL-EN-DAR (kâl'èn'dâr), *n.* A
 register of the year; an almanac.
 *CAL-EN-DER (kâl'èn'dûr), *v. t.* To
 smooth cloth or paper:—*n.*, a
 hot roller for smoothing cloth
 or paper.
 *CAL-ENDS (kâl'èndz), *n. pl.* The
 first day of every month among
 the Romans.
 CAL-EN-TURE (kâl'èn'tshûre), *n.*
 A delirium incident to sailors in
 hot climates.
 CALF (kâf or kâf'), *n.* The young
 of a cow; the muscle of the leg
 below the knee.
 CALVES (kâvz or kâvz'), *n. pl.*
 CAL-I-BER (kâl'è'bûr), *n.* The
 *CAL-I-BRE } diameter of a body;
 the bore of a gun; power of mind.
 CAL-I-CO (kâl'è'kò), *n.* A cotton
 cloth; cotton cloth printed.
 *CAL'ICOES, *n. pl.*
 *CAL-ID (kâl'id), *a.* Hot, burning.
 CA-LID-I-TY (kâl'id'è'tè'), *n.* Heat.
 CA-LIF. See CALIPH.
- CAL-I-GA-TION (kâl-lè-gâ'shûn), *n.*
 Darkness, cloudiness.
 CA-LI-GI-NOUS (kâ-lî'è'nûs), *a.*
 Obscure; dim; smoky.
 *CAL-I-PERS (kâl'è'pûrs), *n. pl.*
 Compasses with curved legs.
 *CA-LIPH (kâl'îf), *n.* A title as-
 CA-LIF } sumed by the suc-
 cessors of Mahomet. [246.]
 CAL-IS-THEN-ICS (kâl-is-thèn'îks),
n. pl. Exercises for promoting
 bodily health.
 *CALK (kâwk), *v. t.* To stop the
 seams of a ship; to stuff.
 CALK-ER (kâwk'ûr), *n.* One who
 stops the seams of a ship.
 CALL (kâwl), *v. t.* To name; to
 summon; to invite; to invoke;
 to demand:—*v. i.*, to cry out;
 to make a short visit (*ap. p.*—upon
 or on a person; at a house; for
 a thing):—*n.*, an address; a de-
 mand; divine vocation; a short
 visit; an invitation; an instru-
 ment to call birds.
 *CALL-ING (kâw'lîng), *n.* Voca-
 tion, profession, trade.
 CAL-LOS-I-TY (kâl-lòs'è'tè'), *n.* A
 hard swelling without pain.
 *CAL-LOS'I'TIES, *n. pl.*
 *CAL-LOUS (kâl'lûs), *a.* Hard,
 insensible.
 CAL-LOW (kâl'lò), *a.* Unfledged;
 wanting feathers; naked.
 *CAL-LUS (kâl'lûs), *n.* An indur-
 ation of the fibres; a hardness.
 CAL'LU'S, *n. pl.*
 CALM (kâlm), *a.* Quiet, serene;
 unruffled; tranquil:—*n.*, still-
 ness; serenity; repose:—*v. t.*, to
 still; to quiet; to pacify.
 CALM-LY (kâlm'lè'), *ad.* Serenely;
 quietly.
 CALM-NESS (kâlm'nèss), *n.* Tran-
 quillity, serenity; state of rest.
 CAL-O-MEL (kâl'ò'mèl), *n.* A prep-
 aration of mercury.
 CA-LOR-IC (kâ-lòr'îk), *n.* Heat.
 *CAL-O-RIF-IC (kâl-ò-rîf'îk), *a.*
 Causing or producing heat.

- *CAL-U-MET (kál'ù'mết), *n.* The Indian pipe of peace.
- *CAL-Y-LUM-NI-ATE (ká-lũm'nẻ'ậ), *v. t.* To slander; to defame.
- CA-LUM'NI-A-TING, *p. pres.*
- CA-LUM-NI-A-TION (ká-lũm'nẻ-ậ'-shũn), *n.* A malicious and false accusation of an offence; slander.
- CA-LUM-NI-A-TOR (ká-lũm'nẻ'ậ-tũr) *n.* A slanderer.
- *CAL-LUM-NI-OUS (ká-lũm'nẻ'ũs), *a.* Slanderous; falsely reproachful.
- CAL-UM-NY (kál'ũm'nẻ), *n.* Slander, false charge; defamation. [279.]
- *CAL'UM'NIES, *n. pl.*
- CALVES (kávz or kávkz), *n. pl.* of CALF.
- CAL-VIN-ISM (kál'vĩn'ĩzm), *n.* The doctrines of Calvin.
- CALX (kálks), *n.* A powder made by burning; lime or chalk.
- CAL-CES (kál'sẻẻz), } *n. pl.*
- CALX'ES, }
- *CAL-YX (ká'lyks or kál'lyks), *n.* A flower-cup; the outer covering of a flower.
- CAL-Y-CES (kál'ẻẻ'sẻẻz), } *n. pl.*
- CA'LYX'ES, }
- CAM-BER (kám'bũr), *n.* A piece of timber cut archwise.
- CAM-BOGE. See GAMBAGE.
- CAM-BREL. See GAMBREL.
- CAM-BRIC (kám'brĩk), *n.* A kind of fine linen.
- CAME, *psst. t.* of COME.
- CAM-EL (kám'ẻl), *n.* A beast of burden.
- *CA-MEL-O-PARD (ká-mẻl'ỏ'pỏrd or kám'ẻl'ỏ-pỏrd), *n.* The giraffe.
- CAM-E-O (kám'ẻỏ), *n.* A precious stone; an onyx; a kind of agate; an onyx sculptured in relief.
- *CAM-E-RA-OB-SCU-RA (kám'ẻ'rá-ỏb-skũ'rỏ), *n.* An optical machine used in a darkened chamber for throwing images of external objects on a screen.
- CAM-LET (kám'lẻt), *n.* A kind of stuff made with wool and silk.
- CAM'O-MILE, *n.* See CHAMOMILE.
- CAMP (kám্প), *n.* The order of tents of an army when they keep the field:—*v. i.*, to lodge in tents.
- *CAM-PAIGN (kám-pẻnẻ'), *n.* A large, open country; the time an army keeps the field in one year. [360-8.]
- CAM-PES-TRAL (kám-pẻs'trỏl), *a.* Growing in fields.
- CAM-PHENE (kám'phẻnẻn), *n.* Pure spirit of turpentine. [of resin.]
- CAM-PHOR (kám'phỏr), *n.* A kind of resin.
- *CAM-PHO-RATE (kám'phỏ'rát), *a.* Impregnated with camphor.
- CAN (kỏn), *n.* A cup or vessel:—*v. i.* [COULD—defective], to be able; to have power.
- Can* The verb CAN is always used as an *auxiliary*; it helps to form the tenses of the potential mood; *can* is a *sign* of the present, *can have* of the perfect, *could* of the past, *could have* of the pluperfect.
- *CA-NAILLE (ká-nẻlẻ'), *n.* The lowest of the people; the rabble.
- CAN-NAL (ká-nỏl'), *n.* A basin or course of water made by art; a conduit; a passage or duct in the body.
- CA-NARY (ká-nỏ'rẻ'), *n.* Wine brought from the Canary Isles.
- *CA-NA'RIES, *n. pl.*
- CA-NARY-BIRD (ká-nỏ'rẻ'bũrd), *n.* A singing bird from the Canary Isles.
- CAN-CEL (kỏn'sẻl), *v. t.* To blot out; to efface, obliterate, annul; to repeal.
- *CAN'CEL'LING, } *p. pres.*
- CAN'CELL'ING, }
- CAN'CELL-ED, }
- CAN'CEL-ED, } *p. pres.*
- *CAN-CEL-LA-TION ('kỏn-sẻl-lỏ'-shũn), *n.* Act of expunging.
- *CAN-CER (kỏn'sửr), *n.* A crabfish; the Crab, a sign of the zodiac entered by the sun June 21st; the summer solstice; a virulent sore.
- *CAN-CER-OUS (kỏn'sửr'ũs), *a.* Like, or relating to, a cancer.
- CAN-DE-LA-BRUM ('kỏn-dẻ-lỏ'brũm) *n.* A branched candlestick.
- CAN-DE-LA'BRA, } *n. pl.*
- CAN-DE-LA'BRUMS, }
- CAN-DENT (kỏn'dẻnt), *a.* Hot; glowing with heat.
- *CAN-DID (kỏn'dẻd), *a.* White; fair; open, ingenuous. [226-4.]
- *CAN-DI-DATE (kỏn'dẻ'dẻtẻ), *n.* A competitor; one who seeks or is proposed for an office.
- CAN-DID-LY (kỏn'dẻ'dẻ'ly), *ad.* Ingenuously, fairly, frankly.
- CAN-DID-NESS (kỏn'dẻ'dẻ'nẻs), *n.* Ingenuousness; openness of temper.
- *CAN'DI-ED, *p. pres.* of CANDY.
- CAN-DLE (kỏn'dẻl), *n.* A wick of flax or cotton, surrounded by wax or tallow; a light.
- *CAN-DLE-LIGHT (kỏn'dẻ'lẻ'lytẻ), *n.* The light of a candle.
- CAN-DLE-MAS (kỏn'dẻ'lẻ'mỏs), *n.* The feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary.
- *CAN-DLE-STICK (kỏn'dẻ'lẻ'sẻtẻk), *n.* The instrument that holds a candle.
- CAN-DOR (kỏn'dửr), *n.* Freedom from prejudice; fairness, frankness. [244-6.]
- CAN-DY (kỏn'dẻ'), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, CANDIES.] To conserve with sugar:—*v. i.*, to grow congealed:—*n.*, a sweetmeat of sugar.
- CANE (kẻnẻ), *n.* A kind of strong reed; the sugar-plant; a walking-stick:—*v. t.*, to beat with a CANING, *p. pres.* [cane or stick.]
- CANE-BRAKE (kẻnẻ'brẻkẻ), *n.* A thicket of canes.
- CA-NIC-U-LAR (ká-nẻk'ũ'lỏr), *a.* Belonging to the dog-star.
- *CA-NINE (ká-nẻnẻ'), *a.* Having the properties of a dog. [221.]
- CAN-IS-TER (kỏn'ẻs'tửr), *n.* A small box or case for tea, &c.

CANK-ER (kángk'úr), *n.* An eating or corroding humor; a disease in trees:—*v. i.*, to grow corrupt:—*v. t.*, to corrupt; to corrode.

CANK-ER-OUS (kángk'úr'ús), *a.* Corroding like a canker.

CAN-NA-BIS (kán'náb'is), *n.* Hemp.

*CAN-NI-BAL (kán'nébá'l), *n.* One who eats human flesh.†

CAN-NI-BAL-ISM (kán'nébá'l-izm), *n.* The eating of human flesh.

CAN-NON (kán'nún), *n.* A large gun for battery; a piece of ordnance.

*CAN-NON-ADE (kán'nún-náde'), *v. t.* To attack or batter with cannon:—*n.*, the firing of cannon.

†CAN-NON-A'DING, *p. pres.*

*CAN-NON-EER (kán'nún-néér'), *n.* One who manages cannon:—also written CANNONIER.

CAN-NOT (kán'nót), *v. i.* To be unable.

See This word is compounded of the auxiliary verb *can* and the adverb *not*, and "is not properly one word, but two. In parsing, the adverb must be taken separately, and the auxiliary be explained with its principal." See "Brown's Grammar of English Grammars," p. 391.

*CA-NOE (kán-nôé'), *n.* A boat made of bark or a hollowed tree.

*CAN-ON (kán'ún), *n.* A rule; a law; the books of Holy Scripture; a dignity in a cathedral.

*CAN-ON-ESS (kán'ún'és), *n.* A woman possessed of a prebend.

CAN'ON-ESS-ES, *n. pl.*

CA-NON-I-CAL (ká-nón'èkál), *a.* According to canon, ecclesiastical.

*CA-NON-I-CAL-LY (ká-nón'èkál-lè), *ad.* In a canonical manner.

CAN-ON-I-CALS (kán-ón'èkálz), *n. pl.* The full dress of the clergy.

CAN-ON-IST (kán'ún'lst), *n.* A professor of canonical law.

CAN-ON-I-ZA-TION (kán'ún-è-zá-shún), *n.* Act of canonizing.

*CAN-ON-IZE (kán'ún'íze), *v. t.* To declare any one a saint.

CAN'ON-Y-ZING, *p. pres.*

CAN-ON-RY (kán'ún'rè), *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral; office of a canon.

*CAN'ON-RIES, *n. pl.*

CAN-O-PY (kán'ópè), *n.* A covering spread over the head [33-22] [218-21]:—*v. t.*, to cover or adorn with a canopy.

CAN'o-PIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

*CAN'o-PI-ED, *p. prof.* [musical.

CA-NO-ROUS (ká-nórús), *a.* Tuneful.

CANT (kánt), *n.* A corrupt dialect; slang; a toss; a throw; a whining pretension to goodness [364-22]:—*v. i.*, to speak with a whining tone:—*v. t.*, to toss; to tip or incline.

CAN-TA-TA (kán-tá'tá), *n.* A song.

CAN-TEEN (kán'téén), *n.* A small vessel for carrying liquors.

CAN-TER (kán'túr), *n.* A hypocrite; a short gallop:—*v. i.*, to gallop gently.

*CAN-THAR-I-DES (kán-thár'è'dééz), *n. pl.* Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.

*CAN-TI-CLE (kán'tè'kl), *n.* A song; Song of Solomon.

CANT-LET (kánt'lèt), *n.* A piece; a fragment.

CAN-TO (kán'tò), *n.* A book or section of a poem; a song. [355.]

CAN-TON (kán'tún), *n.* A small division of land; a small clan:—*v. t.*, to divide into little parts; to allot quarters to troops.

CAN-TON-MENT (kán'tún'mént), *n.* Quarters for soldiers.

*CAN-VAS (kán'vás), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth for sails, tents, &c.

*CAN-VASS (kán'váss), *v. t.* To sift; to examine; to discuss:—*v. i.*, to solicit votes or subscriptions:—*n.*, examination; discussion; solicitation for votes or subscriptions.

*CAN'VASS'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

CAN-ZO-NET (kán-zò-nét'), *n.* A little song.

CAOU-TCHOUC (kòó'tshúk), *n.* India-rubber or gum-elastic.

CAP (káp), *n.* The garment that covers the head:—*v. t.*, to cover on the top; to complete.

*CAP'PING, *p. pres.*

CAP'PEE, *p. prof.*

*CAP-A-PIE (káp-ápéé'), *ad.* From head to foot; all over.

CA-PA-BIL-I-TY (ká-pá-bíl'lètè), *n.* Capacity; fitness.

†CA-PA-BIL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

CA-PA-BLE (ká-pá'bl), *a.* Having the ability; able to understand; susceptible; qualified; capacious, able. (*ap. p.*—of.) [281-28.]

CA-PA-BLE-NESS (ká-pá'bl'nèss), *n.* The quality or state of being capable; knowledge.

*CA-PA-CIOUS (ká-pá'shús), *a.* Wide; holding much; vast; large.

CA-PA-CIOUS-NESS (ká-pá'shús'nèss), *n.* The power of holding; largeness.

CA-PA-CI-TATE (ká-pás'sètè), *v. t.* To enable; to qualify; to make capable.

*CA-PA'CITA-TING, *p. pres.*

CA-PA-CI-TY (ká-pás'sètè), *n.* Power, ability; room, space; talent. (*ap. p.*—for.) [179-3.] [64-25.]

*CA-PA'CITIES, *n. pl.*

CA-PAR-I-SON (ká-pár'èsún), *n.* Ornamental dress for a horse:—*v. t.*, to dress for ornament.

CAPE (kápe), *n.* Headland; promontory; the neck-piece of a coat.

*CA-PER (ká'púr), *n.* A leap or jump; a plant:—*v. i.*, to dance; to skip; to frisk about.

*CA-PI-AS (ká'pé'ás), *n.* A sort of hair.

CA'PI-AS-ES, *n. pl.* [of writ.

*CAP-IL-LA-RY (ká'píl'lá-rè), } *a.*
CA-PIL-LA-RY (ká-píl'lá-rè), }
Hair-like; small, minute, slender:—*n.*, a minute bloodvessel.

CAP-IL-LA-RIES, } *n. pl.* The mi-
CA-PIL-LA-RIES, } nute bloodves-
sels which unite the extremities
of arteries to those of veins.

CAP-I-TAL (káp'è'tắl), *a.* Relating
to the head; that which affects
life; chief, principal; large:—
n., the upper part of a pillar; the
chief city of a nation; the prin-
cipal or original stock required
for business; a large letter.

*CAP-I-TAL-IST (káp'è'tắl-íst), *n.*
One who has a capital.

*CAP-I-TAL-LY (káp'è'tắl-lẻ), *ad.*
In a capital manner; cleverly.

CAP-I-TA-TION (káp'è-tắ'shủn), *n.*
Numeration by heads; a poll-
tax.

CAP-I-TOL (káp'è'tỏl), *n.* A temple
in Rome; a government house.
[65-1.]

*CA-PIT-U-LATE (ká-pít'ủ'lẻtẻ),
v. i. To yield on certain condi-
tions; to surrender by treaty.

CA-PIT-U-LA-TING, *p. prs.*

CA-PIT-U-LATION (káp'pít-ủ'lẻ-
shủn), *n.* Act of capitulating;
surrender.

*CA-PRICE (ká-prẻẻẻẻ), *n.* Freak,
fancy, whim; sudden change of
mind. [25-3.] [236-17.]

CA-PR-I-CIOUS (ká-prẻẻẻ'ủs), *a.*
Whimsical; apt to change; fic-
kle, fanciful. [245-18.]

*CA-PR-I-CIOUS-LY (ká-prẻẻẻ'ủs-lẻ),
ad. Whimsically.

CA-PR-I-CIOUS-NESS (ká-prẻẻẻ'ủs-
nẻs), *n.* Humor; caprice.

*CAP-RI-CORN (káp'rẻ'kỏrn), *n.*
The Goat, a sign of the zodiac
which is entered by the sun De-
cember 21st; the winter solstiee.

CAP-SHEAF (káp'shẻẻẻ), *n.* The
crowning sheaf of a stack.

CAP-SI-CUM (káp'sẻ'kủm), *n.* Red
or cayenne pepper.

CAP-SIZE (káp'sẻẻẻ), *v. t.* To upset.

CAP-SIZING, *p. prs.*

*CAP-STAN (káp'stắn), *n.* A ma-
chine employed to raise anchors.

CAP-SULE (káp'sh'ỏđỏl), *n.* A case or
sheath, as for the heart, seeds, &c.

*CAP-TAIN (káp'tắn), *n.* The com-
mander of a company or of
a ship.

CAP-TAIN-CY (káp'tắn'sẻẻ), }
CAP-TAIN-SHIP (káp'tắn'sẻẻp), } *n.*

The rank or post of a captain.

CAP-TION (káp'shủn), *n.* The act
of taking any person by judicial
process; an arrest.

*CAP-TIOUS (káp'shủs), *a.* Apt to
cavil; insidious; peevish.

CAP-TIOUS-LY (káp'shủs-lẻ), *ad.*
In a captious manner.

CAP-TIOUS-NESS (káp'shủs'nẻs), *n.*
Inclination to object; peevishness.

CAP-TI-VATE (káp'tẻ'vẻtẻ), *v. t.* To
take prisoner; to charm, subdue;
to fascinate; to enchant. [164.]
[25-22.]

*CAP-TI-VA-TING, *p. prs.*

*CAP-TI-VA-TION (káp'tẻ-vẻ'shủn),
n. The act of taking captive;
charm.

CAP-TIVE (káp'tẻv), *n.* One taken
in war; one charmed by beauty:
—*a.*, made prisoner in war.

CAP-TIV-I-TY (káp'tẻv'ẻtẻ), *n.*
Bondage; slavery; subjection.
[275.]

*CAP-TOR (káp'tủr), *n.* He that
takes a prisoner or a prize.

CAP-TURE (káp'tủr), *n.* The
act of taking any thing; a prize:
—*v. t.*, to take as a prize.

*CAP-U-CHIN (káp'ủ-shẻẻn'), *n.* A
Franciscan monk; a cloak with
a hood.

CAR (kỏr), *n.* A carriage of burden
on a railroad; a cart; chariot
of war.

CAR-AC (kỏr'rỏk), *n.* A large ship
of burden; a galleon.

*CAR-AT (kỏr'ỏt), *n.* A weight of
four grains; a twenty-fourth part
of any mass of gold.

CAR-A-VAN (kỏr'ỏ'vỏn), *n.* A troop
or body of merchants or pil-
grims. [53.]

*CAR-A-VAN-SA-RY (kỏr'ỏ-vỏn'-
sỏ'ẻẻ), *n.* A house for the recep-
tion of caravans and travellers.
[286-2.]

*CAR-A-VAN'SA-RIES, *n. pl.*

CAR-A-WAY (kỏr'ỏ'vỏ), *n.* A plant.

*CAR-BINE (kỏr-bẻẻẻ'), *n.* A sort
of small firearms.

*CAR-BI-NIER (kỏr-bẻẻ-nẻẻẻ'), *n.* A
man who carries a carbine.

CAR-BON (kỏr'bỏn), *n.* Pure charcoal.

*CAR-BON-IZE (kỏr'bỏn'ẻẻẻ), *v. t.* To
convert into carbon by burning.

CAR-BON-I-ZING, *p. prs.*

CAR-BUN-CLE (kỏr'bỏn'kẻẻ'kẻẻ), *n.*
A jewel shining in the dark;
an inflammatory, gangrenous
tumor. [174-2.]

CAR-CASS (kỏr'kỏs), *n.* A dead
body of an animal; an old frame
or hull; a kind of bomb.

*CAR-CASS'ES, *n. pl.*

CARD (kỏrd), *n.* A small piece of
stiffened paper used for games,
business, or civility; a note; an
instrument to comb wool:—*v. t.*,
to comb wool.

CARD-ER (kỏrd'ủr), *n.* One that
cards wool.

*CAR-DI-AC (kỏr'dẻẻ'ỏk), *a.* Pertain-
ing to the heart; invigorating.

CAR-DI-NAL (kỏr'dẻẻ'nỏl), *a.* Prin-
cipal, chief; used in counting:
—*n.*, a dignitary of the Roman
Catholic Church; a woman's cloak.

 North, South, East, and
West are the cardinal points
of the compass; Aries, Libra,
Cancer, and Capricorn the
cardinal signs of the zodiac;
one, two, three, &c. the car-
dinal numbers; and Prudence,
Temperance, Justice, and For-
titude the cardinal virtues.

CARE (kỏrẻẻ), *n.* Solitude, con-
cern, anxiety; caution; regard;
charge:—*v. i.*, to be anxious or
solicitous; to be inclined. (*ap.*
p.—for, to.)

*CÁ-RING, *p. prs.*

Fåte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nò, môve,

- CAR-REEN (kâ-rèen'), *v. t.* To heave or lay a vessel on one side.
- *CAR-REER (kâ-rèèr'), *n.* A course, race; a running; course of action [47-24] [384-7] :—*v. i.*, to run swiftly.
- CAR-FUL (kâre'fûl), *a.* Anxious; solicitous; provident; cautious. (*ap. p.*—of, for, in.)
- CAR-FUL-LY (kâre'fûl'lê), *ad.* Watchfully, heedfully.
- *CAR-FUL-NESS (kâre'fûl'nês), *n.* Vigilance, caution, great care.
- CAR-LESS (kâre'lês), *a.* Without care or feeling; unconcerned; negligent; heedless. (*ap. p.*—of, about.)
- CAR-LESS-LY (kâre'lês'lê), *ad.* Negligently, heedlessly.
- *CAR-LESS-NESS (kâre'lês'nês), *n.* Heedlessness, want of care.
- CAR-RESS (kâ-rês'), *v. t.* To endear, fondle :—*n.*, an act of endearment; embrace.
- CAR-RESS'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- *CAR-RESS'ING, *p. prs.*
- CAR-RET (kâ'rèt'), *n.* The mark [^] which shows where something interlined should be read.
- CAR-GO (kârgò), *n.* The lading of a ship; freight.
- *CAR'GOES, *n. pl.*
- *CAR-IC-A-TURE ('kâr-ik-â-tshûre' or kâr'ik-â'tshûre), *n.* An exaggerated and ludicrous representation of a person or thing :—*v. t.*, to represent by caricature. †
- *CAR-RI-ES (kâ'rè'iz), *n.* Rottenness of a bone.
- *CAR-RI-OUS (kâ'rè'ûs), *a.* Rotten, decayed.
- CARLE (kârl), *n.* A rude, brutal man.
- CAR-MAN (kârmân), *n.* A man who drives a car or cart.
- CAR'MEN, *n. pl.*
- CAR-MIN-A-TIVE (kârmîn'âtiv), *n.* A medicine to relieve flatulency :—*a.*, belonging to carminatives; warming.
- *CAR-MINE (kâr-mîne'), *n.* A bright red or crimson color or paint. [slaughter, havoc.]
- *CAR-NAGE (kâr'nîje), *n.* Massacre; carnage.
- CAR-NAL (kâr'nâl), *a.* Fleishy; sensual.
- CAR-NAL-I-TY (kâr-nâl'lètê), *n.* Sensuality; grossness of mind.
- *CAR-NAL'TIES, *n. pl.*
- CAR-NAL-LY (kâr'nâl'lê), *ad.* According to the flesh, not spiritually.
- CAR-NATION (kâr-nâ'shûn), *n.* The natural flesh color; a flower.
- *CAR-NEL-IAN (kâr-nèle'yân), *n.* A precious stone. [fleshy.]
- CAR-NE-OUS (kâr'nè'ûs), *a.* Fat, fleshy.
- CAR-NI-VAL (kâr'nè'vâl), *n.* The feast held in Roman Catholic countries before Lent.
- CAR-NI-O-ROUS (kâr-nîv'ò'rûs), *a.* Flesh-eating.
- CAR-NO-I-TY (kâr-nòs'ètê), *n.* Fleishy exerescence.
- *CAR-NO'S'TIES, *n. pl.*
- CAR-OL (kâr'rûl), *n.* A song of joy and exultation; a hymn :—*v. i.*, to sing, warble :—*v. t.*, to praise, celebrate in song. [95.]
- CAR'OLLING, } *p. prs.*
CAR'OLLING, }
CAR'OLLED, } *p. prf.*
CAR'OL-ED, }
- CAR-OU-SAL (kâ-ròd'zâl), *n.* A festival; a revelling.
- *CAR-ROUSE (kâ-ròuze'), *v. i.* To drink hard; to quaff; to revel.
- CAR-ROUS'ING, *p. prs.*
- CAR-ROUS-ER (kâ-ròuz'ûr), *n.* A drinker, a toper.
- CARP (kârp), *n.* A fish :—*v. i.*, to censure; to cavi; to find fault. (*ap. p.*—at.)
- CARP-ING (kârp'ing), *a.* Captious, censorious. [327-24.]
- CAR-PEN-TER (kârp'ên'tûr), *n.* A worker in wood; a builder.
- CAR-PEN-TRY (kârp'ên'trê), *n.* The art or trade of a carpenter.
- CAR-PET (kârp'pît), *n.* A covering for a floor :—*v. t.*, to spread with carpets.
- *CAR-RIAGE (kâr'rîje), *n.* The act of carrying or transporting; vehicle; price of carrying; conduct, behaviour. [364-24.]
- *CAR-RIER (kâr'rè'ûr), *n.* One who carries; a messenger.
- CAR-RION (kâr'rè'ûn), *n.* Dead, putrid flesh :—*a.*, relating to or feeding on carcases.
- CAR-ROT (kâr'rût'), *n.* A garden root.
- *CAR-ROT-Y (kâr'rût'è), *a.* Like a carrot; of a reddish yellow.
- CAR-RY (kâr'rè'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* CARRIES.] To bear; to convey; to behave; to gain :—*v. i.*, to transport.
- *CAR'RI-ED, *p. prf.*
- CART (kârt), *n.* A carriage with two wheels, used for luggage :—*v. t.*, to carry in a cart :—*v. i.*, to use carts for carriage.
- CART-AGE (kârt'îje), *n.* Act of carting; cost of carting.
- *CARTE-BLANCHE (kârt-blânsh'), *n.* A blank paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper; unconditional terms.
- CART-TEL (kârt-têl'), *n.* An agreement for the exchange of prisoners; a challenge.
- CART-ER (kârt'ûr), *n.* The man who drives a cart.
- *CAR-TIL-AGE (kâr'tè'llje), *n.* A smooth, tough, elastic substance found on the joint-surfaces of bones; gristle.
- *CAR-TIL-LAG-I-NOUS ('kâr-tè-lâj'è-nûs), *a.* Consisting of cartilages.
- CAR-TOON (kâr-tòôn'), *n.* A painting or drawing upon large paper; a design for a fresco-painter.
- *CAR-TOUCH (kâr-tòôtsh'), *n.* A case for holding cartridges and balls.
- CAR-TOUCH'ES, *n. pl.*
- *CAR-TRIDGE (kâr'tridje), *n.* A case of paper filled with gunpowder.
- CAR'TRIDG'ES, *n. pl.*

- CART-RUT** (kârt'rût), *n.* A track made by a cart-wheel.
- ***CART-WRIGHT** (kârt'rîte), *n.* A maker of carts.
- CAR-UN-CLE** (kâr'ûngk'kl), *n.* A small fleshy excrescence.
- CARVE** (kârv), *v. t.* To cut wood or stone into forms; to cut meat at table:—*v. i.*, to cut stone or meat.
- CAR'VING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, sculpture; art of carving.
- CAR-VER** (kâr'vûr), *n.* One who carves; a sculptor.
- ***CAS-CADE** (kâs-kâde'), *n.* A small cataract; a waterfall.
- CASE** (kâse), *n.* A box; a sheath; state of things; an instance of disease; a question; inflection of nouns:—*v. t.*, to put in a case or cover.
- CAS'ING**, *p. prs.*
- CASE-HARD-EN** (kâse'hâr'dn), *v. t.* To harden on the outside.
- ***CASE-KNIFE** (kâse'nîfe), *n.* A large kitchen-knife.
- CASE-KNIVES**, *n. pl.*
- CASE-MENT** (kâse'mênt), *n.* A window-sash opening upon hinges.
- ***CASE-OUS** (kâ'shè'ûs), *a.* Resembling cheese.
- CASE-SHOT** (kâse'shôt), *n.* Balls, bullets, &c. enclosed in a case.
- CASH** (kâsh), *n.* Money, ready money; coin:—*v. t.*, to convert into money.
- CASH-BOOK** (kâsh'bôök), *n.* A book in which receipts and payments of money are kept.
- ***CASHIER** (kâ-shèér'), *n.* One who has charge of the money in a bank:—*v. t.*, to discard, dismiss from a post.
- ***CASH-MERE** (kâsh'mèèr), *n.* Made of the wool of the Cashmere goat.
- CASK** (kâsk), *n.* A barrel or wooden vessel for liquors, &c.
- CASK-ET** (kâsk'êt), *n.* A small box or chest for jewels.
- ***CASQUE** (kâsk), *n.* A helmet.
- CAS-SA-TION** (kâs'sâ'shûn), *n.* A French court; act of annulling.
- ***CAS-SI-A** (kâsh'shè'â), *n.* A sweet spice; a plant; senna.
- ***CAS-SI-MERE** (kâz'zè'mère), *n.* A thin, woollen cloth:—also written **KERSEYMERE**. [ment.]
- CAS-SOCK** (kâs'sûk), *n.* A close garment (kâst), *v. t.* [**CAST—CAST**.] To throw; to fling; to shed; to moult; to lay aside; to compute; to model; to shape; to make to preponderate; to direct the eye:—*v. i.*, to contrive, turn the thoughts to; to admit of a form or shape; to warp:—*n.*, the act of casting; a throw; motion of the eye; a mould, form; air, manner; a shade; a tinge; the division of the parts of a play among the actors.†
- ***CAS-TA-NET** (kâs'tâ'nêt), *n.* Small shells of ivory or wood used by dancers.
- CAS-T-A-WAY** (kâst'â'wâ), *n.* A person lost or abandoned.
- ***CASTE** (kâst), *n.* A hereditary class of people in Hindostan.
- CAS-TEL-LA-TED** (kâs'tèl'lâ-têd), *a.* Adorned with turrets.
- CAST-ER** (kâst'ûr), *n.* One who casts; a calculator; a cruet frame.
- CAS-TI-GATE** (kâs'tè'gâte), *v. t.* To chastise; to punish, correct.
- ***CAS'TIGATING**, *p. prs.*
- CAS-TI-GA-TION** (kâs-tè-gâ'shûn), *n.* Punishment, chastisement.
- CAS-TI-GA-TOR** (kâs-tè-gâ'tûr), *n.* One who chastises.
- CAS-TI-GA-TOR-Y** (kâs'tè'gâ-tûr'ê), *a.* Punitive, corrective.
- CAS-TILE-SOAP** (kâs'tèl'lâ'sôpe), *n.* A hard and white or variegated soap.
- ***CAS-TLE** (kâs'sl), *n.* A fortified house; a fortress.
- CAS-TOR** (kâs'tûr), *n.* A beaver, or a hat made of its fur; a plant.
- CAS-U-AL** (kâzh'û'âl), *a.* Accidental; arising from chance; fortuitous. [77.] [239-27.]
- ***CAS-U-AL-LY** (kâzh'û'âl-lè), *ad.* Accidentally; without design. [24-16.]
- ***CAS-U-AL-TY** (kâzh'û'âl-tè), *n.* Accident, chance; misfortune.
- CAS'U'AL-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- CAS-U-IST** (kâzh'û'ist), *n.* One that settles cases of conscience. [228.]
- CAS-U-IS-TI-CAL** (kâzh-û'is'tè-'kâl), *a.* Relating to cases of conscience.
- ***CAS-U-IS-TRY** (kâzh'û'is-trè), *n.* The science of a casuist.
- CAS'U'IS-TRIES**, *n. pl.*
- CAT** (kât), *n.* A domestic animal; a sort of ship; a whip.
- ***CAT-A-CHRES-TI-CAL** (kât-â-'krès'tè'kâl), *a.* Forced; far-fetched.
- ***CAT-A-CLYSM** (kât'â'klizm), *n.* A deluge; an inundation.
- ***CAT-A-COMB** (kât'â'kôm), *n.* A subterraneous cavity for the burial of the dead.
- CAT-A-LEC-TIC** (kât-â-lèk'tîk), *a.* Wanting a syllable:—*n.*, a verso wanting a syllable.
- CAT-A-LEP-SY** (kât'â'lèp-sè), *n.* A disease in which the patient is suddenly deprived of sense and motion; a trance.
- ***CAT-A-LOGUE** (kât'â'lôg), *n.* An enumeration of particulars; a list of names of persons, books, &c. [133-29.]
- ***CAT-A-PLASM** (kât'â'plâzm), *n.* A poultice; a soft plaster.
- ***CAT-A-RACT** (kât'â'râkt), *n.* A great waterfall; a cascade; an eye-disease consisting in opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule.
- ***CA-TARRH** (kâ-târ'), *n.* A discharge of fluid from the nose and throat; a cold; influenza.
- CA-TAR-RHAL** (kâ-târ'râl), } *a.*
- CA-TARRH-OUS** (kâ-târ'ûs), } Relating to a catarrh or cold.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mè, mèt—plne, pin—nò, mòve,

- *CA-TAS-TRO-PHE (kâ-tâs'trò'fè), *n.* A final event; disaster; calamity. [55-34.]
- CAT-CALL (kât'káll), *n.* A squeaking instrument.
- CATCH (kâtsh), *v. t.* [CAUGHT OR CATCHED—CAUGHT OR CATCHED.] To lay hold on with the hand; to seize; to stop, interrupt falling; to ensnare, entangle; to communicate to:—*v. i.*, to be contagious, spread infection; to become entangled:—*n.*, seizure, the act of seizing; a song sung in succession; an advantage taken; profit, the thing caught; a taint; any thing that catches or takes hold. (*ap. p.*—at, up.)
- CATCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- CATCH-PENNY (kâtsh'pên-nè), *a.* Worthless; made only for money.
- CATCH-UP (kâtsh'úp), } *n.* A sauce
- *CAT-SUP (kât'súp), } made of tomatoes, mushrooms, &c., and highly seasoned:—sometimes written KETCHUP.
- *CATCH-WORD (kâtsh'wôrd), *n.* The word under the last line of a page which is repeated at the top of the next.
- *CAT-E-CHET-I-CAL ('kât-è-kèt-è-kál), *a.* Consisting of questions and answers.
- CAT-E-CHET-I-CAL-LY ('kât-è-kèt-è-kál-lè), *ad.* By question and answer.
- *CAT-E-CHISE (kât'è'kize), *v. t.* To instruct by asking questions; to interrogate; to question:—sometimes written CATECHIZE.
- CAT'E'CHI-SING, *p. prs.*
- CAT-E-CHI-SER (kât'è'kl-zûr), *n.* One who catechises; a catechist.
- *CAT-E-CHISM (kât'è'kizm), *n.* A form of instruction by means of questions and answers; an elementary book.
- CAT-E-CHIST (kât'è'kist), *n.* One who catechises; a catechiser.
- *CAT-E-CHU-MEN ('kât-è-kù'mén),
- n.* One in the rudiments of Christianity; a tyro.
- CAT-E-GOR-I-CAL ('kât-è-gôr'è'kál), *a.* Absolute, positive; direct.
- *CAT-E-GOR-I-CAL-LY ('kât-è-gôr'è-kál-lè), *ad.* Positively, expressly.
- CAT-E-GO-RY (kât'è'gûr-rè), *n.* A class; a series of ideas; a predicament.
- *CAT'E'GOR-IES, *n. pl.*
- CAT-E-NA-RI-AN ('kât-è-nâ'rè'ân), *a.* Relating to a chain.
- CAT-E-NATE (kât'è'nâte), *v. t.* Tolink.
- CAT'E'NA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *CAT-E-NA-TION ('kât-è-nâ'shûn), *n.* Link; regular connection.
- CA-TER (kâ'tûr), *v. i.* To provide or procure food.
- CA-TER-ER (kâ'tûr'ûr), *n.* One who provides food; a purveyor.
- *CA-TER-ESS (kâ'tûr'ès), *n.* A woman employed to provide victuals.
- CA'T'ER'ESS-ES, *n. pl.*
- *CAT-ER-PIL-LAR (kât'ûr'pîl-lûr), *n.* A worm; a grub; the larva of an insect; a plant.
- See* Certain insects, as moths and butterflies, after leaving the egg, pass through three distinct stages of being. They exist in the form of 1st, a grub, caterpillar, or larva; 2dly, a pupa, chrysalis, aurelia, or nymph; 3dly, the perfected insect.
- *CAT-ER-WAUL (kât'ûr'wâwl), *v. i.* To make a noise as cats.
- CATES (kâtes), *n. pl.* Food, dainties.
- CAT-GUT (kât'gût), *n.* A kind of cord for musical instruments; a kind of coarse canvas.
- *CA-THAR-TIC (kâ-thâr'tik), *a.* Purgative:—*n.*, a purging medicine.
- *CA-THE-DRAL (kâ-thè'drál), *n.* The head church of a diocese [294-21]:—*a.*, relating to a cathedral.
- CATH-O-LIC (kâth'ò'lik), *a.* Universal, general, comprehensive:—*n.*, a Roman Catholic.
- CA-THOL-I-CISM (kâ-thò'l'è'sizm), *n.* The doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church; universality.
- CA-THOL-I-CIZE (kâ-thò'l'è'size), *v. i.* To become a Roman Catholic.
- CA-THOL'I-CI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *CATH-O-LIC-I-TY ('kâth-ò-lls'sè-tè), *n.* Catholicism, which see.
- CA-THOL-I-CON (kâ-thò'l'è'kón), *n.* A universal medicine.
- CAT-MINT (kât'mînt), } *n.* A plant.
- CAT-NIP (kât'nîp), }
- *CAT-OP-TRI-CAL (kât-òp'trè'kál), *a.* Relating to catoptries.
- *CAT-OP-TRICS (kât-òp'triks), *n. pl.* That part of optics which treats of vision by reflection.
- CAT'S-PAW (kâts'pâw), *n.* The dupe or tool of another.
- CAT-SUP, *n.* See CATCHUP.
- CAT-TLE (kât'tl), *n. pl.* Domestic beasts of pasture, as cows, &c.
- *CAU-CUS (kâw'kûs), *n.* A meeting of the ruling men of a party preparatory to an election.
- CAU'CUS'ES, *n. pl.*
- CAU-DLE (kâw'dl), *n.* A mixture of wine and gruel for the sick.
- CAUF (kâwf), *n.* A chest with holes, to keep fish alive in the water.
- CAUGHT (kâwt), *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of CATCH.
- *CAUL (kâwl), *n.* A thin membrane covering the intestines; any kind of small net; the hinder part of a woman's cap.
- *CAUL-I-FLOW-ER (kòll'è'floo'ûr), *n.* A species of cabbage.
- *CAU-SA-BLE (kâw'zâ'bl), *a.* That may be caused.
- CAU-SAL (kâw'zâl), *a.* Relating to or expressing a cause.
- CAU-SA-TION (kâw-zâ'shûn), *n.* The act or power of causing.
- CAU-SA-TIVE (kâw'zâ'tiv), *a.* Expressing a cause or reason.

CAUSE (kâwz), *n.* That which produces an effect; an agency; a reason, motive; a suit at law; party—*v. t.*, to effect as an agent; to produce.

*CAUS'ING, *p. prs.*

CAUSE-LESS (kâwz'lês), *a.* Without just ground or motive.

CAUSE-LESS-LY (kâwz'lês'lê), *ad.* Without cause or reason.

*CAUSE-WAY (kâwz'wâ), *n.* A paved way raised above the adjacent ground.

CAUS-TIC (kâws'tik), *n.* A burning or corroding application:—*a.*, corroding; burning; pungent.

*CAU-TE-LOUS (kâw'tê'lûs), *a.* Cunning, cautious, wily, crafty.

CAU-TER-I-ZA-TION (kâw'tûr-ê-zâ'shûn), *n.* The act of burning with cautery or caustic.

*CAU-TER-IZE (kâw'tûr'îze), *v. t.* To burn with the cautery; to sear.

*CAU'TER'I-ZING, *p. prs.*

CAU-TER-Y (kâw'tûr'ê), *n.* A hot iron; a burning with a hot iron; a caustic substance.

*CAU'TERIES, *n. pl.*

CAU-TION (kâw'shûn), *n.* Foresight; prudence; warning:—*v. t.*, to warn, give notice of a danger; to admonish. (*ap. p.*—against.)

CAU-TION-A-RY (kâw'shûn'â-rê), *a.* Given as a pledge; warning.

*CAU-TIOUS (kâw'shûs), *a.* Watchful; extremely careful. [382-13.]

CAU-TIOUS-LY (kâw'shûs'lê), *ad.* In a wary or cautious manner.

CAU-TIOUS-NESS (kâw'shûs'nês), *n.* Care to avoid danger; watchfulness, vigilance.

*CAV-AL-CADE (kâv-âl-kâde'), *n.* A procession on horseback. [67-6.]

*CAV-A-LIER (kâv-â-lêêr'), *n.* An armed horseman; a knight [128-38] [267-16]:—*a.*, gay, sprightly; brave; disdainful; haughty.

CAV-A-LIER-LY (kâv-â-lêêr'lê), *ad.* Disdainfully, haughtily.

*CAV-AL-RY (kâv'âl'rê), *n. pl.* Mounted troops.

CAVE (kâve), *n.* A cavern; a den; any hollow:—*v. t.*, to make hollow:—*v. i.*, to fall in. (*ap. p.*—in.)

CAV'ING, *p. prs.*

*CA-VE-AT (kâ'vê-ât), *n.* A process in law to stop proceedings; a warning.

CAV-ERN (kâv'ûrn), *n.* A hollow place in the ground; a large cave.

CAV-ERN-ED (kâv'ûrn'êd), *a.* Full of caverns; hollow.

*CAV-ERN-OUS (kâv'ûrn'ûs), *a.* Full of caverns.

*CA-VIARE (kâ-vêêr'), } *n.* The roe
CAV-IAR (kâv-yâr'), } of the
starurgeon, and other large fish,
salted.

CAV-IL (kâv'il), *v. i.* To raise captious and frivolous objections:—*n.*, a frivolous objection. [201-19.]

*CAV'IL-LING, } *p. prs.*

CAV'IL-ING, }

*CAV'ILL-ED, } *p. prf.*

CAV'IL-ED, }

*CAV-IL-LER (kâv'il'lûr), *n.* A captious disputant.

CAV-IL-ER }
CAV-IL-OUS } (kâv'il'lûs), *a.* Full
of cavils.

CAV-I-TY (kâv'ê-tê), *n.* A hollow.

*CAV'ITIES, *n. pl.*

CAW (kâw), *v. i.* To cry, as the rook or crow:—*n.*, the cry of a rook or crow:—also written KAW.

CAY-ENNE (kâ-ên'), *n.* A very pungent red pepper.

CEASE (sêse), *v. i.* To leave off, to stop; to be extinct:—*v. t.*, to put a stop to.

CEAS'ING, *p. prs.*

*CEASE-LESS (sêse'lês), *a.* Incessant; never ceasing; continual.

CE-CI-TY (sês'sê'tê), *n.* Blindness.

CE-DAR (sê'dûr), *n.* A tree.

CEDE (sêed), *v. t.* To yield; to resign; to give up to another.

CE'DING, *p. prs.*

CE-DIL-LA (sê-dil'lâ), *n.* The mark [ç] placed under the letter *c*, to show that it is to be sounded like *s*; as, Creçy.

*CE-DRINE (sê'drîn), *a.* Belonging to the cedar-tree.

CEIL (sêil), *v. t.* To cover the inner roof of a building.

*CEIL-ING (sêil'ing), *n.* The inner roof or top of a room.

CEL-E-BRATE (sêl'ê-brâte), *v. t.* To praise; to commemorate; to distinguish by ceremonies. [65-31.] [169-18.]

CEL'E-BRA-TING, *p. prs.*

CEL-E-BRA-TED (sêl'ê-brâ-têd), *a.* Famous; illustrious.

CEL-E-BRA-TION (sêl-ê-brâ'shûn), *n.* Act of celebrating; praise.

CE-LEB-RI-TY (sê-lêb'rê-tê), *n.* Fame; distinction; renown.

*CE-LE'BRI-TIES, *n. pl.* [163-15.]

CE-LE-R-I-TY (sê-lêr'ê-tê), *n.* Swiftness, rapidity, speed, velocity. [111-28.]

*CEL-ER-Y (sêl'êr'rê), *n.* An esculent plant; a species of parsley.

CEL'ERIES, *n. pl.*

CE-LES-TIAL (sê-lês'tshâl), *a.* Heavenly [97-9]:—*n.*, an inhabitant of heaven. †

*CE-LES-TIAL-LY (sê-lês'tshâl'lê), *ad.* In a heavenly manner.

*CEL-I-BA-CY (sêl'ê-bâs-sê), *n.* Single life; unmarried state.

CEL'I-BA-CIES, *n. pl.*

CELL (sêll), *n.* A small cavity; a cave; a small and close apartment of a hermit or monk, or in a prison.

*CEL-LAR (sêl'lûr), *n.* A room below ground, under a house.

CEL-LAR-AGE (sêl'lûr'âje), *n.* Space in a cellar.

CEL-LU-LAR (sêl'lû'lûr), *a.* Consisting of cells or cavities.

*CEM-ENT (sêm'ênt or sê-mênt'), *n.* The matter which unites two bodies; mortar: adhesive matter; bond of union. [250.]

- *CE-MENT (sè-mènt'), *v. t.* To unite by a cement or adhesive matter:—*v. i.*, to unite, to cohere.
- *CEM-E-TER-Y (sèm'è'tèr-rè), *n.* A place where the dead are buried.
- CEM'E-TER-IES, *n. pl.*
- *CEN-O-BITE (sèn'ò'blite), *n.* A monk in a convent.
- *CEN-O-TAPH (sèn'ò'táf), *n.* A monument for one elsewhere buried.
- *CEN-SER (sèn'sûr), *n.* The pan in which incense is burnt. [156-20.]
- *CEN-SOR (sèn'sòr), *n.* An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; a critic of manners and morals.
- CEN-SO-RI-AN (sèn-sò'rè'ân), *a.* Relating to a censor.
- *CEN-SO-RI-OUS (sèn-sò'rè'ús), *a.* Addicted to censure; inclined to speak evil of others.
- CEN-SO-RI-OUS-LY (sèn-sò'rè'ús-lè), *ad.* In a severe, reflecting manner.
- CEN-SO-RI-OUS-NESS (sèn-sò'rè'ús-nès), *n.* Disposition to censure.
- CEN-SOR-SHIP (sèn'sòr'ship), *n.* The office of a censor.
- *CEN-SU-RA-BLE (sèn'shù'râ-bl), *a.* Culpable; faulty.
- CEN-SU-RA-BLY (sèn'shù'râ-blè), *ad.* Culpably; in a manner worthy of blame.
- CEN-SU-RA-BLE-NESS (sèn'shù'râ-bl'nès), *n.* Blamableness.
- CEN-SURE (sèn'shûr), *n.* Blame, reprimand, reproach:—*v. t.*, to blame; to find fault with.†
- CEN'SURING, *p. prs.*
- CEN-SU-RER (sèn'shù'rûr), *n.* One who censures.
- *CEN-SUS (sèn'sûs), *n.* An official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, with their wealth, &c.
- CEN'SUS'ES, *n. pl.*
- CENT (sènt), *n.* A hundredth part; a coin of the United States; the hundredth part of a dollar.
- *CEN-TES-I-MAL (sèn-tès'sè'mál), *a.* Hundredth.
- *CEN-TAUR (sèn'tâwr), *n.* A fabulous being, half man and half horse; one of the constellations in the zodiac.
- *CEN-TE-NA-RI-AN (sèn'tè-nâ'rè'ân), *n.* A person 100 years old.
- *CEN-TE-NA-RY (sèn'tè-nâ-rè), *n.* The number of a hundred:—*a.*, pertaining to a hundred.
- *CEN-TEN-NI-AL (sèn-tèn'nè'àl), *a.* Consisting of a hundred years. [63.] [Hundredth.
- *CEN-TES-I-MAL (sèn-tès'sè'mál), *a.*
- CEN-TI-GRADE (sèn'tè'grâde), *a.* Having 100 degrees.
-  A centigrade thermometer has 100 degrees of heat between the freezing and boiling points of water; the Fahrenheit thermometer has 180.
- *CEN-TI-PED (sèn'tè'pèd), *n.* An insect with many feet.
- CEN-TO (sèn'tò), *n.* A composition of scraps from different authors.
- CEN'TOES, *n. pl.*
- CEN-TRAL (sèn'trâl), *a.* Relating to the centre; middle.
- *CEN-TRAL-IZE (sèn'trâl'ize), *v. t.* To make central.
- CEN'TRAL-I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- CEN-TRE (sèn'tûr), *n.* The middle
- CEN-TER } point of any thing:—
v. t., to place on a centre:—*v. i.*,
to meet at a central point.
- CEN'TRING, }
CEN'TERING, } *p. prs.*
CEN'TRED, }
CEN'TER-ED, } *p. prf.*
- CEN-TRIC (sèn'trîk), }
* CEN-TRI-CAL (sèn'trè'kál), } *a.*
Placed in the centre; central.
- *CEN-TRIF-U-GAL (sèn-trîf'ù'gál), *a.* Flying from the centre.
- *CEN-TRIP-E-TAL (sèn-trîp'è'tál), *a.* Tending to the centre.
- CEN-TU-PLE (sèn'tù'pl), *a.* A hundredfold.
- *CEN-TU-RI-ON (sèn-tù'rè'ân), *n.* A Roman military officer who commanded one hundred men.
- CEN-TU-RY (sèn'tshù'rè), *n.* A hundred years.
- *CEN'TU-RIES, *n. pl.*
- *CE-PHAL-IC (sè-fál'îk), *a.* Relating or medicinal to the head.
- CE-RATE (sè'rit), *n.* An ointment made of wax, oil, &c.
- *CE-RA-TED (sè'râ'téd), *a.* Waxed.
- CERE (sèèr), *v. t.* To wax; to cover with wax.
- CE'RING, *p. prs.*
- CE-REAL (sè'rè'àl), *a.* Relating to grain.
- *CER-E-MENT (sè'r'mènt), *n.* Clothes dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded.
- CER-E-MO-NI-AL (sèr-è-mò'nè'àl), *a.* Relating to ceremony; formal:—*n.*, outward form or rite. [96-11.] [297-21.]
- CER-E-MO-NI-OUS (sèr-è-mò'nè'ús), *a.* Full of ceremony; exact; formal; precise; civil.
- *CER-E-MO-NI-OUS-LY (sèr-è-mò'nè'ús-lè), *ad.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms.
- CER-E-MO-NI-OUS-NESS (sèr-è-mò'nè'ús-nès), *n.* Fondness of ceremony.
- CER-E-MON-Y (sèr'è'mûn-nè), *n.* Outward rite; external form in religion, civility, or state. [18-30.] [379-27.]
- *CER'E-MON-IES, *n. pl.*
- CE-RES (sè'rès), *n.* The goddess of corn; one of the asteroids.
- CE-RI-UM (sè'rè'ûm), *n.* A metal.
- CER-TAIN (sèr'tîn), *a.* Indubitable, sure, determined; indisputable.
- CER-TAIN-LY (sèr'tîn'lè), *ad.* Indubitably, without fail.
- *CER-TAIN-TY (sèr'tîn'tè), *n.* Exemption from failure; real state.
- CER'TAIN-TIES, *n. pl.* [truth.]
- *CER-TIF-I-CATE (sèr'tîf'è'kî), *n.* A testimonium in writing; credential:—*v. t.*, to give a certificate to.
- CER-TI-FI-CATION (sèr-tè-fè'kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of certifying.

- CER-TI-FI-ER (sêr'tè'fî-ûr), *n.* One who certifies; a witness.
- CER-TI-FY (sêr'tè'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, CERTIFIES.*] To give certain information to; to give assurance:—*v. i.*, to testify by writing. (*ap. p.—of.*)
- *CER'TI-FI-ED, *p. prf.*
- *CER-TI-O-RA-RI (sêr-shê-dô-râ'ri), *n.* A writ issuing from a superior court to an inferior one.
- CER-TI-TUDE (sêr'tè'tûde), *n.* Certainty.
- *CE-RU-LE-AN (sê-rû'lè'ân), }
CE-RU-LE-OUS (sê-rû'lè'ûs), } *a.*
Blue, sky-colored.
- CE-RU-MEN (sê-rû'mên), *n.* The wax of the ear.
- *CE-RUSE (sê'rûse), *n.* White lead.
- CER-VI-CAL (sêr'vè'kâl), *a.* Belonging to the neck.
- CES-S (sês), *n.* A rate; a tax:—*v. t.*, to assess.
- CES-SA-TION (sês-sâ'shûn), *n.* A stop; a ceasing; an intermission; a rest; a pause in hostility.
- CES-SI-BLE (sês'sè'bl), *a.* Easy to give way; yielding.
- *CES-SION (sêsh'ûn), *n.* Retreat; the act of giving up; a surrender.
- CES-TUS (sês'tûs), *n.* The girdle of Venus.
- *CE-TA-CROUS (sê-tâ'shûs), *a.* Of the whale kind.
- CHAFE (tshâfe), *v. t.* To warm with rubbing; to make angry:—*v. i.*, to rage, fret; to be excited [72-33]:—*n.*, a heat; rage.
- *CHA'FING, *p. prs.* [fury.]
- *CHAFF (tshâf), *n.* The husks of corn, &c.
- CHAF-FER (tshâf'fûr), *v. i.* To haggle:—*v. t.*, to buy; to exchange.
- *CHAF-FINCH (tshâf'fîنش), *n.* A bird.
- CHAF-FINCH'ES, *n. pl.*
- CHAF-FY (tshâf'fè), *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; bad; light.
- *CHA-FING-DISH (tshâ'fîng'dîsh), *n.* A portable grate for coals.
- *CHA'FING-DISH-ES, *n. pl.*
- *CHA-GRIN (shâ-grêen'orshâ-grî'n'), *n.* Vexation:—*v. t.*, to vex.
- CHAIN (tshâne), *n.* A series of links connected; a bond; a fetter; 4 linear rods; 16 square rods:—*v. t.*; to enslave; to fasten with a chain; to unite.
- CHAIN-SHOT (tshâne'shôt), *n.* Balls fastened by a chain.
- CHAIR (tshâre), *n.* A movable seat; the office of a professor; the seat of a presiding officer.
- CHAIR-MAN (tshâre'mân), *n.* The presiding officer of an assembly.
- CHAIR'MEN, *n. pl.*
- *CHAISE (shâze), *n.* A light two-wheeled pleasure-carriage.
- CHAISES (shâze'îz), *n. pl.*
- CHAL-CE-D-O-NY (kâl-sêd'ô'nêrkâl'sêdô-nè), *n.* A precious stone composed principally of flint or silice.
- ~~CHAL~~ CHALCEDONY striped irregularly is called *agate*; striped horizontally, *onyx* or *cameo*. Flesh-red *chalcedony* is named *carneelian*; and grayish-red, *sard* or *sardonyx*.
- *CHAL-DRON (tshâl'drûn, tshâl'drûn, tshâw'drûn, or tshâ'drûn), *n.* A measure of 36 bushels.
- *CHAL-ICE (tshâl'îs), *n.* A cup, a bowl; the communion-cup.
- CHALK (tshâwk), *n.* A white fossil:—*v. t.*, to mark with chalk.
- *CHALK-Y (tshâwk'yè), *a.* Consisting of chalk; white.
- *CHAL-LENGE (tshâl'lênje), *v. t.* To call to a contest; to accuse; to claim; to object to:—*n.*, a summons to combat; a demand; exception to a juror or voter. [50-37.]†
- *CHAL'LEN'GING, *p. prs.*
- CHAL-LEN-GER (tshâl'lên'jûr), *n.* One who challenges.
- *CHA-LYB-E-ATE (kâ-llb'è'èt), *a.* Impregnated with iron or steel.
- *CHA-MADE (shâ-mâde'), *n.* The beat of a drum which declares a surrender or invites to a parley.
- CHAM-BER (tshâmè'bûr), *n.* An apartment in a house; a bedroom; any cavity or hollow; a place where an assembly meets:—*v. i.*, to be wanted; to intrigue.
- *CHAM-BER-LAIN (tshâmè'bûr'lân), *n.* An officer of state; one who has charge of the royal apartments.
- CHAM-BER-MAID (tshâmè'bûr'mâde), *n.* A maid who has charge of bedrooms.
- *CHA-ME-LE-ON (kâ-mè'lè'ûn), *n.* A lizard of changeable hues.
- *CHA-MOIS (shâ-môè', shâm'mè, or shâm'wâ), *n.* An animal of the goat kind; a soft leather.
- *CHAM-O-MILE (kâm'ô'mîle), *n.* CAM-O-MILE } A bitter plant.
- *CHAMP (tshâmp), *v. t.* To bite; to chew:—*v. i.*, to strike the teeth repeatedly together.
- *CHAM-PAGNE (shâm-pâne'), *n.* A sparkling French wine.
- *CHAM-PAIGN (shâm-pâne'), *n.* A flat, open country:—*a.*, level, open.
- *CHAM-PÍ-ON (tshâm'pè'ûn), *n.* A defender, hero; a single combatant. [68-16.]
- CHANCE (tshânsè), *n.* An unforeseen occurrence, fortuitous event, accident, fortune:—*v. i.*, to occur; to happen. [205-7.]
- *CHAN'GING, *p. prs.*
- CHAN-CEL (tshân'sèl), *n.* The part of a church where the altar is placed. [156-17.]
- *CHAN-CEL-LOR (tshân'sèl'lûr), *n.* A high officer of a state or of an institution; a judge of a court of equity.
- CHAN-CER-Y (tshân'sûr'yè), *n.* A court of equity.
- *CHAN'CE'RIES, *n. pl.*
- *CHAN-DE-LIER (shân-dè-lèèr'), *n.* A frame with branches for lights.
- *CHAND-LER (tshând'lûr), *n.* A dealer in candles, ship stores, &c.
- ~~CHAND~~ This word is not used without a prefix; as, *ship-chandler*.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mèt—plne, pln—nò, môve,

- CHANGE (tshânje), *v. t.* To put one thing in the place of another; to exchange (*ap. p.*—for, with); to alter (*ap. p.*—to, into):—*v. i.*, to undergo change; to suffer alteration:—*n.*, an alteration; a substitution of one thing for another; variety; small money.
- *CHAN'GING, *p. prs.*
- CHANGE-A-BLE (tshânje'â'bl), *a.* Subject to change; inconstant; fickle.
- CHANGE-A-BLE-NESS (tshânje'â'bl-nès), *n.* Inconstancy, fickleness.
- *CHANGE-A-BLY (tshânje'â'blè), *ad.* Instantly, variably.
- CHANGE-LESS (tshânje'lès), *a.* Constant, invariable.
- *CHANGE-LING (tshânje'ling), *n.* A child left in the place of another; an idiot; one apt to change.
- CHAN-NEL (tshân'nl), *n.* The hollow bed of running waters; a groove; a strait or arm of the sea; a passage:—*v. t.*, to cut in channels or grooves.
- *CHAN'NEL'LING, } *p. prs.*
CHAN'NEL'ING,
CHAN'NELL-ED, }
CHAN'NEL-ED, } *p. prf.*
- CHANT (tshânt), *v. t.* To sing; to sing in the manner of a chant:—*n.*, a melody; a kind of sacred music without much variation of tone.
- CHANT-ER (tshânt'ür), *n.* A singer.
- *CHANT-I-CLEER (tshânt'è'klèér), *n.* The cock; a loud crower.
- CHANT-RESS (tshânt'rès), *n.* A woman who chants.
- CHANT'RESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- *CHA-OS (kâ'òs), *n.* Confusion; irregular mixture; disorder. [59.] [173-5.]
- CHA'OS'ES, *n. pl.*
- CHA-OT-IC (kâ-òt'ik), *a.* Resembling chaos; mixed in disorder.
- CHAP (tshâp), *n.* A boy; a dealer:—an abbreviation of CHAPMAN.
- CHAP (tshâp or tshòp), *v. t.* To cleave, to split; to crack open in fissures by heat or cold:—*n.*, a crack in the flesh; a cleft; the jaw-part of a beast's mouth.
- CHAP'PING, *p. prs.*
- *CHAP'PED, *p. prf.*
- CHAPE (tshâpe), *n.* The catch of a buckle; the metal plate at the end of a scabbard.
- CHAP-EAU (tshâp'è), *n.* A hat.
- CHAP'EAUS, } *n. pl.*
*CHAP'EAUX, }
- CHAP-EL (tshâp'èl), *n.* A place of divine worship.
- *CHAP-EL-RY (tshâp'èl'rè), *n.* The bounds of a chapel.
- CHAP'EL'RIES, *n. pl.*
- CHAP-E-RON (tshâp'èròne), *v. t.* To attend on a lady in public:—*n.*, a lady's attendant in public; a kind of hood.
- *CHAP-FALL-EN } (tshòp'fâln), *a.*
CHOP-FALL-EN }
- Dispirited, dejected; silenced.
- CHAP-LAIN (tshâp'lin), *n.* A man who performs divine service in a chapel, or in a ship, an army, or any public body.
- *CHAP-LET (tshâp'lèt), *n.* A garland or wreath for the head.
- CHAP-MAN (tshâp'mân), *n.* A buyer or dealer in goods; a cheapener.
- CHAP'MEN, *n. pl.*
- *CHAP-TER (tshâp'tür), *n.* A division of a book; an organized branch of some body.
- CHAR (tshâr), *v. t.* To burn wood to a black cinder:—*n.*, a fish.
- *CHAR'RING, *p. prs.*
- CHAR'RED, *p. prf.*
- CHAR } (tshârè), *n.* See CHORE.
CHARE }
- *CHAR-AC-TER (kâr'âk'tür), *n.* A mark, a stamp; a letter; the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; a personage; reputation. [53.] [100-33.] [192-9.]
- CHAR-AC-TE-RIS-TIC (kâr'âk-tè-ris'tik), *a.* Pointing out the true character [51-26]:—*n.*, that which constitutes the character. [198-13.]
- *CHAR-AC-TE-RIZE (kâr'âk-tè'rize), *v. t.* To describe by peculiar qualities; to give a character; to distinguish; to mark.
- CHAR'AC-TE'RIZ-ING, *p. prs.*
- CHA-RADE (shâ-râde'), *n.* An enigma describing the objects expressed by each part of a word, and then by the word itself; as, My first bites, My second fights, My total frights.
Answer:—BUG-BEAR.
- CHAR-COAL (tshâr'kòle), *n.* A coal made by burning wood under turf.
- CHARGE (tshârje), *v. t.* To impute as a debt; to accuse; to attack; to command; to load (*ap. p.*—on or against a person; with a thing) [384-20]:—*n.*, care, trust, custody; command; accusation; thing intrusted; expense, cost; attack; the quantity of powder and ball required to load a gun. [372-18.]
- *CHAR'GING, *p. prs.*
- CHAR'GED, *p. prf.*
- *CHAR-GÉ-D'AF-FAIRES (shâr'zhâ-dâf-fâre'), *n.* A foreign minister of the lowest class.
- CHAR'GÉS-D'-AF-FAIRES', *n. pl.*
- *CHARGE-A-BLE (tshârje'â'bl), *a.* Subject to charge; accusable.
- CHARGE-A-BLE-NESS (tshârje'â'bl-nès), *n.* Expense, costliness.
- CHARGE-A-BLY (tshârje'â'blè), *ad.* Expensively.
- *CHAR-GER (tshâr'jür), *n.* A large dish; a war-horse; one who charges. [368-16.]
- *CHA-RI-LY (tshâ'rè'lè), *ad.* Carefully, warily; frugally.
- CHA-RI-NESS (tshâ'rè'nès), *n.* Care, caution; nicety.
- CHAR-I-OT (tshâr'è'üt), *n.* A carriage of pleasure or state; an ancient war-car.

*CHAR-I-OT-EEB ('tshâr-ê-ût-tèèr'), *n.* One who drives a chariot.

CHAR-I-TA-BLE ('tshâr-ê'tâ-bl), *a.* Kind in giving alms or in judging of others; benevolent; liberal. [383-23.]

CHAR-I-TA-BLY ('tshâr-ê'tâ-blè), *ad.* Kindly; liberally; benevolently.

CHAR-I-TY ('tshâr-ê'tè), *n.* Kindness in giving or judging; alms; benevolence; candor. [97-30.]

CHAR'ITIES, *n. pl.*

*CHAR-LA-TAN ('shâr'lâ'tân), *n.* A quack, a mountebank; a pretender.

CHARM ('tshârm), *n.* Something of power to gain the affections; enchantment:—*v. t.*, to enchant; to fascinate; to affect with delight. [62.] [lightful; highly pleasing.]

CHARMING ('tshârm'ing), *a.* De-CHARM-ER ('tshârm'ûr), *n.* One who enchants or charms.

CHARMING-LY ('tshârm'ing'lè), *ad.* Delightfully, pleasantly.

CHARMING-NESS ('tshârm'ing'nèss), *n.* The power of pleasing.

*CHAR-NEL-HOUSE ('tshâr'nèl-hôuse), *n.* A place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

CHAR'NEL-'HOUS-ES, *n. pl.*

CHAR-RY ('tshâr'rè), *a.* Charred.

CHART ('tshârt), *n.* A delineation of coasts, isles, &c.; a map.

CHAR-TER ('tshâr'tûr), *n.* Any writing bestowing rights or privileges; a patent; grant [37-21]:—*v. t.*, to establish by charter; to incorporate; to hire or engage, as a ship.

*CHAR-TER-ED ('tshâr'tûrd), *a.* Privileged; incorporated; hired.

*CHA-RY ('tshâr'rè), *a.* Cautious, wary.

CHASE ('tshâse), *v. t.* To hunt, pursue, emboss:—*n.*, pursuit; that which is pursued; ground abounding

CHA'SING, *p. prs.* [in game.]

*CHASM ('kâzm), *n.* A cleft, gap, opening; a vacancy. [37-30.] [178-3.]

CHASTE ('tshâste), *a.* Pure, incorrupt; modest; without obscenity.†

CHASTE-LY ('tshâste'lè), *ad.* In a chaste manner.

CHAST-EN ('tshâst'èn), *v. t.* To make chaste or modest; to purify; to subdue vanity or impurity. [47-3.]†

CHAST-EN-ING ('tshâst'ên'ing), *p. prs.*

CHAST-EN-ED ('tshâst'ênd), *p. prf.*

CHAST-EN-ER ('tshâst'ên'ûr), *n.* One who makes chaste or pure.

CHAST-EN ('tshâst'ên or tshâs'sn), *v. t.* To chastise; to punish; to correct.†

CHAST-EN-ING ('tshâst'ên'ing or tshâs'sn'ing), *p. prs.*

CHAST-EN-ED ('tshâst'ênd or tshâs'snd), *p. prf.*

CHAST-EN-ER ('tshâst'ên'ûr or tshâs'sn'ûr), *n.* One who chastises or corrects.

REMARK. The above-noted distinctions between the pronunciations of the verbs CHASTEN, to make chaste, and CHASTEN, to chastise, and their derivatives, are proposed for adoption. The prevalent usage does not discriminate between a "chastened" (*chastised*) and a "chastened" (*purified*) being; between a "chastener" (*chastiser*) and a "chastener" (*purifier*) of immodesty; nor between a "chastening" (*chastising*) and a "chastening" (*purifying*) power, &c.

CHASTE-NESS ('tshâste'nèss), *n.* Chastity; purity.

*CHAS-TISE ('tshâs-tîze'), *v. t.* To punish; to correct; to chasten.

CHAS-TI'SING, *p. prs.*

CHAS-TISE-MENT ('tshâs'tîz'mènt), *n.* Correction; punishment.

*CHAS-TI-TY ('tshâs'tè'tè), *n.* Purity of body or language; modesty. [267.]

CHAS'TI-TIES, *n. pl.*

CHAT ('tshât), *v. i.* To prattle; to talk familiarly:—*n.*, familiar talk.

CHAT'ING, *p. prs.*

*CHAT'ED, *p. prf.*

*CHAT-EAU ('shât'tò), *n.* A castle; a country-seat.

CHAT'EAUS, } *n. pl.*

*CHAT'EAUX, }

CHAT-TEL ('tshât'tl), *n.* Any movable property; furniture.

CHAT-TER ('tshât'tûr), *v. i.* To make a noise, as birds; to talk idly:—*n.*, noise of a monkey or bird; idle prate. [210-25.]

*CHAT-TY ('tshât'tè), *a.* Disposed to talk; conversing freely.

CHEAP ('tshèèp), *a.* Bearing a low price; common.

*CHEAP-EN ('tshèè'pn), *v. t.* To attempt to purchase; to make cheap; to lessen the value of.

CHEAP-LY ('tshèèp'lè), *ad.* At a small price; at a low rate.

CHEAP-NESS ('tshèèp'nèss), *n.* Low-ness of price.

CHEAT ('tshèèt), *v. t.* To defraud, impose upon; to beguile:—*n.*, a fraud, trick, imposture; one who defrauds.

CHEAT-ER ('tshèèt'ûr), *n.* One who practices fraud.

CHECK ('tshèk), *v. t.* To repress; to curb:—*v. i.*, to stop; to clash, interfere:—*n.*, restraint, curb; reproof; a kind of cloth. [368-12.]

*CHECK-ER ('tshèk'kûr), *v. t.* To variegated or diversify with cross lines [103]:—*n. pl.*, a game played on a checkered board.

CHECK-MATE ('tshèk'mâte), *v. t.* To defeat by a movement; to put in check:—*n.*, a movement in chess that gains and ends the game.

CHEEK ('tshèèk), *n.* The side of the face below the eye.

CHEER ('tshèèr), *n.* Entertainment; gaiety; state of gladness:—*v. t.*, to incite, encourage; to gladden, animate, console:—*v. i.*, to grow gay or cheerful. [374-26.]

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pln—nò, môve,

- CHEER-FUL (tshêér'fûl), *a.* Gay, lively; exhibiting animation.
- CHEER-FUL-LY (tshêér'fûl'lè), *ad.* In a cheerful manner; with readiness.
- CHEER-FUL-NESS (tshêér'fûl'nês), *n.* Freedom from dejection; animation, gayety, mirth.
- CHEER-LESS (tshêér'lês), *a.* Without gayety or gladness; dreary.
- CHEER-LY (tshêér'lè), *a.* Cheerful, gay, not gloomy:—*ad.*, cheerfully.
- CHEER-Y (tshêér'è), *a.* Gay, merry.
- CHEESE (tshêêze), *n.* A food made of the curd of milk.
- CHEESE-CAKE (tshêêze'kâke), *n.* A cake made of curds, sugar, &c.
- *CHEESE-MON-GER (tshêêze'mûng-gûr), *n.* One who deals in cheese.
- CHEM-I-CAL (kêm'è'kâl), *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.
- *CHEM-I-CAL-LY (kêm'è'kâl'lè), *ad.* In a chemical manner.
- CHE-MISE (shè-mêèz'), *n.* A shift.
- CHEM-IST (kêm'ist), *n.* One versed in chemistry.
- *CHEM-IS-TRY (kêm'is'trè), *n.* The science which investigates the composition, nature, and properties of matter.
- CHEQ'UER. See CHECKER.
- CHER-ISH (tshêr'ish), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, CHERISHES.] To support; to shelter; to hold dear. [32-26.] [330-14.]
- CHER-ISH-ER (tshêr'ish'ûr), *n.* One who cherishes.
- CHER-RY (tshêr'rè), *n.* A tree and its fruit:—*a.*, red like a cherry.
- *CHER-RIES, *n. pl.*
- CHER-UB (tshêr'ûb), *n.* A celestial spirit; an angel.
- CHER'U'BIM, } *n. pl. †*
- CHER'UBS, }
- CHER-U-BIC (tshêr'û'bik), *a.* Angelic.
- *CHER-UP (tshêr'ûp), *v. i.* To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.
- CHESS (tshês), *n.* An intricate game played on a board divided into squares.
- CHESS-BOARD (tshês'bôrd), *n.* A board for playing chess on.
- CHESS-MAN (tshês'mân), *n.* A piece for chess.
- CHESS'-MEN, *n. pl.*
- CHEST (tshêst), *n.* A large box or coffer.
- *CHEST-NUT (tshês'nût or tshêst'nût), *n.* A tree and its fruit:—*a.*, of the color of a chestnut; brown.
- *CHEV-A-LIER ('shêv-â-lêér'), *n.* A knight.
- *CHEV-AUX-DE-FRISE ('shêv-ô-dê-frêèz'), *n. sing. or pl.* A piece of timber furnished with spikes, used in defending a passage.
- *CHEW (tshô), *v. t.* To grind with the teeth; to masticate; to taste without swallowing:—*v. i.*, to champ upon; to ruminatè:—*n.*, a piece to be chewed.
- *CHI-CANE (shè-kâne'), } *n.*
- CHI-CA-NER-Y (shè-kân'ûr'rè), } Shift; evasion; sophistry; an artifice; a trick. [257-19.]
- *CHI-CA'NER'IES, *n. pl.*
- CHIC-CO-RY (tshik'kò'rè), *n.* A plant; succory.
- CHICK (tshik), } *n.* The
- CHICK-EN (tshik'in), } young of a hen; a word of tenderness.
- *CHICK-EN-HEART-ED (tshik'in'hârt-êd), *a.* Cowardly, fearful, timorous.
- CHICK-EN-POX (tshik'in'pòks), *n.* An eruptive disease.
- CHID, *prt. t.* and *p. prf.* of CHIDE.
- CHIDE (tshidè), *v. t.* [CHID—CHID-EN, or CHID.] To reprove; to blame, reproach:—*v. i.*, to clamor; to scold.
- *CHI'DING, *p. prs.*
- CHIEF (tshêéf), *a.* Principal; most eminent; highest in office:—*n.*, a commander; one who takes control.
- CHIEF-JUS-TICE ('tshêéf-jûs'tis), *n.* The presiding judge in courts of law.
- *CHIEF-LY (tshêéf'lè), *ad.* Principally; eminently.
- *CHIEF-TAIN (tshêéf'tân), *n.* A leader; a commander; the head of a clan.
- *CHIL-BLAIN (tshil'blâne), *n.* A sore caused by frost.
- CHILD (tshild), *n.* An infant or very young person; an infant son or daughter.
- CHIL'DREN, *n. pl.*
- CHILD-HOOD (tshild'hûd), *n.* The state of children; infancy; the properties of a child.
- CHILD'ISH (tshild'ish), *a.* Like a child; trifling; puerile.
- CHILD-ISH-LY (tshild'ish'lè), *ad.* In a childish, trifling way.
- CHILD-ISH-NESS (tshild'ish'nês), *n.* Simplicity; puerility.
- CHILD-LESS (tshild'lês), *a.* Without children.
- CHILD-LIKE (tshild'like), *a.* Becoming a child; submissive, meek.
- CHILL (tshil), *a.* Cold; dejected; discouraged:—*n.*, a shivering; a cold:—*v. t.*, to make cold; to depress.
- *CHIL-LI-NESS (tshil'lè'nês), *n.* A sensation of shivering.
- *CHILL-NESS (tshil'nês), *n.* Coldness, want of warmth, chilliness.
- CHIL-LY (tshil'lè), *a.* [CHILLIER—CHILLIEST.] Somewhat cold.
- CHIME (tshime), *n.* The correspondence of sound; the sound of bells struck with hammers; a set of bells; the edge of a cask [136-23] [302-10]:—*v. t.*, to sound in harmony; to agree; to jingle:—*v. i.*, to sound in har-
- *CHI'MING, *p. prs.* [mony.]
- *CHI-ME-RA (kè-mê'râ), *n.* A vain and wild fancy; illusion.
- *CHI-MER-I-CAL (kè-mêr'è'kâl), *a.* Imaginary; fanciful.
- CHI-MER-I-CAL-LY (kè-mêr'è'kâl'lè) *ad.* In a chimerical manner, wildly.
- *CHIM-NEY (tshim'nè), *n.* A passage for smoke; a flue.

- *CHIM-NEY—PIECE (tshlm/nè/pèèse)
n. The ornamental piece around the fire-place.
- CHIN (tshín), *n.* The lower part of the face.
- CHI-NA (tshí'ná), *n.* Fine earthenware; porcelain.
- *CHIN-COUGH (tshln/kóf), *n.* A violent and convulsive cough.
- *CHINE (tshine), *n.* The backbone; the end of a barrel or cask:—*v. t.*, to cut into chines.
- CHI'NING, *p. prs.*
- CHINK (tshíngk), *n.* A small aperture; an opening [216-20]:—*v. t.*, to shake so as to make a sound:—*v. i.*, to sound by striking each other.
- *CHINTZ (tshints), *n.* Cotton cloth printed with flowers, colors, &c.
- CHIP (tshíp), *v. t.* To cut into small pieces [186-18]:—*n.*, a small piece cut off; a fragment.
- CHIP'PING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a fragment
- *CHIP'PED, *p. prf.* [cut off.]
- CHI-ROG-RA-PHER (ki-róg/grá'fár),
 CHI-ROG-RA-PHIST (ki-róg/grá'físt),
n. One who practices writing.
- CHI-RO-GRAF-IC ('ki-rò-gráf'ík),
 CHI-RO-GRAF-IC-AL ('ki-rò-gráf'ík-ál), *a.* Relating to handwriting.
- *CHI-ROG-RA-PHY (ki-róg/grá'fè),
n. The art of writing, handwriting.
- CHI-ROG'RA'PHIES, *n. pl.*
- *CHI-ROL-O-GY (ki-ròl'ò'jè), *n.* The art of conversing by manual signs.
- *CHI-RO-MAN-CY (ki-rò'mán-sè), *n.* The art of predicting from an inspection of the hand.
- CHI-ROP-O-DIST (ki-ròp'ò'díst), *n.* A surgeon who removes corns, bunions, &c.
- CHIRP (tshèrp), *v. i.* To make a cheerful noise, as birds:—*n.*, the voice of birds or insects.
- CHIR-RUP (tshl'rúp), *v. t.* To cheer up; to animate; to quicken.
- *CHIS-EL (tshíz'íl), *n.* An instrument to cut or pare wood, stone, or iron:—*v. t.*, to cut with a chisel.
- CHIS'EL'LING, }
 CHIS'EL'ING, } *p. prs.*
- *CHIS'EL-LED, }
 CHIS'EL-ED, } *p. prf.*
- CHIT (tshít), *n.* A child; a shoot of corn:—*v. i.*, to sprout.
- CHIT'ING, *p. prs.*
- *CHIT'TED, *p. prf.*
- CHIT-CHAT (tshít'tshát), *n.* Idle talk; prattle.
- *CHI-VAL-RIC (shè-vál'rlík), }
 CHIV-AL-RIC (tshív'ál'rik), } *a.*
- See CHIVALROUS.
- CHIV-AL-ROUS (shív'ál'rús or tshív'ál'rús), *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; gallant, knightly, warlike, chivalric.
- *CHIV-AL-RY (shív'ál'rè or tshív'ál'rè), *n.* Knighthood, a military dignity; heroic adventure. [68-31.] [267-19.]
- CHIV'AL'RIES, *n. pl.*
- CHIVES (tshívz), *n. pl.* The filaments in flowers.
- CHLO-RINE (klò'rín), *n.* A greenish-yellow gas.
- CHLO-RIDE } (klò'ríd), *n.* A com-
 CHLO-RID } pound of chlorine and a simple body.
- CHLO-RO-FORM (klò'rò'fòrm), *n.* A volatile liquid made by distilling alcohol with chloride of lime.
- *CHOC-O-LATE (tshók'ò'lèt), *n.* A preparation made of the cocoa-nut; the liquor made by a solution of chocolate.
- CHOICE (tshòise), *n.* The power or act of choosing; election; the thing chosen:—*a.*, select; of great value. [222-33.]
- CHOICE-LY (tshòise'lè), *ad.* With exact choice; curiously.
- *CHOICE-NESS (tshòise'nés), *n.* Excellence, nicety, particular value.
- *CHOIR (kwíre), *n.* A band of singers; the part of the church where the singers are placed.
- CHOKE (tshòke), *v. t.* To suffocate; to stop or block up a passage; to suppress:—*v. i.*, to be choked.
- CHO'KING, *p. prs.*
- CHO'KED, *p. prf.*
- *CHOKE-PEAR (tshòke/pàre), *n.* A rough, unpalatable pear.
- CHOL-ER (kòl'lúr), *n.* Anger, rage; the bile.
- CHOL-E-RA (kòl'è'rà), *n.* A malignant disease of the bowels.
- *CHOL-ER-IC (kòl'lúr'ík), *a.* Angry, irascible, passionate.
- CHOOSE (tshòóze), *v. t.* [CHOSE—CHOSEN.] To select; to pick out; to prefer:—*v. i.*, to have the power of choice.
- CHOO'SING, *p. prs.*
- *CHOO-SER (tshòóz'úr), *n.* One who chooses.
- CHOP (tshóp), *v. t.* To cut with a quick blow; to mince:—*v. i.*, to do any thing with a quick motion:—*n.*, a small piece of meat; a crack or cleft.
- CHOP'PING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, large, well grown.
- *CHOP'PED, *p. prf.*
- CHOP'FALL-EN, *a.* See CHAPFALLEN.
- CHOP-HOUSE (tshóp'hòúse), *n.* A house of ready entertainment.
- CHOP-PER (tshóp'púr), *n.* One who chops.
- CHOP-PY (tshóp'pè), *a.* Full of cracks.
- CHOP-STICKS (tshóp'stíks), *n. pl.* Two sticks, used by the Chinese in eating.
- *CHO-RAL (kò'rál), *a.* Belonging to a choir.
- *CHORD (kòrd), *n.* The string of a musical instrument; a right line which joins the two ends of an arc; harmony:—*v. t.*, to furnish with strings.
- *CHORE (tshòre), *n.* A small job of work; work done by the day.
- *CHOR-IS-TER (kòr'is'tèr or kwír'is'túr), *n.* A singer in cathedrals; the leader of a choir.
- *CHOR-OG-RA-PHY (kò-róg/grá'fè), *n.* The art of describing particular regions or forming maps of places.

CHO-ROG'RA'PHIES, *n. pl.*
 *CHO-RUS (kò'rús), *n.* A number of singers in concert; verses of a song in which the company join the singer.
 CHO'RUS'ES, *n. pl.*
 CHOSE (tshòze), *pst. t.* of CHOOSE.
 *CHO'SEN (tshò'zn), *p. prf.* of CHOOSE. [sea-bird.
 *CHOUGH (tshűf), *n.* A kind of
 *CHOUSE (tshòúse), *v. t.* To cheat; to trick:—*n.* a tool; a trick or sham.
 CHOUS'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
 CHOUS-ING (tshòús'ing), *p. prs.*
 CHOUS-ED (tshòúst), *p. prf.*
 *CHOW-DER (tshòá'dér), *n.* Food made of a preparation of fish.
 *CHRISM (krízrn), *n.* Unction; consecrated oil. [the Anointed.
 CHRIST (kríst), *n.* The Messiah;
 *CHRIST'EN (krís'sn), *v. t.* To baptize and name.
 *CHRIST-EN-ING (krís'sn'ing), *n.* The ceremony of baptism.
 CHRIST-EN-DOM (krís'sn'dòm), *n.* The portion of the world inhabited by Christians; the collective body of Christians.
 *CHRIS-TIAN (kríst'tyán), *n.* A professor of the religion of Christ:—*a.*, pertaining to Christ or Christianity; baptismal.
 CHRIS-TIAN-I-TY (krís'tyán'è'tè or 'krís-tshè-án'è-tè), *n.* The religion of Christians.
 *CHRIS-TIAN-IZE (krís'tyán'ize), *v. t.* To convert to Christianity.
 CHRIS-TIAN'Y-ZING, *p. prs.*
 CHRIS-TIAN-LY (krís'tyán'lè), *ad.* In a Christian manner.
 *CHRIS-TIAN-NAME (krís'tyán'náme), *n.* The name given at baptism.
 *CHRIST-MAS (krís'más), *n.* The festival of Christ's nativity, December 25. [lating to color.
 *CHRO-MAT-IC (krò-mát'ík), *a. Re-*
 *CHROME (kròme), } *n.* A
 CHRO-MI-UM (krò'mè'úm), } grayish-white metal.

CHRON-I-CAL (kròn'è'kál), } *a. Re-*
 CHRON-IC (kròn'ík), } lating
 to time; of long duration.
 *CHRON-I-CLE (kròn'è'kl), *n.* A historical register of events; annals; a record:—*v. t.*, to record; to register.
 CHRON'Y-CLING, *p. prs.*
 *CHRON-I-CLER (kròn'è'klér), *n.* A historian; a recorder of events.
 CHRO-NOL-O-GER (krò-nól'lò'jár),
 CHRO-NOL-O-GIST (krò-nól'lò'jíst),
n. He that studies or records the dates of events.
 CHRON-O-LO-GI-CAL ('kròn-ò-lòj'è-'kál), *a.* Relating to chronology.
 *CHRON-O-LO-GI-CAL-LY ('kròn-ò-lòj'è'kál-lè), *ad.* By chronology.
 CHRO-NOL-O-GY (krò-nól'lò'jè), *n.* The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time or the dates of events. [226-26.]
 *CHRO-NOL'O-GIES, *n. pl.*
 *CHRO-NOM-E-TER (krò-nóm'è'tér),
n. An instrument for the exact measuring of time.
 *CHRY-S-A-LIS (krís'á'lis), *n.* The state of an insect before it is winged; the pupa:—see CATER-PILLAR. [*n. pl.*
 CHRY-SAL-I-DES (krís-sál'l'déés),
 *CHRY-S-O-LITE (krís'ò'llte), *n.* A precious stone.
 CHUB (tshúb), *n.* A river-fish.
 CHUB-BY (tshúb'bè), *a.* Plump.
 CHUCK (tshúk), *v. i.* To make a noise like a hen:—*v. t.*, to call as a hen; to pitch; to pat under the chin:—*n.*, the voice of a hen; a pat or light blow.
 *CHUCK-LE (tshúk'kl), *v. i.* To laugh inwardly with triumph:—*v. t.*, to call as a hen; to fondle.
 CHUCK'LING, *p. prs.*
 CHUFF (tshűf), *n.* A blunt clown.
 CHUF-FY (tshűf'fè), *a.* Blunt, surly.
 CHUM (tshùm), *n.* A room-mate.
 CHUMP (tshűmp), } *n.* A thick,
 CHUNK (tshűnk), } heavy piece of wood.

*CHURCH (tshűrtsh), *n.* The collective body of Christians; a sect of Christians; the place consecrated to the worship of God:—*v. t.*, to return thanks in church.
 CHURCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
 CHURCH-MAN (tshűrtsh'mán), *n.* A clergyman; an Episcopalian.
 CHURCH'MEN, *n. pl.*
 *CHURCH-YARD (tshűrtsh'yárd), *n.* A graveyard adjoining a church.
 CHURL (tshűrl), *n.* A rude, surly man; a miser; a niggard.
 *CHURL-ISH (tshűrl'ish), *a.* Rude, brutal; surly; avaricious.
 CHURL-ISH-LY (tshűrl'ish'lè), *ad.* Rudely; brutally.
 CHURL-ISH-NESS (tshűrl'ish'nès), *n.* Rudeness of manners; niggardliness.
 CHURN (tshűrn), *n.* The vessel in which butter is made:—*v. t.*, to agitate; to make butter by agitating milk.
 *CHYLE (kíle), *n.* The white juice formed in the stomach from chyme.
 *CHYL-I-FAC-TION ('kíl-è-fák'shűn)
n. The process of making chyle.
 *CHYME (klíme), *n.* Food after it has undergone the action of the stomach.
 *CHYM-I-FI-CA-TION ('kím-è-fè-ká'shűn), *n.* The process of forming chyme.
 CHYM-IS-TRY. See CHEMISTRY.
 *CIC-A-TRICE (sík'á'trís), } *n.*
 CIC-A-TRIX (sík'á'tríks), } The scar of a wound.
 CIC'ATRICES, *n. pl.*
 *CIC-A-TRI-ZA-TION ('sík-á-trè-zá'shűn), *n.* Act of healing a wound.
 *CIC-A-TRIZE (sík'á'tríze), *v. t.* To heal a wound; to skin over.
 CIC'ATRIZ-ING, *p. prs.*
 *CIC-ER-O-NE ('síe-è-rò'nè or 'tshè-tshè-rò'nè), *n.* A guide; one who explains curiosities.
 'CIC-E-RO'NES, } *n. pl.*
 'CIC-E-RO'NI, }

- CIR-DER** (sì'ddờ), *n.* The juice of apples fermented.
- ***CIR-GAR** (sẻ-gả'r'), *n.* A little roll of tobacco for smoking; a segar.
- ***CIR-A-BETTE** (sẻ-gả-rẻt'), *n.* A small cigar.
- ***CIL-IA-RY** (sẻ'yả'rẻ), *a.* Belonging to the eyelids. [of hair.]
- ***CIL-LICIOUS** (sẻ-lẻsh'ủs), *a.* Made of cilium.
- ***CIR-E-TER** (sẻm'ẻtẻ), *n.* A Turkish sword having a convex edge:—also written SCIMITAR or SCYMITAR, and sometimes CIMETER or SCIMETAR.
- ***CINC-TURE** (sẻngk'tẻshủ), *n.* A belt, a girdle; a ring.
- CIN-DER** (sẻn'ảdờ), *n.* Anything burnt in the fire, but not reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.
- CIN-E-RA-RY** (sẻn'ẻrả-rẻ), *a.* Relating to or like ashes.
- ***CIN-E-RITIOUS** (sẻn'ẻ-rẻsh'ủs), *a.* Like ashes.
- CIN-GLE** (sẻng'gẻl), *n.* A girth for a horse.
- CIN-NA-BAR** (sẻn'nả'bả), *n.* An ore of quicksilver; vermilion; a paint.
- ***CIN-NA-MON** (sẻn'nả'mủn), *n.* The fragrant bark of a tree in Ceylon.
- ***CINQUE** (sẻngk), *n.* Five.
- CINQUE-FOIL** (sẻngk'fỏil), *n.* A five-leaved clover.
- ***CION** (sẻ'ủn), *n.* See SCION.
- ***CIPHER** (sẻ'fử), *n.* An arithmetical character [0]; initial letters of a name inwoven; a secret manner of writing:—*v. i.*, to practice arithmetic:—*v. t.*, to write in occult characters.
- CIR-CLE** (sẻ'r'kẻl), *n.* A figure bounded by a curved line having all parts equally distant from a common centre; a round body; a compass; a company; an orb:—*v. t.*, to move round; to enclose, surround:—*v. i.*, to move circularly.
- ***CIR-CLING**, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, round, circular.
- CIR-CLED** (sẻ'r'kẻld), *a.* Having the form of a circle.
- CIR-CLET** (sẻ'r'kẻlẻt), *n.* A little circle.
- ***CIR-CUIT** (sẻ'r'kẻit), *n.* The act of moving round; a circular space or extent; a district visited regularly by the judges of a court [158-15]:—*v. i.*, to move circularly.
- ***CIR-CU-I-TOUS** (sẻ'r'kử'ẻtủs), *a.* Round about, not direct.[375-11.]
- CIR-CU-LAR** (sẻ'r'kử'lử), *a.* Round like a circle; spherical:—*n.*, a letter or notice intended to be read by a number of persons.
- CIR-CU-LAR-I-TY** (sẻ'r'kử-lử'ẻtẻ), *n.* State of being circular.
- CIR-CU-LAR-LY** (sẻ'r'kử'lử-rẻ), *ad.* In the form of a circle; with a circular motion.
- CIR-CU-LATE** (sẻ'r'kử'lửẻ), *v. i.* To move in a circle; to flow; to move around:—*v. t.*, to spread; to diffuse.
- ***CIR'CU-LA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- CIR-CU-LA-TION** (sẻ'r'kử-lử'sủn), *n.* Motion in a circle; extent of diffusion; currency of money.†
- CIR-CU-LA-TOR-Y** (sẻ'r'kử'lử-tử'rẻ), *a.* Belonging to circulation; circular.
- ***CIR-CUM-AM-BI-ENT** (sẻ'r'kủm'ảm'ẻb'ẻnt), *a.* Surrounding.
- CIR-CUM-AM-BU-LATE** (sẻ'r'kủm'ảm'ẻb'ẻlửẻ), *v. i.* To walk round.
- ***CIR-CUM-AM'BU'LA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- ***CIR-CUM-FE-RENCE** (sẻ'r'kủm'ẻrẻnẻ), *n.* The line bounding a circle; an orb; a circle, periphery. [79-34.]
- CIR-CUM-FE-REN-TIAL** (sẻ'r'kủm'ẻrẻ-rẻn'ẻshảl), *a.* Relating to the circumference.
- CIR-CUM-FLEX** (sẻ'r'kủm'ẻlẻks), *n.* The accent [^] used to mark a rise and fall of the voice on the same long syllable.
- ***CIR'CU'M-FLEX-ES**, *n. pl.*
- CIR-CUM-FLU-ENT** (sẻ'r'kủm'ủ'ẻnt), *a.* Flowing around.
- ***CIR-CUM-FLU-OUS** (sẻ'r'kủm'ủ'ủs), *a.* Flowing around.
- CIR-CUM-FUSE** (sẻ'r'kủm'ủ'ủẻ), *v. t.* To pour around.
- ***CIR-CUM-FU'SING**, *p. prs.*
- CIR-CUM-FU-SION** (sẻ'r'kủm'ủ'ủ'ủn), *n.* The act of spreading round.
- ***CIR-CUM-GY-RA-TION** (sẻ'r'kủm'ẻl-rử'sủn), *n.* A whirling round.
- ***CIR-CUM-JA-CENT** (sẻ'r'kủm'ẻjả'ẻnt), *a.* Surrounding; lying round.
- CIR-CUM-LO-CU-TION** (sẻ'r'kủm'ẻlỏ'kử'sủn), *n.* A circuit of words; the use of indirect expressions; periphrasis; wordiness.
- ***CIR-CUM-LOC-U-TOR-Y** (sẻ'r'kủm'ẻlỏ'kử-tử'rẻ), *a.* Needlessly diffuse in speech; wordy; verbose; periphrastical.
- CIR-CUM-NAV-I-GA-BLE** (sẻ'r'kủm'ủ'ẻgả'ẻbẻl), *a.* That may be sailed round.
- CIR-CUM-NAV-I-GATE** (sẻ'r'kủm'ủ'ẻgảẻ), *v. t.* To sail round.
- ***CIR-CUM-NAV'I-GA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- CIR-CUM-NAV-I-GA-TION** (sẻ'r'kủm'ủ'ẻgả'sủn), *n.* The act of sailing round.
- CIR-CUM-NAV-I-GA-TOR** (sẻ'r'kủm'ủ'ẻgả-tử), *n.* One who sails round.
- CIR-CUM-PO-LAR** (sẻ'r'kủm'ẻpỏ'ẻlử), *a.* Near or around the pole.
- CIR-CUM-RO-TA-TION** (sẻ'r'kủm'ẻrỏ'ẻtả'sủn), *n.* The act of whirling round.
- ***CIR-CUM-RO-TA-RY** (sẻ'r'kủm'ẻrỏ'ẻtử'rẻ), *a.* Revolving, whirling.
- CIR-CUM-SCRIB-A-BLE** (sẻ'r'kủm'ẻskẻrẻ'ả'ẻbẻl), *a.* That may be circumscribed:—sometimes written CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE.
- CIR-CUM-SCRIBE** (sẻ'r'kủm'ẻskẻrẻẻ) *v. t.* To enclose; to bound; to limit. [95-2.]
- ***CIR-CUM-SCRI'BING**, *p. prs.*

Fåte, får, fäll, fât—mê, mêt—plne, pîn—nò, môve,

- CIR-CUM-SCRIP-TION (sêr-kûm-skrîp/shûn), *n.* Limitation; boundary.
- *CIR-CUM-SCRIP-TIVE (sêr-kûm-skrîp/tiv), *a.* Enclosing the limits.
- CIR-CUM-SPECT (sêr-kûm/spêkt), *a.* Wary, cautious, watchful, discreet, prudent.
- CIR-CUM-SPEC-TION (sêr-kûm-spêkt/shûn), *n.* Watchfulness, caution; discretion, prudence.
- CIR-CUM-SPECT-IVE (sêr-kûm-spêkt/iv), *a.* Attentive, vigilant, cautious.
- *CIR-CUM-SPECT-IVE-LY (sêr-kûm-spêkt/iv/lê), *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly.
- CIR-CUM-SPECT-LY (sêr-kûm/spêkt-lê), *ad.* Watchfully, vigilantly.
- *CIR-CUM-STANCE (sêr-kûm/stânse), *n.* Accident; incident; event; state of affairs [78-5]:—*v. t.*, to place in a particular situation.
- *CIR-CUM-STAN-CING, *p. prs.*
- CIR-CUM-STAN-TIAL (sêr-kûm-stân/shâl), *a.* Accidental; not essential; detailed; minute. [192-11.]
- *CIR-CUM-STAN-TIAL-LY (sêr-kûm-stân/shâl/lê), *ad.* According to circumstances; minutely; exactly.
- *CIR-CUM-STAN-TI-ATE (sêr-kûm-stân/shêâte), *v. t.* To place in particular circumstances.
- *CIR-CUM-STAN-TI-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- CIR-CUM-VAL-LATE (sêr-kûm-vâl-lâte), *v. t.* To surround with a wall or rampart.
- *CIR-CUM-VAL-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- CIR-CUM-VAL-LA-TION (sêr-kûm-vâl-lâ/shûn), *n.* The fortification round a place besieged.
- CIR-CUM-VENT (sêr-kûm-vênt'), *v. t.* To deceive; to cheat; to overreach.
- *CIR-CUM-VEN-TION (sêr-kûm-vên/shûn), *n.* Fraud, imposture, cheat; deception.
- CIR-CUM-VEN-TIVE (sêr-kûm-vên-tiv), *a.* Deluding by trick; deceiving.
- CIR-CUM-VEST (sêr-kûm-vêst'), *v. t.* To cover round with a garment; to surround; to clothe.
- CIR-CUM-VO-LA-TION (sêr-kûm-vò-lâ/shûn), *n.* The act of flying round.
- CIR-CUM-VOLVE (sêr-kûm-vòlv'), *v. t.* To roll round:—*v. i.*, to revolve.
- *CIR-CUM-VOLV'ING, *p. prs.*
- CIR-CUM-VO-LU-TION (sêr-kûm-vò-lâ/shûn), *n.* A rolling or turning round.
- *CIR-CUS (sêr/kûs), *n.* An enclosed space for games or feats of horsemanship.
- CIR'CUS'ES, *n. pl.*
- *CIS-AL-PINE (sîs-âl/pîne or sîs-âl/pîn), *a.* South of the Alps.
- CIS-AT-LAN-TIC (sîs-ât-lân/tik), *a.* On this side of the Atlantic.
- *CIS-TERN (sîs/tûrn), *n.* A receptacle for water; a reservoir; a vessel to hold water.
- CIT (sît), *n.* An inhabitant of a city.
- *CIT-A-DEL (sît/â/dêl), *n.* A fortress or castle near a city.
- CIT-TAL (sît/tâl), *n.* A summons; a notice; a citation; a quotation.
- *CIT-A-TION (sît-tâ/shûn), *n.* The calling a person before the judge; quotation; enumeration.
- *CITE (sîte), *v. t.* To summon to answer in a court; to quote; to call in proof. [349.]
- CIT'ING, *p. prs.*
- CIT-ER (sît/tûr), *n.* One who cites.
- *CIT-I-ZEN (sît/è'zn), *n.* A free-man of a city or country; an inhabitant.
- CIT-I-ZEN-SHIP (sît/è'zn-shîp), *n.* The state of being a citizen.
- CIT-RINE (sît/rîn), *a.* Lemon-colored:—*n.*, a species of quartz.
- CIT-RON (sît/rûn), *n.* A kind of large lemon.
- CIT-Y (sît/tè), *n.* A large town incorporated:—*a.*, relating to a city.
- *CIT'IES, *n. pl.*
- CIV-ET (siv/èt), *n.* A quadruped:—*a.*, the perfume from the civet-cat.
- CIV-IC (siv/ik), *a.* Relating to civil affairs or honors.
- CIV-IL (siv/il), *a.* Relating to the community; political; intestine; not military; complaisant; genteel, well bred. [334.] [251-17.]
-  CIVIL is opposed to *military*; as, *civil engineer*:—to *military and naval*; as, *civil architecture*:—to *martial, ecclesiastical, commercial, maritime, international, &c.*; as, *civil law*:—to *foreign*; as, *civil war*:—to *solar and leap*; as, *civil year*:—and to *criminal*; as, *civil suit*.
- *CIV-IL-I-AN (sê-vil'vân), *n.* A professor of the civil law; one in a civil capacity.
- CIV-IL-I-TY (sê-vil'vê'tè), *n.* The quality of being civil; courtesy, politeness; complaisance; refinement. [251-1.]
- *CIV-IL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- CIV-I-LI-ZA-TION (siv-è-lê-zâ/shûn), *n.* The state of being civilized; the act of civilizing. [54-17.]
- *CIV-IL-IZE (siv/il'ize), *v. t.* To reclaim from savageness; to instruct in arts and refinement. [379-17.]
- CIV'IL'I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *CIV-IL-LY (siv'il/lê), *ad.* In a civil manner; politely.
- CLACK (klâk), *n.* Any thing that makes a sharp, continuous noise; incessant talk:—*v. i.*, to make a sudden, sharp noise.
- CLAD, *pst. t. and p. prf. of CLOTHE*:—*a.*, clothed; invested.
- CLAIM (klâme), *v. t.* To demand of right; to profess ownership of:—*n.*, a demand; a title; the object claimed; a pretension. [110-21.]

*CLAIM-A-BLE (klåme/'åbl), *a.* That may be demanded.

CLAIM-ANT (klåme/'ánt), } *n.* One
CLAIM-ER (klåme/'år), } who claims.

*CLAIR-VOY-ANCE (klåre-vøi/'ånse), *n.* Discernment, through mesmeric influence, of objects invisible to the senses in their usual state; clear-sightedness.

CLAIR-VOY-ANT (klåre-vøi/'ánt), *a.* Capable of clairvoyance:—*n.*, a person capable of clairvoyance.

CLAM (klåm), *v. t.* To clog with glutinous matter:—*n.*, a shell-fish.

CLAMMING, *p. pres.*

CLAMMED, *p. prof.*

CLAM-BER (klåm/'bår), *v. i.* To climb with difficulty.

*CLAM-MI-NESS (klåm/mè/'nès), *n.* Stickiness, viscidty.

CLAM-MY (klåm/'mè), *a.* [CLAMMIER—CLAMMIEST.] Glutinous, slimy.

*CLAM-OR (klåm/'år), *n.* Outcry, uproar:—*v. i.*, to make outcries.

CLAM-OR-OUS (klåm/'år'ús), *a.* Vociferous, noisy with the tongue.

CLAMP (klåmp), *n.* A piece of wood joined to another to strengthen it:—*v. t.*, to strengthen by means of a clamp.

CLAN (klån), *n.* A family; a race; a tribe. [16–20.] [242–25.]

*CLAN-DES-TINE (klån-dès/'tín), *a.* Secret, hidden, concealed.

CLAN-DES-TINE-LY (klån-dès/'tín-'lè), *ad.* Secretly.

CLANG (klång), *n.* A sharp, shrill noise:—*v. i.*, to clatter, make a loud, shrill noise. [75–10.]

*CLAN-GOR (klång/'går), *n.* A loud, shrill sound.

CLANK (klångk), *n.* A shrill, sharp noise, as of chains rattling.

CLAP (klåp), *v. t.* To strike together so as to make a noise; to praise by clapping the hands:—*n.*, the noise of thunder; an explosion; an act of applause.

CLAP'PING, *p. pres.*

*CLAP'PED, *p. prof.*

*CLAP-BOARD (klåb/'bårð), *n.* A thin, narrow board.

CLAP-PER (klåp/'pår), *n.* One who claps; the tongue of a bell.

CLAP-TRAP (klåp/'tråp), *n.* An artifice to gain applause.

*CLARE-OB-SCURE ('klåre-òb-'sküre'), *n.* Light and shade in painting.

*CLAR-ET (klår/'ét), *n.* A species of French wine.

CLAR-I-FI-CA-TION ('klår-è-fè-'kå-'shùn), *n.* The act of clarifying.

CLAR-I-FY (klår/'èfí), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, CLARIFIES.] To purify; to make clear; to brighten.

*CLAR'I-FI-ED, *p. prof.*

CLAR-I-NET ('klår-è-nét'), } *n.*

*CLAR-I-O-NET ('klår-è-ò-nét'), } A wind-instrument of music; a kind of hautboy.

*CLAR-ION (klår/'è'ün or klår/'yün), *n.* A trumpet. [61.]

CLAR-I-TUDE (klår/'è'tùde), *n.* Clearness.

CLAR-I-TY (klår/'è'tè), *n.* Brightness, splendor.

CLASH (klåsh), *v. i.* To act in opposition; to interfere:—*v. t.*, to strike one thing against another:—*n.*, a noisy collision of two bodies; opposition; contradiction.

CLASH'ES, *n. pl.* and *pres. t.* 3.

CLASP (klåsp), *n.* A hook for fastening; an embrace:—*v. t.*, to shut with a clasp; to embrace.

CLAS-PER (klås/'pår), *n.* The tendril of creeping plants; he or that which clasps.

CLASS (klås), *n.* A rank or order; a division, set [379]:—*v. t.*, to range according to a stated method; to rank; to classify.

CLASS'ES, *n. pl.* and *pres. t.* 3.

*CLAS-SI-CAL (klås/'sè'kål), } *a.*

CLAS'SIC (klås/'sík), } Relating to authors of the first rank; elegant; Greek or Latin.

CLAS-SIC (klås/'sík), } *n.* An author

of the first rank; one versed in classic learning. [163–19.]

CLAS-SIF-IC (klås-'síf'ík), *a.* Constituting or denoting a class.

*CLAS-SI-FI-CA-TION ('klås-'sè-'fè-'kå-'shùn), *n.* A ranging into classes. [159–9.]

CLAS-SI-FY (klås/'sèfí), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, CLASSIFIES.] To range into classes; to class.

*CLAS'SI-FI-ED, *p. prof.*

CLAS-SIS (klås/'síis), *n.* Order, sort.

CLAS-SES (klås/'sèéz), *n. pl.*

CLAT-TER (klåt/'tår), *v. i.* To make a confused noise; to talk fast and idly:—*v. t.*, to dispute; to clamor; to cause to rattle:—*n.*, any rattling sound.

CLAUSE (klåwz), *n.* A part of a sentence; an article.

*CLAUS'ES, *n. pl.*

CLAW (klåw), *n.* The foot of a beast or bird armed with sharp nails:—*v. t.*, to tear with claws; to scratch.

CLAW-ED (klåwd), *p. prof.*:—*a.*, armed with claws.

CLAY (klå), *n.* Tenacious earth:—*v. t.*, to cover with clay.

CLAY-COLD (klå/'kòld), *a.* Cold as clay; lifeless.

*CLAY-EY (klå/'è), *a.* Consisting of clay; like clay.

CLAY-MORE (klå/'mòre), *n.* A large sword wielded by both hands; a Highlander's sword.

CLEAN (klèen), *a.* Free from dirt, impurity, or defect; innocent; elegant, neat:—*ad.*, quite; perfectly; fully:—*v. t.*, to free from dirt.

*CLEAN-LI-NESS (klèen/'lè'nès), *n.* Freedom from dirt; neatness.

CLEAN-LY (klèen/'lè), *a.* Free from dirt; clean; pure.

CLEAN-LY (klèen/'lè), *ad.* Neatly, elegantly.

*CLEAN-NESS (klèen/'nès), *n.* Purity; neatness; freedom from filth.

CLEAN-SA-BLE (klén'záb'l), *a.* That may be cleansed.

CLEANSE (klénz), *v. t.* To free from dirt; to purify; to clean.

*CLEAN'SING, *p. prs.*

CLEAR (klèèr), *a.* Bright; transparent; serene; not obscure; apparent; guiltless; free from obscurity, mixture, or defect; not entangled:—*ad.*, clean; quite; wholly; completely:—*v. t.*, to brighten; to free; to justify; to discharge; to cleanse (*ap. p.*—of):—*v. i.*, to grow bright; to become free from obscurities.

*CLEAR-ANCE (klèèr'ânse), *n.* A permit for a vessel to leave port; act of clearing.

CLEAR-LY (klèèr'lè), *ad.* Brightly, plainly, evidently.

CLEAR-NESS (klèèr'nèss), *n.* Transparency; brightness; plainness.

*CLEAR-SIGHT-ED (klèèr-sit'éd), *a.* Discerning; judicious.

*CLEAT (klèèt), *n.* A piece of wood for fastening or strengthening.

CLEAV-AGE (klèèv'âje), *n.* The act or manner of splitting.

CLEAVE (klèèv), *v. i.* [CLEFT OR CLOVE—CLEFT OR CLOVEN.] To adhere, to stick; to unite:—*v. t.*, to divide with violence; to split.

*CLEAV'ING, *p. prs.*

CLEA-VER (klèèv'ûr), *n.* A butcher's chopper.

CLEF (klèf), *n.* A mark in music which shows the key.

CLEFT (klèft), *p. prf.* of CLEAVE:—*n.*, a space made by splitting; a crack, fissure.

CLEM-EN-CY (klém'én'sè), *n.* Compassion, mercy; mildness.

*CLEM'EN'CI-ES, *n. pl.*

CLEM-ENT (klém'ént), *a.* Mild, gentle, merciful.

CLER-GY (klér'jè), *n.* The body of men set apart for the service of God; the priesthood.

*CLER'GIES, *n. pl.*

CLER-GY-MAN (klér'jè'mán), *n.* One of the clergy.

CLER'GY'MEN, *n. pl.*

*CLER-I-CAL (klér'è'kál), *a.* Relating to the clergy; belonging to a clerk.

CLERK (klárk or klèrk), *n.* A writer for another; a bookkeeper; a church official.

CLERK-LY (klárk'lè or klèrk'lè), *ad.* Like a clerk; learned.

CLERK-SHIP (klárk'shíp or klèrk'shíp), *n.* The office of a clerk.

CLEV-ER (klév'ûr), *a.* Dexterous, skillful; adroit; kind-hearted; good-natured.

CLEV-ER-LY (klév'ûr'lè), *ad.* Dexterously, skillfully.

CLEV-ER-NESS (klév'ûr'nèss), *n.* Dexterity, skill.

CLEV-Y (klév've), *n.* A bent iron for the end of a plough.

CLEV'IES, *n. pl.*

CLEW (klè), *n.* Thread wound into a ball; a guide; a direction:—*v. t.*, to raise sails:—the noun is usually written CLUE.

CLICK (klík), *v. i.* To make a sharp, small noise:—*n.*, a sharp sound; a latch, as of a door.

CLI-ENT (klí'ént), *n.* One who employs a lawyer; a dependant.

CLIFF (klíf), *n.* A steep rock; a precipice. [126-9.] [305-4.]

*CLIM-AC-TER-IC (klím-ák-tér'ík or klím-mák'túr'ík), *a.* Denoting critical periods of life:—*n.*, a critical year or period in human life.

CLI-MATE (klím'áte), *n.* The condition of a tract of land with respect to temperature, moisture, &c. [56-1.] [325-18.]

CLI-MAT-IC (klè-mát'ík), *a.* Relating to climate. [acclimate.]

CLI-MA-TIZE (klím'mát'ize), *v. t.* To CLIM'AT-IZ-ING, *p. prs.*

CLI-MAX (klím'máks), *n.* Gradation; ascent; a figure in rhetoric by which the impression is increased step by step.

CLIM'AX'ES, *n. pl.*

CLIMB (klímbe), *v. t.* To ascend; to mount with effort.

*CLIMB-ER (klímbe'ûr), *n.* One who or that which climbs.

CLIME (klímbe), *n.* Climate, region.

CLINCH (klínsh), *v. t.* To hold fast; to grasp; to rivet; to fix [346-2]:—*n.*, a pun; a fast hold; a part of a cable.

CLINCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.

CLINCH-ER (klínsh'ûr), *n.* An iron cramp; that which makes fast; one who clinches.

CLING (klíng), *v. i.* [CLUNG—CLUNG.] To hang upon by twining round; to adhere.

CLIN-IC (klín'ík), *n.* A patient who is confined to bed.

*CLIN-I-CAL (klín'è'kál), } *a.*

CLIN-IC (klín'ík), } Pertaining to a bed.

CLINK (klíngk), *v. i.* To make a slightly ringing sound:—*n.*, a sharp, slightly ringing noise.

*CLINQ-UANT (klíngk'ánt), *a.* Glittering.

CLIP (klíp), *v. t.* To cut with shears; to curtail; to confine.

CLIP'PING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the part clipped off.

*CLIP'PED (klíp'péd), *p. prf.*

CLIP-PER (klíp'pûr), *n.* One that clips; a fast-sailing vessel.

CLOAK (klòke), *n.* The outer garment; a cover; a disguise; a pretext:—*v. t.*, to cover with a cloak; to hide, conceal.

CLOCK (klòk), *n.* An instrument to show time; ornament on a stocking; an insect.

CLOCK-MA-KER (klòk'má'kûr), *n.* One who makes clocks.

CLOCK-WORK (klòk'wûrk), *n.* The works of a clock; well-adjusted machinery.

CLOD (klòd), *n.* A lump of earth or clay; a turf; a dull fellow:—*v. i.*, to gather into lumps; to coagulate:—*v. t.*, to pelt with clods.

- CLOD'DING, *p. prs.*
 CLOD'DED, *p. prf.*
 CLOD-DY (klôd'dâ), *a.* Full of clods; gross; hard.
 CLOD-HOP-PER (klôd'hôp'pûr), *n.* A clown.
 CLOD-PATE (klôd'pâte), }
 *CLOD-POLL (klôd'pôle), } *n.*
 A stupid fellow; a thick skull; a dolt.
 CLOFF (klôf), *n.* An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight:—sometimes written CLOUGH.
 CLOG (klôg), *v. t.* To burden; to hinder, obstruct:—*v. i.*, to coalesce, adhere:—*n.*, an encumbrance, obstruction; a wooden shoe. [202-11.]
 CLOG'GING, *p. prs.*
 *CLOG'GED, *p. prf.*
 CLOG-GI-NESS (klôg'gè'nês), *n.* The state of being clogged.
 CLOG-GY (klôg'gè), *a.* Obstructing.
 *CLOIS-TER (klôis'tûr), *n.* A religious retirement; a monastery [81-17]:—*v. t.*, to shut up in a cloister.
 CLOIS'TER-ED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, solitary, secluded.
 CLOSE (klôze), *v. t.* To shut; to conclude, finish; to join:—*v. i.*, to coalesce; to unite; to terminate.—*n.*, a pause; an end or
 *CLO'SING, *p. prs.* [conclusion.
 CLOSE (klôze), *a.* A small field enclosed:—*a.*, shut fast; compact, concise; immediate; secret; trusty; reserved; penurious; retired; attentive:—*ad.*, closely; nearly; densely.
 *CLOSE-BOD-I-ED (klôze-bôd'id), *a.* Made to fit the body exactly.
 CLOSE-FIST-ED (klôze-fist'éd), *a.* Penurious.
 CLOSE-LY (klôze'lè), *ad.* In a close manner; secretly.
 CLOSE-NESS (klôze'nês), *n.* The state of being close; retirement; secrecy; penuriousness.
- *CLOS-ET (klôz'it), *n.* A small room for privacy; a cupboard:—*v. t.*, to shut up in a closet.
 *CLO-SURE (klô'zhûr), *n.* The act of shutting up; conclusion, end.
 CLOT (klôt), *n.* Concretion:—*v. i.*, to form clots; to coagulate.
 CLOT'ING, *p. prs.*
 *CLOT'TED, *p. prf.*
 CLOTH (klôth or klâwth), *n.* Any thing woven for dress or covering.
 CLOTHS (klôthz or klâwthz), *n. pl.*
 *CLOTHE (klôthe), *v. t.* [CLOTHED or CLAD—CLOTHED or CLAD.] To invest; to cover; to dress.
 CLOTHES (klôthz or klôze), *n. pl.* Garments, raiment, dress, apparel.
 CLOTH'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, vesture, dress, garments.
 *CLOTH-IER (klôthe'yûr), *n.* A maker or seller of cloth or clothes.
 CLOT-TY (klôt'tè), *a.* Full of clots.
 CLOUD (klôud), *n.* A collection of vapors in the air; a mist; an obscurity:—*v. t.*, to darken with clouds; to obscure:—*v. i.*, to grow cloudy.
 *CLOUD-CAPT (klôud'kâpt), *a.* Topped with clouds.
 CLOUD-I-LY (klôud'è'lè), *ad.* With clouds; darkly, obscurely.
 *CLOUD-I-NESS (klôud'è'nês), *n.* The state of being cloudy; dimness of coloring; mistiness; darkness.
 CLOUD-LESS (klôud'lês), *a.* Clear, unclouded.
 CLOUD-Y (klôud'è), *a.* [CLOUDIER—CLOUDIEST.] Dark; covered with clouds; gloomy; misty.
 CLOUGH (klûf, klôf, or klôâ), *n.* The cleft of a hill; a cliff; cleft, which see.
 CLOUT (klôût), *n.* A cloth for any mean use; a patch; an iron plate:—*v. t.*, to patch; to cover with a clout.
 CLOVE (klôve), *n.* A spice:—*pst.* *t.* of CLEAVE.
 CLO'VEN, *p. prf.* of CLEAVE.
- *CLO-VEN-FOOT-ED (klô'vn'fût-éd) *a.* Having the foot divided.
 CLO-VER (klô'vûr), *n.* A species of trefoil; a kind of grass.
 CLO-VER-ED (klô'vûrd), *a.* Covered with clover.
 CLOWN (klôdn), *n.* A rustic; a churl; a buffoon; a coarse, ill-bred man.
 CLOWN-ISH (klôdn'ish), *a.* Coarse, uncivil; ill-bred; clumsy.
 *CLOWN-ISH-LY (klôdn'ish'lè), *ad.* Coarsely; rudely; as a clown.
 CLOWN-ISH-NESS (klôdn'ish'nês), *n.* Coarseness; incivility; awkwardness.
 CLOY (klôè), *v. t.* To satiate; to glut. [343-22.]
 CLOY-LESS (klôè'lês), *a.* Not causing satiety; insatiable.
 CLUB (klûb), *n.* A heavy stick; one of the suits of cards; an assembly; a share:—*v. i.*, to join in a common expense or for a common purpose:—*v. t.*, to pay a common reckoning.
 CLUB'BING, *p. prs.*
 CLUB'BED, *p. prf.*
 CLUB-ROOM (klûb'rôdm), *n.* The room in which a club assembles.
 CLUCK (klûk), *v. i.* To call chickens as a hen.
 CLUE (klû), *n.* See CLEW.
 CLUMP (klûmp), *n.* A shapeless mass; a small cluster of trees. [21-14.] [301-18.]
 *CLUM-SI-LY (klûm'zè'lè), *ad.* Awkwardly.
 CLUM-SI-NESS (klûm'zè'nês), *n.* Awkwardness, want of dexterity.
 CLUM-SY (klûm'zè), *a.* [CLUMSIER—CLUMSIEST.] Awkward; heavy; ill-made; unhandy.
 CLUNG (klûng), *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of CLING.
 CLUS-TER (klûs'tûr), *n.* A bunch; a collection of persons [344-12]:—*v. i.*, to grow in bunches:—*v. t.*, to collect into a bunch; to gather.

CLUTCH (klútsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, CLUTCHES.*] To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp:—*n.*, gripe, grasp.

*CLUTCH'ES, *n. pl.* Hands in the sense of rapacity.

CLUT-TER (klút'túr), *n.* A noise; a bustle; a confused heap:—*v. i.*, to make a noise or bustle; to throw into disorder.

CLYS-TER (klís'túr or gíls'túr), *n.* An injection.

COACH (kòtsh) *n.* A four-wheeled carriage:—*v. t.*, to carry in a coach.

COACH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

COACH-BOX (kòtsh'bòks), *n.* The seat of a coachman.

COACH'-BOX'ES, *n. pl.*

COACH-HIRE (kòtsh'híre), *n.* Money paid for the use of a coach.

COACH-MAN (kòtsh'mán), *n.* The driver of a coach.

COACH'MEN, *n. pl.*

CO-ACT (kò-ákt'), *v. i.* To act together.

*CO-ACT-TION (kò-ák'shún), *n.* Compulsion; force; concurrent action.

CO-ACTIVE (kò-ák'tív), *a.* Compulsory; acting in concurrence.

*CO-AD-JU-TANT (kò-ád'jù'tánt), *a.* Helping, assisting.

*CO-AD-JU-TOR (kò-ád-jù'túr), *n.* A fellow-helper; a colleague.

CO-AD-JU-TRIX (kò-ád-jù'tríks), *n.* A female colleague, assistant, or coadjutor.

'CO-AD-JU'TRIX'ES, *n. pl.*

CO-A-GENT (kò-á'jént), *n.* An associate; a fellow-agent.

CO-AG-U-LA-BLE (kò-ág'ù'lá-bl), *a.* Capable of being coagulated.

CO-AG-U-LATE (kò-ág'ù'láte), *v. t.* To curdle; to clot:—*v. i.*, to turn from a fluid to a concrete state.

CO-AG'U-LA-TING, *p. prs.*

CO-AG-U-LA-TION (kò-ág'ù'lá-shún), *n.* The act of curdling; concretion.

CO-AG-U-LA-TIVE (kò-ág'ù'lá-tív), *a.* Having power to coagulate.

CO-AG-U-LUM (kò-ág'ù'lúm), *n.* A coagulated body; clot; curd; runnet; that which causes coagulation.

CO-AG'U-LA, *n. pl.*

COAL (kòle), *n.* An inflammable fossil used as fuel; wood charred:—*v. t.*, to burn wood to charcoal.

COAL-PIT (kòle'pít), *n.* A pit where coals are dug.

*CO-A-LESCÉ (kò-á-lés'), *v. i.* To unite; to grow together; to join. (*ap. p.*—with.)

*'CO-A-LES'ING, *p. prs.*

CO-A-LES-CENCE (kò-á-lés'séns), *n.* Concretion, union.

CO-A-LES-CENT (kò-á-lés'sént), *a.* Growing together; united.

CO-A-LI-TION (kò-á-lísh'ún), *n.* Union in one mass or body; confederacy, alliance.

COAL-Y (kòle'y), *a.* Containing coal.

CO-ARC-TATE (kò-árk'táte), *a.* Restrained; pressed together:—*v. t.*, to restrain; to press.

CO-ARC'TA'ING, *p. prs.*

COARSE (kòrse), *a.* Not refined; rude, uncivil; gross; mean.

*COARSE-LY (kòrse'lè), *ad.* Inelegantly; meanly; rudely.

COARSE-NESS (kòrse'nés), *n.* Roughness; want of delicacy; meanness; grossness.

COAST (kòst), *n.* The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore:—*v. i.*, to sail near or along the coast.

COAST-ER (kòste'úr), *n.* One who sails near the shore; a small trading vessel.

COAT (kòte), *n.* The upper and outer garment for a man; the covering of any animal:—*v. t.*, to cover; to invest.

*COAX (kòks), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, COAXES.*] To wheedle, flatter; to persuade; to entice.

COAX-ER (kòks'úr), *n.* A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB (kòb), *n.* The head or top; a pony; a spike of maize.

CO-BALT (kò'bált), } *n.* A reddish-gray metal; a mineral.

COB-ALT (kòb'ált), }

COB-BLE (kòb'bl), *v. t.* To mend or make any thing coarsely or clumsily:—*n.*, a fishing-boat; a roundish stone; a lump of coal.

*COB'BLING, *p. prs.*

COB-BLER (kòb'blér), *n.* A mender of shoes; a clumsy workman.

COB-WEB (kòb'wèb), *n.* The web or net of a spider; a trap.

*COCH-I-NEAL (kútsh'í-néel or kòtsh'í-néél), *n.* An insect from which a scarlet color is extracted.

COCK (kòk), *n.* The male of birds; a spout to discharge liquids; a small heap of hay; part of a gun-lock:—*v. t.*, to set erect; to set the cock of a gun; to raise hay in small heaps:—*v. i.*, to strut; to hold up the head.

COCK-ADE (kòk-áde'), *n.* A badge or tuft worn on the hat.

COCK-A-TRICE (kòk'á-tríse or kòk'á-trís), *n.* A kind of serpent.

COCK-BOAT (kòk'bòte), *n.* A small boat belonging to a ship.

COCK-CROW-ING (kòk'krò'ing), *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning.

COCK-ER (kòk'kúr), *v. t.* To fondle; to caress:—*n.*, a cockfighter.

COCK-FIGHT (kòk'fíte), *n.* A fight between game-cocks.

COCK-LE (kòk'kl), *n.* A small shell-fish; a weed that grows in corn:—*v. t.*, to contract into wrinkles.

COCK'LING, *p. prs.*

COCK-LOFT (kòk'lòft), *n.* The room over the garret, immediately beneath the roof; a lumber-room.

*COCK-NEY (kòk'nè), *n.* A citizen of London (in contempt).

COCK-NEY-ISM (kòk'nè'íz-m), *n.* The idiom or manner of a Cockney.

COCK-PIT (kòk'pít), *n.* The area where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a man-of-war.

- COCK'S-COMB (kôks'kôme), *n.* The comb of a cock :—see COXCOMB.
- COCK-SURE (kôk'shûôr), *a.* Confidently certain.
- COCK-SWAIN (kôk'sn or kôk'swâne), *n.* The officer who commands the cockboat.
- *CO-COA (kô'kô), *n.* The chocolate-tree; a paste made from its fruit.
- *CO-COON (kû-kôôn'), *n.* The ball made by the silkworm; the egg-shaped covering of a chrysalis.
- CO-COON-ER-Y (kû-kôôn'ûr'è), *n.* A place for silkworms.
- CO-COON'ER'IES, *n. pl.*
- COCC-TION (kôk'shûn), *n.* The act of boiling; a digestion.
- COD-FISH (kôd'fish), } *n.* A sea-cod (kôd), } fish.
- COD-DLE (kôd'dl), *v. t.* To parboil.
- CODE (kôde), *n.* A collection of laws.
- CO-DEX (kô'dêks), *n.* A manuscript; a code; a book.
- *CO-DI-CES (kô'dê'sêes), } *n. pl.*
- CO-DI-CES (kôd'ê'sêes), } *n. pl.*
- CO-GER (kôdj'ûr), *n.* A rustic; a miser.
- *CO-DI-CIL (kôd'ê'sîl), *n.* An appendage to a will.
- CO-DLING (kôd'dlîng), *n.* An apple coddled; a small codfish.
- *CO-EF-FI-CA-CY (kô-êf'fê'kâ'sê), *n.* Joint efficacy; joint agency.
- *CO-EF-FI-CIENT (kô-êf'fish'ênt), *a.* Operating together :—*n.*, that which unites its action with something else.
- CO-EQUAL (kô-ê'kwâl), *a.* Equal.
- CO-EQUAL-ITY (kô-ê'kwâl'lê'tê), *n.* The state of being equal.
- CO-ERCE (kô-êr'se'), *v. t.* To restrain; to force; to compel.
- *CO-ER'GING, *p. prs.*
- *CO-ER-CI-BLE (kô-êr'sê'bl), *a.* Possible to be restrained.
- *CO-ER-CION (kô-êr'shûn), *n.* Penal restraint; check.
- CO-ER-CIVE (kô-êr'sîv), *a.* Restraining; checking.
- CO-ES-SEN-TIAL (kô-ês-sên'shâl), *a.* Participating of the same essence.
- *CO-E-TA-NE-OUS (kô-ê-tâ'nê'ûs), *a.* Of the same age with another.
- CO-E-TER-NAL (kô-ê-têr'nâl), *a.* Equally eternal with another.
- CO-E-TER-NI-TY (kô-ê-têr'nê'tê), *n.* Equal eternity.
- CO-E-VAL (kô-ê'vâl), *a.* Of the same age :—*n.*, one of the same age.
- CO-EX-IST (kô-êgz'îst'), *v. i.* To exist together.
- CO-EX-IST-ENCE (kô-êgz'îst'ênse), *n.* Existence at the same time.
- CO-EX-IST-ENT (kô-êgz'îst'ênt), *a.* Having existence at the same time.
- CO-EX-TEN-SIVE (kô-êgz-tên'sîv), *a.* Having the same extent.
- *COF-FEE (kôf'fê), *n.* The berry of the coffee-tree; the drink made from it.
- *COF-FER (kôf'fûr), *n.* A chest; a treasure :—*v. t.*, to treasure up.
- COF-FER-DAM (kôf'fûr'dâm), *n.* A water-tight enclosure used in laying the foundations of piers, &c.
- *COF-FIN (kôf'fîn), *n.* A chest for a dead body :—*v. t.*, to enclose in a coffin; to cover.
- COG (kôg), *n.* The tooth of a wheel :—*v. t.*, to flatter, deceive; to fix cogs in a wheel :—*v. i.*, to lie; to cheat.
- COG'GING, *p. prs.*
- *COG'GED, *p. prf.*
- CO-GEN-CY (kô'jên'sê), *n.* Force, strength, power.
- *CO'GEN'CI-ES, *n. pl.*
- *CO-GENT (kô'jênt), *a.* forcible; convincing; urgent; strong.
- CO-GENT-LY (kô'jênt'lê), *ad.* With force; powerfully.
- CO-GI-TATE (kô'jê'tâte), *v. i.* To think.
- COG'I-TA-TING, *p. prs.*
- COG-I-TA-TION (kô'jê-tâ'shûn), *n.* Thought; meditation; contemplation.
- COG-NATE (kôg'nâte), *a.* Related.
- COG-NA-TION (kôg-nâ'shûn), *n.* Relation; kindred.
- COGN-IAC } (kôn'yâk), *n.* A French
COGN-NAC } brandy.
- COG-NI-TION (kôg-nîsh'ûn), *n.* Knowledge, complete conviction.
- COG-NI-TIVE (kôg'nê'tîv), *a.* Having the power of knowing.
- *COG-NI-ZA-BLE (kôg'nê'zâ-bl or kôn'ê'zâ-bl), *a.* Falling under judicial notice.
- *COG-NI-ZANCE (kôg'nê'zânse or kôn'ê'zânse), *n.* Observation; knowledge.
- COG-NI-ZANT (kôg'nê'zânt or kôn'ê'zânt), *a.* Having knowledge of.
- COG-NI-ZEE (kôg-nê-zêé' or kôn-ê-zêé'), *n.* One to whom a fine is acknowledged.
- COG-NI-ZOR (kôg-nê-zôr' or kôn-ê-zôr'), *n.* One who acknowledges a fine.
- *COG-NO-MEN (kôg-nô'mên), *n.* Family name.
- COG-NOM-I-NAL (kôg-nôm'ê'nâl), *a.* Having the same name.
- *COG-NOS-CENCE (kôg-nôs'sênse), *n.* Knowledge.
- *COG-NOS-CI-BLE (kôg-nôs'sê'bl), *a.* Possible to be known.
- CO-HAB-IT (kô'hâb'ît), *v. i.* To live together.
- *CO-HAB-I-TANT (kô'hâb'ê'tânt), *n.* An inhabitant of the same place.
- CO-HAB-I-TA-TION (kô'hâb-ê-tâ'shûn), *n.* The state of living together.
- *CO-HEIR (kô-êr'), *n.* A joint heir.
- *CO-HEIR-ESS (kô-êr'ê's), *n.* A female who is a joint heiress.
- CO-HEIR'ESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- CO-HERE (kô-hêr'), *v. i.* To stick together; to agree; to unite.
- CO-HE'RING, *p. prs.*
- CO-HE-RENCE (kô-hê'rênse), } *n.*
CO-HE-REN-CY (kô-hê'rên'sê), } *n.*
- Act of cohering; union of parts; cohesion.
- CO-HE-RENT (kô-hê'rênt), *a.* Sticking together, connected; consistent.

- CO-HE-SION (kò-hè'zhûn), *n.* The state of union; and of sticking together.
- CO-HE-SIVE (kò-hè'siv), *a.* Having the power of sticking.
- CO-HE-SIVE-NESS (kò-hè'siv'nès), *n.* The quality of being cohesive; adhesiveness, stickiness.
- CO-HORT (kò'hòrt), *n.* A troop of about 500 soldiers.
- COIF (kòif), } *n.* A
*COIF-FURE (kòif'ûr), } head-dress; a cap.
- COIL (kòil), *v. t.* To gather into a ring:—*n.*, tumult, bustle; circular form of a rope or serpent.
- COIN (kòin), *n.* Money stamped with a legal impression; a corner:—*v. t.*, to stamp metals for money; to forge:—see QUOIN.
- COIN-AGE (kòin'âje), *n.* The act of coining; money coined; forgery; invention.
- COIN-CIDE (kò-in'side'), *v. i.* To concur; to agree with. (*ap. p.*—with.)
- *CO-IN-CI'DING, *p. pres.*
- CO-IN-CI-DENCE (kò-in'sè'dènsè), *n.* Agreement, concurrence.
- *CO-IN-CI-DENT (kò-in'sè'dènt), *a.* Agreeing with; concurrent.
- COIN-ER (kòin'ûr), *n.* A maker of money; an inventor.
- COIT (kòit), *n.* See QUOIT.
- CO-JU-ROR (kò-jù'ròr), *n.* One who testifies to the credibility of another.
- COKE (kòke), *n.* Fuel made by charring stonecoal; a refuse at manufactories of coal-gas.
- COL'AN'DER, *n.* See CULLENDER.
- COL-LA-TION (kò-lâ'shûn), *n.* The act of straining.
- COL-A-TURE (kòl'â'tshûre or kòl'â'tshûre), *n.* Filtration.
- COLD (kòld), *a.* Chill; frigid; not hot or warm; reserved; coy; without passion:—*n.*, the privation of heat; chillness; a disease.
- COLD-LY (kòld'lè), *ad.* Without heat; indifferently; reservedly.
- COLD-NESS (kòld'nès), *n.* Want of heat; unconcern; reserve.
- COLE-WORT (kòle'wùrt), *n.* Cabbage.
- COL-IC (kòl'ik), *n.* A painful disorder of the bowels.
- *COL-ICK-Y (kòl'ik'è), *a.* Pertaining to colic.
- *COL-LAPSE (kòl-lâpse'), *v. i.* To fall together [125-3]:—*n.*, a falling together or closing.
- COL-LAP'SING, *p. pres.*
- COL-LAR (kòl'lâr), *n.* A ring around the neck; a neckband:—*v. t.*, to seize by the collar.
- COL-LATE (kòl-lâte'), *v. t.* To compare things similar; to examine.
- *COL-LA'TING, *p. pres.*
- COL-LAT-ER-AL (kòl-lât'ér'âl), *a.* Side to side; running parallel; not direct; concurrent.
- *COL-LAT-ER-AL-LY (kòl-lât'ér'âl-lè), *ad.* Side by side; indirectly.
- COL-LA-TION (kòl-lâ'shûn), *n.* The act of bestowing; comparison; a repeat.
- *COL-LA-TI-TIOUS (kòl-lâ-tîsh'ûs), *a.* Contributed by many.
- COL-LA-TOR (kòl-lâ'tûr), *n.* One that collates or compares.
- *COL-LEAGUE (kòl'léeg), *n.* A partner in office; an associate.
- COL-LEAGUE (kòl'léeg'), *v. t.* To unite with; to associate.
- *COL-LEAGU'ING, *p. pres.*
- COL-LECT (kòl'lèkt), *n.* A short prayer.
- COL-LECT (kòl'lèkt'), *v. t.* To gather together; to gain; to infer.
- COL-LECT-ED (kòl'lèkt'éd), *a.* Composed, calm. [149-25.]
- *COL-LEC-TA-NE-OUS (kòl'lèk-tâ-nè'ûs), *a.* Gathered together.
- COL-LECT-ED-NESS (kòl'lèkt'éd-nès), *n.* Self-possession.
- COL-LECT-I-BLE (kòl'lèkt'è'bl), *a.* Capable of being collected.
- COL-LEC-TION (kòl'lèk'shûn), *n.* The act of gathering; the things gathered; an assemblage; a group.
- COL-LECT-IVE (kòl-lèkt'iv), *a.* Gathered into one mass.
- COL-LECT-IVE-LY (kòl-lèkt'iv'lè), *ad.* In a general mass. [316.]
- COL-LECT-OR (kòl-lèkt'ûr), *n.* One who collects or gathers.
- *COL-LEGE (kòl'léje), *n.* A society; an institution for instruction in science, &c.; a house for collegians.
- COL-LE-GI-AL (kòl-lè'jè'âl), *a.* Relating to a college.
- *COL-LE-GI-AN (kòl-lè'jè'ân), *n.* A member of a college.
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- COM-ER (kûm'ûr), *n.* One that comes.
- COM-ET (kôm'ît), *n.* A heavenly body with a train of light and eccentric motion.

- CO-HE-SION** (kò-hè'zhûn), *n.* The state of union; act of sticking together.
- CO-HE-SIVE** (kò-hè'siv), *a.* Having the power of sticking.
- CO-HE-SIVE-NESS** (kò-hè'siv'nês), *n.* The quality of being cohesive; adhesiveness, stickiness.
- CO-HORT** (kò'hórt), *n.* A troop of about 500 soldiers.
- COIF** (kóif), *n.* A head-dress; a cap.
- COIL** (kóil), *v. t.* To gather into a ring:—*n.*, tumult, bustle; circular form of a rope or serpent.
- COIN** (kóin), *n.* Money stamped with a legal impression; a corner:—*v. t.*, to stamp metals for money; to forge:—see **QUOIN**.
- COIN-AGE** (kóin'áje), *n.* The act of coining; money coined; forgery; invention.
- CO-IN-CIDE** ('kò-in-side'), *v. i.* To concur; to agree with. (*ap. p.* —with.)
- ***CO-IN-CIDING**, *p. pres.*
- CO-IN-CIDENCE** (kò-in'sè'dênse), *n.* Agreement, concurrence.
- ***CO-IN-CIDENT** (kò-in'sè'dênt), *a.* Agreeing with; concurrent.
- COIN-ER** (kóin'âr), *n.* A maker of money; an inventor.
- COIT** (kóit), *n.* See **QUOIT**.
- CO-JU-ROR** (kò-jù'rór), *n.* One who testifies to the credibility of another.
- COKE** (kòke), *n.* Fuel made by charring stonecoal; a refuse at manufactories of coal-gas.
- COL'AN'DER**, *n.* See **CULLENDER**.
- CO-LA-TION** (kò-lá'shûn), *n.* The act of straining.
- COL-A-TURE** (kò-lá'tshûre or kò-lá'tshûre), *n.* Filtration.
- COLD** (kòld), *a.* Chill; frigid; not hot or warm; reserved; coy; without passion:—*n.*, the privation of heat; chillness; a disease.
- COLD-LY** (kòld'lè), *ad.* Without heat; indifferently; reservedly.
- COLD-NESS** (kòld'nês), *n.* Want of heat; unconcern; reserve.
- COLD-WORT** (kòle'wórt), *n.* Cabbage.
- COL-IC** (kòl'ik), *n.* A painful disorder of the bowels.
- ***COL-ICK-Y** (kòl'ik'è), *a.* Pertaining to colic.
- ***COL-LAPSE** (kòl-láps'), *v. i.* To fall together [125-3]:—*n.*, a falling together or closing.
- COL-LAP'SING**, *p. pres.*
- COL-LAR** (kòl'lâr), *n.* A ring around the neck; a neckband:—*v. t.*, to seize by the collar.
- COL-LATE** (kòl-láte'), *v. t.* To compare things similar; to examine.
- ***COL-LATING**, *p. pres.*
- COL-LAT-ER-AL** (kòl-lát'ér'ál), *a.* Side to side; running parallel; not direct; concurrent.
- ***COL-LAT-ER-AL-LY** (kòl-lát'ér'ál-lè), *ad.* Side by side; indirectly.
- COL-LA-TION** (kòl-lá'shûn), *n.* The act of bestowing; comparison; a repast.
- ***COL-LA-TI-TIOUS** ('kòl-lá-tish'ús), *a.* Contributed by many.
- COL-LA-TOR** (kòl-lá'tór), *n.* One that collates or compares.
- ***COL-LEAGUE** (kòl'lèég), *n.* A partner in office; an associate.
- COL-LEAGUE** (kòl'lèég'), *v. t.* To unite with; to associate.
- ***COL-LEAGUING**, *p. pres.*
- ***COL-LECT** (kòl'lèkt), *n.* A short prayer.
- COL-LECT** (kòl'lèkt'), *v. t.* To gather together; to gain; to infer.
- COL-LECT-ED** (kòl'lèkt'éd), *a.* Composed, calm. [149-25.]
- ***COL-LEC-TA-NE-OUS** ('kòl-lèk-tá-nè'ús), *a.* Gathered together.
- COL-LECT-ED-NESS** (kòl'lèkt'éd-nês), *n.* Self-possession.
- COL-LECT-I-BLE** (kòl-lèkt'è'bl), *a.* Capable of being collected.
- COL-LEC-TION** (kòl-lèk'shûn), *n.* The act of gathering; the things gathered; an assemblage; a group.
- COL-LECT-IVE** (kòl-lèkt'iv), *a.* Gathered into one mass.
- COL-LECT-IVE-LY** (kòl-lèkt'iv'lè), *ad.* In a general mass. [316.]
- COL-LECT-OR** (kòl-lèkt'úr), *n.* One who collects or gathers.
- ***COL-LEGE** (kòl'lèje), *n.* A society; an institution for instruction in science, &c.; a house for collegians.
- COL-LE-GIAL** (kòl-lè'jè'ál), *a.* Relating to a college.
- ***COL-LE-GIAN** (kòl-lè'jè'àn), *n.* A member of a college.
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- COM-ET-A-RI-UM ('kôm-êt-à-rê'ûm), *n.* An instrument representing the motion of a comet.
- COM-ET-A-RY ('kôm'êt'â-rê), *a.* Relating to comets.
- CO-MET-IC ('kô-mêt'ik), *a.* Cometary.
- COM-FIT ('kûm'fît), *n.* A sweetmeat.
- COM-FORT ('kûm'fûrt), *v. t.* To enliven, invigorate; to console:—*n.*, support; consolation, solace.
- COM-FORT-A-BLE ('kûm'fûrt'â-bl), *a.* Possessing comfort; dispensing comfort.
- COM-FORT-A-BLY ('kûm'fûrt'â-blê), *ad.* With comfort; cheerfully.
- COM-FORT-ER ('kûm'fûrt'êr), *n.* One who administers consolation; the Holy Spirit.
- *COM-FREY } ('kûm'frê), *n.* A ce-
CUM-FREY } dicinal plant.
- COM-IC ('kôm'ik), *n.* Raising mirth; relating to comedy.
- COM-I-CAL ('kôm'ê'kâl), *a.* Raising mirth; merry; ludicrous.
- *COM-I-CAL-LY ('kôm'ê'kâl'lê), *ad.* In a comical manner.
- COM-I-CAL-NESS ('kôm'ê'kâl-nês), *n.* The quality of being comical.
- *CO-MI-TIAL ('kô-mîsh'âl), *a.* Relating to the assemblies of the people.
- *COM-I-TY ('kôm'êt'ê), *n.* Courtesy between individuals and communities.
- *COM-MA ('kôm'mâ), *n.* The point [,] marking the shortest grammatical pause.
- COM-MAND ('kôm-mând'), *v. t.* To govern; to order; to direct:—*v. i.*, to have the supreme authority:—*n.*, the right of commanding; power; supreme authority; order.
- COM-MAND'ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, imperative, authoritative; controlling by physical proportion, by dignity, authority, or influence. [128-39.] [380-11.]
- *COM-MAN-DANT ('kôm-mân-dânt'), *n.* A military officer. [113-3.]
- COM-MAND-ER ('kôm-mând'êr), *n.* One who commands; a mallet.
- COM-MAND-MENT ('kôm-mând'mênt), *n.* Command, order; precept.
- COM-MAND-RESS ('kôm-mând'rês), *n.* A woman who commands.
- COM-MAND'RESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- *COM-MA-TE-RIAL ('kôm-mâ-tê-rê'âl), *a.* Consisting of the same matter.
- COM-MEAS-U-R-A-BLE ('kôm-mêzh'ù-râ-bl), *a.* Reducible to the same measure.
- COM-MEM-O-R-A-BLE ('kôm-mêm'ô-râ-bl), *a.* Worthy of remembrance.
- COM-MEM-O-RATE ('kôm-mêm'ô-râ-tê), *v. t.* To preserve the memory of; to celebrate with honor. [65-32.]
- *COM-MEM'O-RA-TING, *p. prs.* [361-14]
- COM-MEM-O-R-A-TION ('kôm-mêm'ô-râ'shûn), *n.* An act of public celebration.
- COM-MEM-O-R-A-TIVE ('kôm-mêm'ô-râ-tîv), *a.* Preserving in memory.
- COM-MENCE ('kôm-mênse'), *v. t.* To begin; to originate:—*v. i.*, to take beginning; to take a new character.
- *COM-MEN'GING, *p. prs.*
- COM-MENCE-MENT ('kôm-mênse'mênt), *n.* Beginning; the day for taking collegiate degrees.
- COM-MEND ('kôm-mênd'), *v. t.* To recommend; to praise. [379.]
- COM-MEND-A-BLE ('kôm-mênd'â-bl), *a.* Laudable, worthy of praise.
- *COM-MEND-A-BLY ('kôm-mênd'â-blê), *ad.* Laudably.
- COM-MEND-A-TION ('kôm-mênd'â-shûn), *n.* Recommendation; praise.
- COM-MEND-A-TOR-Y ('kôm-mênd'â-tûr-rê), *a.* Serving to commend.
- *COM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL-I-TY ('kôm-mên-shû-râ-bîl'it'ê-tê), *n.* Capacity of having a common measure.
- COM-MEN-SU-RA-BLE ('kôm-mên-shû-râ-bl), *a.* Reducible to some common measure.
- COM-MEN-SU-RATE ('kôm-mên'shû-râ-tê), *v. t.* To reduce to some common measure.
- COM-MEN'SU'RA-TING, *p. prs.*
- COM-MEN-SU-RATE ('kôm-mên'shû-râ-tê), *a.* Equal, coextensive. [384-1.]
- COM-MEN-SU-RATION ('kôm-mên-shû-râ'shûn), *n.* Reduction to common measure; proportion.
- *COM-MENT ('kôm'mênt), *v. i.* To write notes; to expound:—*n.*, a remark; explanation, exposition.
- COM-MENT-A-RY ('kôm'mênt'â-rê), *n.* A book of comments; an exposition, annotation.
- *COM'MENT'ARIES, *n. pl.*
- COM-MENT-A-TOR ('kôm-mênt'â-tûr), *n.* One who comments or explains. [96-14.] [226.]
- COM-MERCE ('kôm'mêrse), *n.* Exchange of commodities; trade; traffic. [54-19.]
- *COM-MER-CIAL ('kôm-mêr'shâl), *a.* Relating to commerce or trade.
- COM-MER-CIAL-LY ('kôm-mêr'shâl'lê), *ad.* In a commercial view.
- COM-MI-GRATION ('kôm-mê-grâ-shûn), *n.* A migrating together.
- COM-MI-NATION ('kôm-mê-nâ'shûn), *n.* A threat of punishment.
- COM-MIN-A-TOR-Y ('kôm-mîn'â-tûr-rê), *a.* Threatening.
- COM-MIN-GLE ('kôm-mîng'gl), *v. t.* To mix, to blend:—*v. i.*, to unite with another thing. [136-21.]
- *COM-MIN'GLING, *p. prs.*
- *COM-MI-NUTE ('kôm-mê-nû-tê'), *v. t.* To grind; to pulverize, triturate.
- COM-MI-NU'TING, *p. prs.*
- COM-MI-NU-TION ('kôm-mê-nû-shûn), *n.* The act of grinding into small particles; pulverization, trituration.
- COM-MIS-ER-A-BLE ('kôm-mîz'êr'â-bl), *a.* Worthy of compassion; pitiable.

- *COM-MIS-ER-ATE (kôm-mi-z'êr'át) *v. t.* To pity; to feel sorrow for.
- COM-MIS'ER'À-TING, *p. pres.*
- COM-MIS-ER-A-TION (kôm-mi-z'êr'át'shùn), *n.* Pity, compassion, sympathy. [284-2.]
- COM-MIS-ER-A-TOR (kôm-mi-z'êr'át-tùr), *n.* One who pities or commiserates.
- COM-MIS-SA-RI-AL (kôm-mi-s'á-r'è'ál), *a.* Pertaining to a commissary.
- *COM-MIS-SA-RI-AT (kôm-mi-s'á-r'è'át), *n.* The department of a commissary-general.
- COM-MIS-SA-RY (kôm-mi-s'á-r'è), *n.* One who has charge of some particular duty; a delegate, a deputy.
- *COM-MIS'SA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- COM-MIS-SA-RY-SHIP (kôm-mi-s'á-r'è'shíp), *n.* The office of a commissary.
- COM-MIS-SION (kôm-mi-sh'ùn), *n.* A trust; a warrant; act of committing; a number of people joined in a trust or office; order; trust; a compensation for transacting business [278-8].—*v. t.*, to empower, appoint; to authorize. [137-4.]
- *COM-MIS-SION-ER (kôm-mi-sh'ùn-êr), *n.* One empowered to act by authority.
- *COM-MIS-SURE (kôm-mi-sh'yùr or kôm-mi-sh'yùr), *n.* A joint; a seam; a suture; a part uniting.
- COM-MIT (kôm-mít'), *v. t.* To intrust; to deposit; to send to prison; to perpetrate. (*ap. p.*—to.) [32-19.]
- COM-MIT'TING, *p. pres.*
- COM-MIT'TED, *p. perf.*
- *COM-MIT-MENT (kôm-mít'mént), *n.* Act of committing; an order for sending to prison.
- *COM-MIT-TAL (kôm-mít'tl), *n.* Act of committing; commitment; pledge.
- *COM-MIT-TEE (kôm-mít'tèè), *n.* Those appointed to examine or manage any business.
- COM-MIT-TER (kôm-mít'tùr), *n.* One that commits.
- COM-MIX (kôm-mi-k's'), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, COMMIXES.] To mingle; to blend.
- COM-MIX-TION (kôm-mi-k's'tshùn), *n.* Mixture; incorporation.
- *COM-MIX-TURE (kôm-mi-k's'tshùr) *n.* A mixture; a compound.
- COM-MODE (kôm-mòd'è'), *n.* The head-dress of a woman.
- COM-MO-DI-OUS (kôm-mò'd'è'ús), *a.* Convenient; suitable; useful; comfortable. [176-5.]
- *COM-MO-DI-OUS-LY (kôm-mò'd'è-ús-lè), *ad.* Conveniently, suitably.
- COM-MO-DI-OUS-NESS (kôm-mò'd'è-ús-nè-s), *n.* Convenience; fitness.
- COM-MOD-I-TY (kôm-mòd'è'tè), *n.* Profit; goods; merchandise.
- *COM-MOD'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- *COM-MO-DORE (kôm-mò-dòr'è'), *n.* The commander of a fleet.
- COM-MON (kôm'mún), *a.* Pertaining to more than one; vulgar; usual; public; general; ordinary; frequent:—*n.*, an open public ground.
- *COM-MON-AGE (kôm'mún'ijè), *n.* The right of feeding on a common.
- COM-MON-AL-TY (kôm'mún'ál-tè), *n.* The common people.
- COM-MON'AL-TIES, *n. pl.*
- COM-MON-ER (kôm'mún'êr), *n.* A man not noble; a member of the House of Commons.
- COM-MON-LAW (kôm'mún'láw), *n.* *Unwritten* law, receiving its force from immemorial usage, distinguished from codes or *written* laws of communities.
- COM-MON-LY (kôm'mún'lè), *ad.* Frequently; usually.
- COM-MON-NESS (kôm'mún'nè-s), *n.* The state of being common; frequency.
- COM-MON-PLACE (kôm'mún'plá-sè), *a.* Ordinary; common; trite:—
- n.*, a note; a memorandum:—*v. t.*, to enter in a commonplace book; to arrange under general heads.
- COM-MONS (kôm'mún-z'), *n. pl.* The lower people; the Lower House of Parliament; food at a common table.
- COM-MON-WEAL (kôm'mún'wèèl), *n.* The public welfare.
- *COM-MON-WEALTH (kôm'mún'wèlth'), *n.* The public; the general body of the people; a free state. †
- COM-MON-RANCE (kôm'mò-ránsè), *n.* Dwelling, residence.
- COM-MO-TION (kôm-mò'shùn), *n.* Tumult; disturbance.
- COM-MUN-AL (kôm-mún'ál), *a.* Pertaining to a commune.
- COM-MUNE (kôm-mún'è'), *v. i.* To converse together; to partake of the sacrament. (*ap. p.*—with.)
- *COM-MU'NING, *p. pres.*
- COM-MUNE (kôm'mún'è), *n.* A French territorial district.
- COM-MU-NI-CA-BIL-I-TY (kôm'mù-nè-ká-bil'lè'tè), *n.* The quality of being communicated.
- *COM-MU-NI-CA-BLE (kôm-mù'nè-ká-bl), *a.* Capable of being communicated.
- COM-MU-NI-CANT (kôm-mù'nè'kánt) *n.* One who partakes of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
- COM-MU-NI-CATE (kôm-mù'nè'kátè), *v. t.* To impart; to reveal (*ap. p.*—to) [173-15].—*v. i.*, to have intercourse; to have access. (*ap. p.*—with.) [129-38.]
- COM-MU'NI-CA-TING, *p. pres.*
- *COM-MU-NI-CA-TION (kôm-mù'nè-ká'shùn), *n.* The act of imparting; passage or means of passage; common inlet; conversation; correspondence. [101-16.] [383-21.]
- COM-MU-NI-CA-TIVE (kôm-mù'nè-ká-tív), *a.* Ready to impart; not selfish; free. [222-15.]

- COM-PO'SED, *p. p. f.*:—*a.*, calm, sedate.
- COM-PO-SED-LY (kóm-pò'séd'lè), *ad.* Calmly, sedately. [377-8.]
- COM-PO-SED-NESS (kóm-pò'séd'nès) *n.* Calmness, sedateness.
- COM-PO-SER (kóm-pò'sér), *n.* A musical author; a writer; one who calms.
- *COM-POS-ITE (kóm-pòz'ít), *a.* The last of the five orders in architecture; compounded; composed of factors; having more than one aliquot part.
- COM-PO-SI-TION (kóm-pò-zísh'ún), *n.* The act of composing or the thing composed; written work; mixture; production; the act of discharging a debt by paying part; adjustment; compact.
- COM-POS-I-TIVE (kóm-pòz'è'tív), *a.* Compounded, or capable of being compounded.
- COM-POS-I-TOR (kóm-pòz'è'túr), *n.* One who sets types.
- COM-POST (kóm-pòst), *n.* A mixed manure:—*v. t.*, to spread compost.
- COM-PO-SURE (kóm-pò'zhúr), *n.* Order; adjustment; calmness; tranquillity; composition.
- COM-POUND (kóm-pòund), *n.* A mixture of ingredients:—*a.*, formed of two or more ingredients.
- COM-POUND (kóm-pòund'), *v. t.* To mingle; to combine; to discharge debt by paying part; to adjust or settle [357]:—*v. i.*, to come to terms; to agree; to constitute a compound. (*ap. p.*—for, with.)
- COM-POUND-ER (kóm-pòund'ér), *n.* One who compounds.
- COM-PRE-HEND ('kóm-prè'hènd'), *v. t.* To comprise, include; to understand. [78.] [268.]
- *COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BLE ('kóm-prè'hèn'sè'bl), *a.* Intelligible, conceivable.
- COM-PRE-HEN-SION ('kóm-prè'hèn'shún), *n.* Capacity for comprehending; understanding. †
- COM-PRE-HEN-SIVE ('kóm-prè'hèn'sív), *a.* Comprising much; capacious; extensive; full. [237-27.]
- COM-PRE-HEN-SIVE-LY ('kóm-prè'hèn'sív'lè), *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.
- COM-PRE-HEN-SIVE-NESS ('kóm-prè'hèn'sív'nès), *n.* The quality of including much, capaciousness.
- COM-PRESS (kóm-près), *n.* A bandage of linen, used in surgery.
- COM-PRESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- COM-PRESS (kóm-près'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, COMPRESSES.*] To force into a narrow compass; to condense, crowd. [334-10.]
- *COM-PRES-SI-BIL-I-TY (kóm-près-sè-bíl'lè'té), *n.* The quality of being condensable.
- *COM-PRES-SI-BLE (kóm-près'sè'bl), *a.* Yielding to pressure.
- COM-PRES-SI-BLE-NESS (kóm-près'sè-bl'nès), *n.* Compressibility.
- COM-PRES-SION (kóm-prèsh'ún), *n.* The act of pressing together; pressure; condensation.
- COM-PRES-SURE (kóm-prèsh'úr), *n.* The act or force of pressure; compression; pressure.
- *COM-PRI-SAL (kóm-prí'sál), *n.* The act of comprising.
- COM-PRIZE (kóm-príze'), *v. t.* To contain, include; to imply.
- *COM-PRI'SING, *p. p. p. s.*
- COM-PRO-MISE (kóm-prò'míz), *n.* An adjustment by mutual concessions:—*v. t.*, to adjust by mutual concessions; to compound; to put to hazard:—*v. i.*, to accord; to agree.
- *COM'PRO-MI-SING, *p. p. s.*
- COM-PRO-MIT (kóm-prò'mít), *v. t.* To pledge; to promise; to compromise; to put to hazard.
- *COM'PRO-MIT-ING, }
COM'PRO-MIT-TING, } *p. p. s.*
- *COM'PRO-MIT-ED, }
COM'PRO-MIT-TED, } *p. p. f.*
- COMP-TROL-LER. See CONTROLLER.
- *COM-PUL-SA-TOR-Y (kóm-púl'sá'túr-rè), *a.* Forcing, compelling.
- COM-PUL-SION (kóm-púl'shún), *n.* The act of compelling; force.
- COM-PUL-SIVE (kóm-púl'sív), *a.* Compelling, forcing, compulsory.
- COM-PUL-SIVE-LY (kóm-púl'sív'lè), *ad.* By force.
- *COM-PUL-SO-RY (kóm-púl'súr'rè), *a.* Compelling, compulsive.
- COM-PUNC-TION (kóm-púngk'shún), *n.* Repentance, contrition, remorse.
- *COM-PUNC-TIOUS (kóm-púngk'shús), *a.* Causing remorse.
- COM-PUR-GA-TION (kóm-púr-gá'shún), *n.* The act of establishing a man's veracity on testimony.
- *COM-PUR-GA-TOR (kóm-púr-gá'túr), *n.* One who swears to the credibility of another; a cojuror.
- *COM-PU-TA-BLE (kóm-ph'tá'bl), *a.* Capable of being numbered.
- COM-PU-TA-TION ('kóm-ph'tá'shún), *n.* The act of reckoning; calculation, estimate. †
- COM-PUTE (kóm-pùtè'), *v. t.* To reckon, count, calculate, estimate.
- COM-PU'TING, *p. p. s.*
- COM-PU-TER (kóm-pù'túr), *n.* A reckoner, accountant, calculator.
- COM-RADE (kúm'ràde or kóm'ràde), *n.* A companion; a partner.
- CON (kón), *v. t.* To discuss; to know; to study:—*prp.*, against.
- ~~CON~~ CON is an abbreviation of the Latin word CONTRA. It is often used antithetically with PRO, both as a verb and preposition; as, "He *proes* and *cons*;" "He disputes *pro* and *con*."
- CON'SING, *p. p. s.*
- *CON'NED, *p. p. f.*
- CON-CAT-E-NATE (kón-kát'è'nàte), *v. t.* To link together.
- *CON-CAT'E-NA-TING, *p. p. s.*
- CON-CAT-E-NA-TION (kón-kát-è-ná'shún), *n.* A series of links united; a linking.

CON-CAVE (kông'kàve), *a.* Hollow, opposed to CONVEX:—*n.*, a hollow; a cavity; an arch.

CON-CAV-I-TY (kôn-káv'è'té), *n.* Internal hollowness; vaulted space.

*CON-CAV'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

*CON-CA-VO-CON-CAVE (kôn'kà-vò-kôn'kàve), *a.* Concave on both faces.

*CON-CA-VO-CON-VEX (kôn'kà-vò-kôn'vèks), *a.* Concave on one face and convex on the other.

CON-CEAL (kôn-sèèl'), *v. t.* To hide; to keep secret; to dissembel.

*CON-CEAL-A-BLE (kôn-sèèl'á'bl), *a.* Capable of being concealed.

CON-CEAL-MENT (kôn-sèèl'mént), *n.* The act of hiding; secrecy; privacy; hiding-place; disguise.

*CON-CEDE (kôn-sèdè'), *v. t.* To admit; to grant; to yield. (*ap. p.*—to.)†

CON-CE'DING, *p. pres.*

*CON-CEIT (kôn-sèè't'), *n.* A conception, thought, idea; fancy, whim; vanity [353-17]:—*v. t.*, to imagine, believe, fancy.

CON-CEIT'ED, *p. prof.*:—*a.*, proud; opinionative; vain.

CON-CEIT-ED-NESS (kôn-sèè't'èd'nès) *n.* Pride; self-conceit.

*CON-CEIV-A-BLE (kôn-sèèv'á'bl), *a.* That may be imagined, understood, or conceived.

CON-CEIV-A-BLE-NESS (kôn-sèèv'á'bl-nès), *n.* The quality of being conceivable.

CON-CEIV-A-BLY (kôn-sèèv'á'blè), *ad.* In a conceivable manner.

*CON-CEIVE (kôn-sèèv'), *v. t.* To form in the mind; to comprehend; to think; to believe; to suppose:—*v. i.*, to think. (*ap. p.*—of.)

CON-CEIV'ING, *p. pres.*

CON-CEN-TRATE (kôn-sên'trátè), *v. t.* To cause to converge; to condense; to centre; to concentrate; to fix. [37-33.]

CON-CEN'TRA'TING, *p. pres.*

CON-CEN-TRA-TION (kôn-sên-trá'shún), *n.* Collection into a narrower space or round a centre; convergence; the act of concentrating.

CON-CEN-TRA-TIVE-NESS (kôn-sên'trâ-tív'nès), *n.* The faculty of riveting the attention to one object.

CON-CEN-TER } (kôn-sên'túr), *v. i.*
*CON-CEN-TRE } To tend to a common centre; to concentrate.

CON-CEN'TER'ING, } *p. pres.*

*CON-CEN'TR'ING, } *p. pres.*

CON-CEN'TER-ED, } *p. prof.*

*CON-CEN'TRED, } *p. prof.*

CON-CEN-TRIC (kôn-sên'trík), *a.* Having a common centre.

CON-CEP-TION (kôn-sêp'shún), *n.* The act of conceiving; the thing conceived; notion; idea.

CON-CERN (kôn-sêrn'), *v. t.* To relate to; to belong to; to disturb; to affect; to interest [290-9]:—*n.*, business; affair; interest; regard, solicitude. [192.]

CON-CERN'ING, *p. pres.*:—*prep.* (?), relating to, with relation to.

CON-CERN'ED, *p. prof.* (*ap. p.*—at, for.)

CON-CERN (kôn'sêrt), *n.* Coöperation; harmony; a plan; a musical entertainment by many performers.

CON-CERT (kôn-sêrt'), *v. t.* To plan, settle, contrive, adjust:—*v. i.*, to consult, contrive.

*CON-CES-SION (kôn-sêsh'ún), *n.* The act of yielding; the thing yielded; a grant. [382-11.]

CON-CES-SIVE (kôn-sê's'sív), *a.* Implying concession.

*CONCH (kôngk), *n.* A shell; a sea-shell.

CONCH-OL-O-GIST (kôngk-òl'ò'jíst), *n.* One versed in conchology.

*CONCH-OL-O-GY (kôngk-òl'ò'jè), *n.* The science which treats of shells and their inhabitants.

CON-CIL-IATE (kôn-síl'yáte or kôn-síl'è'áte), *v. t.* To win or gain over; to reconcile. [147-5.]

CON-CIL'I-A-TING, *p. pres.*

*CON-CIL-I-A-TION (kôn-síl'è-á'shún), *n.* The act of conciliating.

CON-CIL-I-A-TOR-Y (kôn-síl'è-á'túr-rè or kôn-síl'yá'túr-rè), *a.* Tending to conciliation; reconciling, pacifying.

CON-CISE (kôn-sise'), *a.* Laconic, brief, short, comprehensive.

CON-CISE-LY (kôn-sise'lè), *ad.* Succinctly, briefly, pithily, tersely.

CON-CISE-NESS (kôn-sise'nès), *n.* Brevity, shortness, terseness, pithiness.

CON-CIS-ION (kôn-sízh'ún), *n.* A cutting off; excision.

CON-CLAVE (kôn'klàve), *n.* An assembly of cardinals; a close assembly.

CON-CLUDE (kôn-klùdè'), *v. t.* To decide, determine; to end; to finish:—*v. i.*, to settle opinion; to determine. [100-27.] [224.]

CON-CLU'DING, *p. pres.*

CON-CLU-SION (kôn-klù'zhún), *n.* Determination; final decision; inference; the end. [72-9.]

CON-CLU-SIVE (kôn-klù'sív), *a.* Decisive, final, unanswerable. [50-27.]†

CON-CLU-SIVE-LY (kôn-klù'sív'lè), *ad.* Decisively, determinately.

CON-CLU-SIVE-NESS (kôn-klù'sív'nès), *n.* Decisiveness.

CON-COCT (kôn-kòkt'), *v. t.* To digest by the stomach; to purify by heat; to ripen or mature.

CON-COC-TION (kôn-kòk'shún), *n.* Digestion; maturation by heat; preparation.

CON-COM-I-TANCE (kôn-kóm'è-tánse), *n.* Concomitancy.

CON-COM-I-TAN-CY (kôn-kóm'è-tán-sè), *n.* The state or act of subsisting with something else.

CON-COM'ITAN-CES, } *n. pl.*
*CON-COM'ITAN-CIES, }

- CON-COM-I-TANT (kôn-kôm'è'tânt),
a. Accompanying, attending;
—n., a companion, attendant.
- CON-CORD (kông'kôrd), n. Agree-
ment; grammatical agreement;
union; harmony; harmony of
sound.
- *CON-CORD-ANCE (kôn-kôrd'ânse),
n. Agreement; an index to the
Scriptures, noting the verses in
which any word occurs.
- CON-CORD-ANT (kôn-kôrd'ânt), a.
Agreeing, harmonious.
- CON-COR-DAT (kôn-kôrd'dât), n. A
compact; a convention.
- *CON-COURSE (kông'kôurse), n. A
confluence, crowd, assemblage,
multitude, meeting. [127.]
- CON-CRE-MENT (kôn'krè'mént), n.
A mass formed by concretion;
concretion; concrete.
- CON-CRETE (kông'krète'), n. A
mass formed by concretion;
compound.
- CON-CRETE (kôn'krète'), v. i. To
coalesce into one mass:—v. t., to
unite into one mass.
- CON-CRE'TING, p. prs.
- CON-CRETE (kông'krète or kôn-
krète'), a. Formed by con-
cretion; grown together, coalesced:
—opposed to ABSTRACT.
- *CON-CRE-TION (kôn-krè'shûn), n.
The act of concreting; a mass,
concrement, concrete.
- CON-CRE-TIVE (kôn-krè'tiv), a.
Causing concretion, coagulative.
- CON-CUR (kôn-kûr'), v. i. To meet
in one point; to agree; to be
conjoined; to coincide, combine.
(ap. p.—with persons, in or on
measures, to effects.) [158-4.]
- CON-CUR'RING, p. prs.
- *CON-CUR'RED, p. prf.
- *CON-CUR-RENCE (kôn-kûr'rênse),
n. Union; association; combi-
nation; agreement; help.
- CON-CUR'RENCES, n. pl.
- CON-CUR-RENT (kôn-kûr'rênt), a.
Acting in conjunction; concom-
- itant:—n., a contributing cause;
a joint cause.
- CON-CUR-RENT-LY (kôn-kûr'rênt-
lè), ad. With concurrence, co-
incidentally.
- *CON-CUS-SION (kôn-kûsh'ûn), n.
The act of shaking; agitation;
jar. [217-2.]
- CON-CUS-SIVE (kôn-kûs'siv), a.
Capable of being shaken.
- *CON-DEMN (kôn-dém'), v. t. To
pronounce guilty; to doom to
punishment; to censure; to
blame; to pronounce unfit. (ap.
p.—to.) [105-12.] [220-10.]
- *CON-DEM-NA-BLE (kôn-dém'ná'bl)
a. Blamable, culpable.
- CON-DEM-NA-TION (kôn-dém-ná'-
shûn), n. The act of condemn-
ing; state of being condemned;
sentence to punishment; cen-
sure. [278-3.]
- CON-DEM-NA-TOR-Y (kôn-dém'ná-
tûr-rè), a. Passing condemnation.
- *CON-DEM-NER (kôn-dém'nûr), n.
One who condemns; a blamer.
- *CON-DEN-SA-BLE (kôn-dên'sá'bl),
a. Capable of condensation.
- CON-DEN-SATE (kôn-dên'sáte), v. t.
To make dense:—v. i., to grow
dense.
- CON-DEN'SA'TING, p. prs.
- CON-DEN-SATION (kôn-dên-sá'-
shûn), n. The act of making or
becoming dense. †
- CON-DEN-SA-TIVE (kôn-dên'sá'tiv),
a. Condensable; compressible.
- CON-DENSE (kôn-dênse'), v. t. To
make more dense; to thicken;
to compress; to condensate; to
abridge [246-10]:—v. i., to grow
more dense; to condensate.
- CON-DEN'SING, p. prs.
- CON-DENS-ER (kôn-dên'sûr), n. He
or that which condenses; a
vessel for condensing air or
steam.
- CON-DEN-SI-TY (kôn-dên'sè'tè), n.
Denseness, condensation.
- CON-DEN'SI-TIES, n. pl.
- *CON-DE-SCEND (kôn-dè-sènd'),
v. i. To descend from the privi-
leges of superior rank; to bend,
stoop, yield. (ap. p.—to.) [326.]
- CON-DE-SCEND'ING, p. prs.—a.,
stooping; kind; yielding.
- *CON-DE-SCEN-SION (kôn-dè-sèn'-
shûn), n. Voluntary humilia-
tion; descent from superiority;
deference.
- CON-DIGN (kôn-dlne'), a. Suitable,
deserved, merited, fit.
- CON-DIGN-LY (kôn-dlne'lè), ad.
Deservedly; suitably.
- *CON-DIGN-NESS (kôn-dlne'nès), n.
Justness; fitness.
- CON-DI-MENT (kôn'dè'mént), n.
Seasoning; sauce.
- CON-DI-TION (kôn-dlsh'ûn), n. Tem-
per; quality; state; rank; stipu-
lation; terms of compact
[100-19]:—v. i., to make terms;
to stipulate.
- CON-DI-TION-AL (kôn-dlsh'ûn'ál),
a. Implying stipulation; not
absolute; dependent.
- CON-DI-TION-AL-LY (kôn-dlsh'ûn-
'ál-le), ad. With limitations.
- CON-DI-TION-ED (kôn-dlsh'ûnd), a.
Having qualities; stipulated.
- CON-DOLE (kôn-dòle'), v. i. To
lament with and for others; to
sympathize. [85-34.] †
- CON-DO'LING, p. prs.
- CON-DOLE-MENT (kôn-dòle'mént),
n. Mutual grief; condolence.
- CON-DO-LENCE (kôn-dò'lénse), n.
Grief for the sorrows of another,
sympathetic sorrow. [302-2.]
- CON-DOR (kôn'dôr), n. The great
vulture of the Andes.
- CON-DUCE (kôn-dûse'), v. i. To
promote an end; to contribute
to; to tend to; to serve. (ap.
p.—to.)
- *CON-DU'GING, p. prs.
- CON-DU-CI-BLE (kôn-dû'sé'bl), }
CON-DU-CIVE (kôn-dû'siv), }
a. Promoting; tending to;
contributing.

- CON-DU-CIVE-NESS (kón-dù'slv-'nès), *n.* The quality of conducting.
- CON-DUCT (kón'dúkt), *n.* Management; economy; convoy; behavior.
- CON-DUCT (kón'dúkt'), *v. t.* To lead, direct, accompany, manage.
- CON-DUC-TION (kón-dúk'shún), *n.* Transmission by a conductor; the act of conducting.
- CON-DUC-TIVE (kón-dúk'tív), *a.* Directing, managing, transmitting.
- *CON-DUCT-OR (kón-dúkt'úr), *n.* He or that which conducts; a leader; a chief; a manager; a director; a substance capable of transmitting heat, electricity, or sound.
- CON-DUCT-RESS (kón-dúkt'rès), *n.* A woman who conducts.
- CON-DUCT'RESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- *CON-DUIT (kón'dít or kón'dwít), *n.* A water-pipe; a canal; a duct.
- CONE (kòne), *n.* A solid body having a circular base, from which it tapers to a point at the top; a cone-shaped fruit, as of the fir-tree.
- Def.* Mathematically defined, "a cone is a solid described by the revolution of a right-angled triangle about one of its legs, which remains fixed." The figures formed upon the cut-surfaces of cones, by plane-cleavage in all possible directions, are, the *triangle, circle, ellipsis, parabola, and hyperbola*: these are *conic sections*. The term *Conic Sections*, however, usually comprehends only the *ellipsis, parabola, and hyperbola*. For concise information, see "Vogdes's Mensuration," p. 110.
- CON-FAB-U-LATE (kón-fáb'ù'láte), *v. i.* To talk familiarly; to chat.
- CON-FAB'U'LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- CON-FAB-U-LA-TION (kón'fáb-ù'lá'shún), *n.* Chat, talk, conversation.
- CON-FECT (kón'fèkt), }
CON-FEC-TION (kón'fèk'shún), } *n.*
A sweetmeat; a mixture.
- CON-FECTION-ER (kón'fèk'shún-úr), *n.* One who makes or sells sweetmeats.
- CON-FECTION-ER-Y (kón'fèk'shún-ýr-rè), *n.* A place where sweetmeats are made or sold; sweetmeats.
- *CON-FEC'TION'ER-IES, *n. pl.*
- CON-FED-ER-A-CY (kón'féd'ér'à-sè), *n.* League, union; federal compact, alliance, confederation.
- *CON-FED'ER'A-CIES, *n. pl.*
- CON-FED-ER-ATE (kón'féd'ér'áte), *v. t. or v. i.* To join in a league; to ally.
- CON-FED'ER'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- CON-FED-ER-ATE (kón'féd'ér'ít), *a.* United in a league; allied:—*n.*, an ally, accomplice.
- CON-FED-ER-A-TION (kón'féd-ér-á'shún), *n.* League, alliance, compact, confederacy; parties allied.
- CON-FER (kón'fèr'), *v. i.* To discourse together; to consult:—*v. t.*, to give, bestow, grant. (*ap. p.—on, upon.*) [128-35.] [187-8.]
- CON-FER'RING, *p. prs.*
- *CON-FER'RED, *p. prf.*
- CON-FER-ENCE (kón'fèr'ènsè), *n.* Formal discourse; oral discussion; conversation; a stated business-meeting of pastors in the Methodist-Episcopal Church.
- *CON'FER'EN-CES, *n. pl.*
- CON-FESS (kón'fès'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, CONFESSES.*] To hear confession; to acknowledge a crime; to own, avow, grant. [261-7.]
- CON-FESS-ED-LY (kón'fès'séd'lè), *ad.* Avowedly, indisputably.
- *CON-FESS-ION (kón'fèsh'ún), *n.* The act of confessing; the thing confessed; avowal; acknowledgment; articles of religious faith.
- *CON-FES-SOR (kón'fès'súr or kón'fès'súr), *n.* One who makes or hears confessions.
- CON-FI-DANT (kón'fè-dánt' or kón'fè'dánt), *n.* One trusted with secrets; a confidential friend.
- *CON-FI-DANTE (kón'fè-dánt'), *n.* A female confidant.
- CON-FIDE (kón'fíde'), *v. i.* To rely on; to trust (*ap. p.—in*) [46-9]—*v. t.*, to trust; to intrust. (*ap. p.—to.*)
- CON-FIDING, *p. prs.*
- CON-FI-DENCE (kón'fè'dènsè), *n.* Firm belief; trust; reliance; boldness. [54-5.] [249-6.]
- CON-FI-DENT (kón'fè'dènt), *a.* Fully assured; positive; daring; bold; impudent [374-26]:—*n.*, confident, which see.
- CON-FI-DEN-TIAL (kón'fè-dèn'shál), *a.* Trusty; faithful; private.
- *CON-FI-DEN-TIAL-LY (kón'fè-dèn'sháll'lè), *ad.* In confidence.
- CON-FI-DENT-LY (kón'fè'dènt-lè), *ad.* Without doubt or fear; with firm trust; positively.
- CON-FIG-U-RATION (kón'fig-ù-rá'shún), *n.* External form; figure; aspect of planets.
- CON-FIG-URE (kón'fig'ùre), *v. t.* To dispose into any form.
- CON-FIG'U'RING, *p. prs.*
- CON-FIN-A-BLE (kón'fln'á'bl), *a.* Capable of limitation.
- CON-FINE (kón'fíne), *n.* Common boundary; border, edge. [85-11.] †
- CON-FINE (kón'fíne'), *v. i.* To border upon:—*v. t.*, to limit; to imprison; to restrain. [222-28.]
- CON-FIN'ING, *p. prs.*
- CON-FINE-MENT (kón'fíne'mènt), *n.* Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.
- CON-FIRM (kón'fèrm'), *v. t.* To put past doubt; to establish; to strengthen; to corroborate; to verify; to ratify; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian church by a special rite. [134-12.]

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pln—nò, môve,

- CON-FIRM-A-BLE (kôn-fêrm'â'bl), *a.*
Capable of confirmation.
- CON-FIRM-A-TION (kôn-fêrm-â'-shûn), *n.* The act of establishing; evidence; proof; corroboration; verification; an ecclesiastical rite.
- CON-FIRM-A-TIVE (kôn-fêrm'â'tiv),
CON-FIRM-A-TOR-Y (kôn-fêrm'â-tûr-rè), *a.* Having power to confirm; serving to establish; corroborative.
- CON-FIRM-ED-NESS (kôn-fêrm'êd-nês), *n.* The state of being confirmed or settled.
- CON-FIRM-ER (kôn-fêrm'êr), *n.* One who confirms.
- CON-FIRM-ING-LY (kôn-fêrm'ing-lè), *ad.* In a corroborative manner.
- *CON-FIS-CA-BLE (kôn-fis'kâ'bl), *a.*
Liable to confiscation or forfeiture.
- CON-FIS-CATE (kôn-fis'kâte or kôn-fis'kâte), *v. t.* To transfer private property to the state by way of penalty; to cause to be forfeited:—*a.*, forfeited to the state.
- CON-FIS-CA-TING, *p. pres.*
- CON-FIS-CA-TION (kôn-fis'kâ'shûn)
n. The act of transferring the property of a criminal to the state; forfeiture.
- CON-FIS-CA-TOR (kôn-fis'kâ-tûr), *n.*
One who confiscates.
- CON-FIS-CA-TOR-Y (kôn-fis'kâ-tûr-rè), *a.* Consigning to forfeiture.
- CON-FLA-GRANT (kôn-flâ'grânt), *a.*
Burning together; involved in a common flame.
- CON-FLA-GRATION (kôn-flâ'grâ'shûn), *n.* A great or general fire.
- CON-FLICT (kôn-flikt), *n.* Collision; opposition; a combat; contention, strife; struggle.
- CON-FLICT (kôn-flikt'), *v. i.* To contest; to struggle; to contend with; to oppose.
- CON-FLU-ENCE (kôn-flû'ênse), *n.*
The junction of several streams; the act of crowding to a place; a concourse, collection, concurrence.
- CON-FLU'EN-CES, *n. pl.*
- CON-FLU-ENT (kôn-flû'ênt), *a.* Flowing together; meeting:—*n.*, a tributary stream.
- CON-FLUX (kôn-flûks), *n.* Union of several currents; crowd.
- CON-FLUX'ES, *n. pl.*
- CON-FORM (kôn-fôrm'), *v. t.* To make of like form:—*v. i.*, to comply with; to yield; to live or act in conformity to. (*ap. p.—to.*)
- CON-FORM-A-BLE (kôn-fôrm'â'bl), *a.* Similar; agreeable; suitable; corresponding with. (*ap. p.—to.*)
- CON-FORM-A-BLY (kôn-fôrm'â'blè), *ad.* With conformity; suitably, agreeably. (*ap. p.—to.*)
- CON-FORM-A-TION (kôn-fôrm-â'-shûn), *n.* The act of conforming; correspondence of form; structure.
- CON-FORM-IST (kôn-fôrm'ist), *n.*
One who conforms to the worship of the Church of England.
- CON-FORM-I-TY (kôn-fôrm'ê'tè), *n.*
Compliance with; similitude; resemblance. (*ap. p.—to.*)
- CON-FOUND (kôn-fôund'), *v. t.* To mingle; to perplex; to abash; to astonish; to destroy. [68-8.]
- CON-FRA-TER-NI-TY (kôn-frâ-têr'nè'tè), *n.* A religious brotherhood.
- *CON-FRA-TER-NI'TIES, *n. pl.*
- CON-FRONT (kôn-frônt' or kôn-frûnt'), *v. t.* To stand face to face, in opposition; to oppose; to compare. [275-13.]
- CON-FUSE (kôn-fûze'), *v. t.* To disorder; to perplex; to abash; to confound; to disconcert. [79-3.] [168-12.]
- CON-FU'SING, *p. pres.*
- CON-FU-SED-LY (kôn-fû'zêd'lè), *ad.*
Indistinctly; not clearly.
- CON-FU-SED-NESS (kôn-fû'zêd'nês), *n.*
Want of distinctness; confusion.
- *CON-FU-SION (kôn-fû'zhûn), *n.*
Promiscuous mixture; astonishment; tumult; distraction of mind; overthrow. [66-29.] [173-4.]
- CON-FU-TA-BLE (kôn-fû'tâ'bl), *a.*
Possible to be disproved; refutable.
- CON-FU-TANT (kôn-fû'tânt), }
CON-FU-TER (kôn-fû'tûr), } *n.*
One who confutes.
- CON-FU-TA-TION (kôn-fû-tâ'shûn), *n.*
Act of confuting; refutation.
- CON-FUTE (kôn-fû'tè), *v. t.* To convict of error, disprove, refute.
- CON-FU'TING, *p. pres.*
- *CON-GE (kôn-jè' or kôn-jè'), *v. i.*
To take leave:—*n.*, act of reverence or courtesy; bow; leave; farewell.
- *CON-GEAL (kôn-jèél'), *v. t.* To turn by cold from a fluid to a solid state; to freeze; to harden:—*v. i.*, to concreate by cold; to freeze.
- CON-GEAL-A-BLE (kôn-jèél'â'bl), *a.*
Susceptible of congelation.
- CON-GEAL-MENT (kôn-jèél'mènt), *n.*
The clot formed by congelation; a congelation, concretion.
- *CON-GE-LA-TION (kôn-jè-lâ'shûn)
n. The act or state of changing from a fluid to a solid; a congelment; a concretion.
- *CON-GEN-ER (kôn-jên-êr), *n.* One of the same nature or origin.
- *CON-GEN-ER-IC (kôn-jên-êr'ik), }
CON-GEN-ER-OUS (kôn-jên'êr'ûs), } *a.* Being of the same kind or genus.
- CON-GEN-ER-IAL (kôn-jên-êr'ê'âl or kôn-jên-yâl), *a.* Of the same nature; like in disposition; kindred; cognate. (*ap. p.—to.*, with.) [88-37.] [303-26.]

- CON-JEC-TUR-ER (kôn-jêk'tshûr-ûr), *n.* One who conjectures; a guesser.
- CON-JOIN (kôn-jôin), *v. t.* To associate; to unite; to connect:—*v. i.*, to league, join, unite.
- CON-JOINT (kôn-jôint'), *a.* United, connected, associate.
- CON-JOINT-LY (kôn-jôint'lè), *ad.* In union, together, unitedly.
- CON-JU-GAL (kôn-jù'gál), *a.* Belonging to marriage, matrimonial.
- CON-JU-GAL-LY (kôn-jù'gál-lè), *ad.* Matrimonially.
- CON-JU-GATE (kôn-jù'gâte), *v. t.* To join in marriage, unite; to inflect or decline grammatically.
- CON-JU-GA-TING, *p. prs.*
- CON-JU-GA-TION (kôn-jù-gá'shûn), *n.* The act of uniting; the form of inflecting verbs; union.
- CON-JUNCT (kôn-jûngkt'), *a.* Conjoined, concurrent, united, joint.
- CON-JUNCT-ION (kôn-jûngkt'shûn), *n.* Union, league, meeting; a part of speech which connects words or sentences.†
- CON-JUNCT-IVE (kôn-jûngkt'iv), *a.* Closely united; uniting.
- CON-JUNCT-IVE-LY (kôn-jûngkt'iv-lè), *ad.* Jointly, conjunctly.
- CON-JUNCT-LY (kôn-jûngkt'lè), *ad.* Jointly; in conjunction.
- *CON-JUNC-TURE (kôn-jûngkt'tshûr) *n.* A combination of circumstances; critical time; occasion; crisis; contingency. [256-4.]
- CON-JU-RA-TION (kôn-jù-rá'shûn), *n.* An incantation, an enchantment; a charm; a plot.
- CON-JURE (kôn-jûr), *v. i.* To practice charms or enchantments:—*v. t.*, to invoke spirits by enchantment; to cause to appear by incantation. [351-21.]
- CON-JUR'ING, *p. prs.*
- CON-JURE (kôn-jûr'), *v. t.* To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin solemnly; to bind by oath. [63-10.]
- CON-JU'RING, *p. prs.*
- *CON-JUR-ER (kôn-jûr'ûr), *n.* An enchanter, magician, sorcerer, wizard, fortune-teller.
- *CON-NATE (kôn-nâte' or kôn'nâte), *a.* Born with another; born at the same time; growing together.
- CON-NAT-U-RAL (kôn-nâtsh'ûrál), *a.* Suitable to one's nature; of the same nature.
- *CON-NAT-U-RAL-LY (kôn-nâtsh'û-rál-lè), *ad.* By nature, originally.
- CON-NECT (kôn-nêkt'), *v. t.* To tie; to join; to unite:—*v. i.*, to cohere; to be united. (*ap. p.*—with.)
- CON-NECT-ED-LY (kôn-nêkt'éd'lè), *ad.* By connection.
- *CON-NEC-TION } (kôn-nêk'tshûn) *n.*
CON-NEX-ION } Union, junction; relation by blood or marriage; coherence. [94-20.]
- CON-NEC-TIVE (kôn-nêk'tiv), *a.* Having power to connect:—*n.*, that which connects:—in *Grammar*, a conjunction or preposition.
- CON-NECT-IVE-LY (kôn-nêk'tiv'lè), *ad.* In conjunction, in union.
- *CON-NI-VANCE (kôn-ni'vânse), *n.* Voluntary blindness to an act; secret assistance.
- CON-NIVE (kôn-nive'), *v. i.* To wink at; to forbear to see. [221-7.]
- CON-NIV'ING, *p. prs.*
- CON-NI-VER (kôn-ni'vêr), *n.* One who connives.
- *CON-NOIS-SEUR ('kô-nês-sàre' or 'kôn-nês-sûr'), *n.* A judge in art or literature; a critic.
- *CON-NU-BI-AL (kôn-nû'bè'ál), *a.* Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; conjugal; matrimonial.†
- Co-NOID (kô-nôid'), *n.* A figure resembling a cone.
- *Co-NOID-AL (kô-nôid'ál), *a.* Of the form of a cone; approaching a conic form.
- CON-QUER (kôngk'ûr), *v. t.* To overcome, subdue, subjugate; to surmount:—*v. i.* to gain the victory.
- CON-QUER-A-BLE (kôngk'ûr'â-bl), *a.* Possible to be overcome.
- *CON-QUER-OR (kôngk'ûr'ûr), *n.* A victor; one that subdues.
- CON-QUEST (kôngkwêst), *n.* The act of conquering; subjection; acquisition by victory; victory.
- *CON-SAN-GUIN-E-OUS ('kôn-sâng-gwîn'è'ûs), *a.* Related by birth or blood.
- *CON-SAN-GUIN-I-TY ('kôn-sâng-gwîn'è'tè), *n.* Relation by birth or blood.
- *CON-SCI-ENCE (kôn'shênsè), *n.* The faculty of knowing right from wrong; scruple; justice. [68-32.] [342-19.]
- *CON-SCI-EN-TIOUS ('kôn-shê-ên'shûs), *a.* Regulated by conscience; scrupulous; exact, just.
- CON-SCI-EN-TIOUS-LY ('kôn-shê-ên'shûs-lè), *ad.* According to the dictates of conscience.
- *CON-SCI-EN-TIOUS-NESS ('kôn-shê-ên'shûs'nês), *n.* A scrupulous regard to conscience; exactness of justice.
- *CON-SCI-ON-A-BLE (kôn'shûn'â-bl), *a.* Reasonable; just.
- CON-SCI-ON-A-BLY (kôn'shûn'â-blè), *ad.* Reasonably; justly.
- *CON-SCIOUS (kôn'shûs), *a.* Knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing by mental perception; sensible. (*ap. p.*—of.) [84-20.]†
- CON-SCIOUS-LY (kôn'shûs'lè), *ad.* With knowledge of one's own thoughts and actions. [143-6.]
- CON-SCIOUS-NESS (kôn'shûs'nês), *n.* The perception of what passes in one's own mind; internal sense of guilt or innocence. [17-2.] [251-16.]
- CON-SCRIPT (kôn'skript), *a.* Registered; enrolled:—*n.*, one enrolled for the army.
- CON-SCRIP-TION (kôn-skrîp'shûn), *n.* A registering; a compulsory enrollment for the army.

- CON-SE-CRATE (kôn'sè'kráte), *v. t.* To devote to sacred uses; to dedicate; to make sacred (*ap. p.—to*) [156-23] :—*a.*, sacred, devoted; dedicated.
- CON'SE-CRA-TING, *p. prs.*
- CON-SE-CRA-TION (kôn'sè-krà'tshùn), *n.* A rite of dedicating to the service of God; canonization.
- *CON-SE-CRA-TOR (kôn'sè-krà'ttôr), *n.* One who consecrates.
- CON-SEC-TA-RY (kôn'sèk'tà-rè), *a.* Consequent :—*n.*, a deduction from premises.
- CON-SEC-U-TIVE (kôn'sèk'ù'tív), *a.* Following in order; successive; serial.
- CON-SEC-U-TIVE-LY (kôn'sèk'ù'tív-lè), *ad.* Successively, in order.
- CON-SENT (kôn-sènt'), *n.* Agreement to something proposed; compliance; assent :—*v. i.*, to agree to; to yield, comply, assent. (*ap. p.—to.*) [163-18.]
- CON-SEN-TA-NE-OUS (kôn-sèn-tà-nè'ús), *a.* Agreeable to; consistent with, accordant.
- CON-SEN-TA-NE-OUS-LY (kôn-sèn-tà-nè-ús'lè), *ad.* Agreeably, consistently, suitably.
- CON-SEN-TA-NE-OUS-NESS (kôn-sèn-tà-nè-ús'nèss), *n.* Agreement.
- *CON-SEN-TI-ENT (kôn-sèn'shè'ènt), *a.* Agreeing, united in opinion.
- CON-SE-QUENCE (kôn'sè'kwènsè), *n.* That which follows from any cause or principle; an effect, result; inference; importance, moment. [71-32.] [200-8.]
- CON-SE-QUENT (kôn'sè'kwènt), *a.* Following as an effect or inference :—*n.*, effect; consequence :—see PROPORTION.
- CON-SE-QUENTIAL (kôn'sè-kwènt'shál), *a.* Following as an effect, consequent; important; conceited, pompous.
- CON-SE-QUENTIAL-LY (kôn'sè-kwènt'shál'lè), *ad.* By consequence; pompously.
- CON-SE-QUENT-LY (kôn'sè'kwènt-lè), *ad.* By consequence, effect, or inference; necessarily.†
- CON-SER-VA-BLE (kôn-sèr'váb'l), *a.* Capable of being kept.
- CON-SER-VA-TION (kôn-sèr-vá'tshùn), *n.* The act of preserving; protection; preservation.
- CON-SER-VA-TISM (kôn-sèr'vátízsm), *n.* Opposition to change existing institutions.
- CON-SER-VA-TIVE (kôn-sèr'vátív), *a.* Having power or disposition to preserve :—*n.*, one opposed to change.
- CON-SER-VA-TOR (kôn-sèr-vát'tôr), *n.* A preserver, protector, keeper.
- *CON-SER-VA-TOR-Y (kôn-sèr'vát'tôr-rè), *n.* A place where any thing is kept; a greenhouse for exotic plants :—*a.*, preservative, conservative.
- CON-SER'VÁTOR-IES, *n. pl.*
- CON-SERVE (kôn'sèrv), *n.* A sweetmeat made of preserved fruit.
- CON-SERVE (kôn'sèrv'), *v. t.* To preserve; to candy fruit. [360-20.]
- CON-SERV'ING, *p. prs.*
- CON-SID-ER (kôn-síd'úr), *v. t.* To think upon; to ponder; to estimate [67-8] [184-20] :—*v. i.*, to reflect; to deliberate.
- *CON-SID-ER-A-BLE (kôn-síd'úráb'l), *a.* Worthy of consideration; respectable; important; valuable; more than a little. [72-1.]†
- CON-SID-ER-A-BLY (kôn-síd'úráb'lè), *ad.* In a considerable degree.
- CON-SID-ER-ATE (kôn-síd'úr'ítè), *a.* Thoughtful; prudent; regardful.
- CON-SID-ER-ATE-LY (kôn-síd'úr'ítè-lè), *ad.* Prudently, regardfully.
- CON-SID-ER-ATE-NESS (kôn-síd'úr'ítè'nèss), *n.* Prudence; calm deliberation.
- CON-SID-ER-A-TION (kôn-síd'úr'ítè'shùn), *n.* Regard; notice; prudence; importance; compensation; motive. [83-12.] [181-13.]
- CON-SID-ER-ER (kôn-síd'úr'úr), *n.* One who considers.
- CON-SIGN (kôn-síne'), *v. t.* To make over; to transfer; to commit, intrust. (*ap. p.—to.*)
- *CON-SIGN-EE (kôn-sè-nè'è'), *n.* One to whom a thing is consigned.
- CON-SIGN-ER (kôn-síne'úr), *n.* One who consigns.
- *CON-SIGN-MENT (kôn-síne'mènt), *n.* The act of consigning; the writing by which any thing is consigned; the thing consigned.
- *CON-SIGN-OR (kôn-sín-ór' or kôn-sín'úr), *n.* One who consigns :—same as CONSIGNER.
- CON-SIST (kôn-síst'), *v. i.* To continue fixed; to be comprised (*ap. p.—in*); to be contained in; to be composed (*ap. p.—of*); to agree. (*ap. p.—with.*) [83-18.]
- *CON-SIST-ENCE (kôn-síst'ènsè), }
CON-SIST-EN-CY (kôn-síst'èn'sè), }
n. Natural state of bodies; degree of density; substance; agreement with itself, congruity. [54-28.] [272.]
- CON-SIST-EN-CES, }
CON-SIST-EN-CIES, } *n. pl.*
- CON-SIST-ENT (kôn-síst'ènt), *a.* Conformable, agreeing, compatible; firm; not fluid. (*ap. p.—with.*) [147-15.] [226-19.]
- CON-SIST-ENT-LY (kôn-síst'ènt'lè), *ad.* Agreeably, compatibly.
- CON-SIS-TO-RIAL (kôn-sís-tò'r'íál), *a.* Relating to a consistory.
- *CON-SIST-OR-Y (kôn-síst'úr'èr' or kôn-sís'túr-rè), *n.* An ecclesiastical court; any solemn assembly.
- CON-SIST'OR'IES, *n. pl.*
- CON-SO-CI-ATE (kôn-sò'shè'ítè), *n.* An associate; a partner.
- CON-SO-CI-ATE (kôn-sò'shè'áte), *v. t.* To associate; to unite in a body; to join :—*v. i.*, to meet in a body, associate, coalesce.

- CON-SO'CI-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- CON-SO-CI-A-TION (kón'sò-shê-á'-shún), *n.* Alliance; association; union; fellowship; an ecclesiastical meeting.
- CON-SO-CI-A-TION-AL (kón'sò-shê-á'-shún-ál), *a.* Pertaining to a consociation.
- CON-SO-LA-BLE (kón-sò'lá'bl), *a.* Admitting comfort.
- CON-SO-LA-TION (kón-sò-lá'shún), *n.* Comfort; solace; alleviation of misery. [88-34.] [278-24.]
- *CON-SOL-A-TOR-Y (kón-sól'lá'túr-rê), *a.* Comforting, consoling.
- CON-SOLE (kón'sòle), *n.* A bracket or shoulder-piece.
- CON-SOLE (kón-sòle'), *v. t.* To comfort; to cheer; to solace; to soothe. †
- CON-SO'LING, *p. prs.*
- CON-SO-LER (kón-sò'lúr), *n.* One who consoles; a comforter.
- CON-SO-LI-DATE (kón-sòl'é'dáte), *v. t.* To make hard or firm; to unite into one body:—*v. i.*, to grow hard or solid.
- CON-SO'LÍ-DA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *CON-SOL-I-DA-TION (kón'sòl-è-dá'-shún), *n.* The act of consolidating.
- *CON-SOLS (kón-sòls' or kón'sòls), *n. pl.* The three-per-cent. consolidated annuities (part of the funded debt of Great Britain).
- *CON-SO-NANCE (kón'sò'náns), *n.* Accord of sound; consistency; agreement; harmony.
- *CON-SO-NANT (kón'sò'nánt), *a.* Agreeing; agreeable; consistent (*ap. p.*—to, with):—*n.*, a letter which can not be fully sounded except in connection with a vowel.
- CON-SO-NANT-LY (kón'sò'nánt-lè), *ad.* Consistently, agreeably.
- CON-SO-NOUS (kón'sò'nús), *a.* Agreeing in sound.
- CON-SORT (kón'sòrt), *n.* A companion, partner; a wife or husband; an accompanying vessel. [148-13.]
- CON-SORT (kón-sòrt'), *v. i.* To associate (*ap. p.*—with):—*v. t.*, to join, mix, marry.
- CON-SORT'ING, *p. prs.*
- *CON-SPIC-U-I-TY (kón-splk-ù-è-tè), *n.* Obviousness, brightness.
- *CON-SPIC-U-OUS (kón-splk'ù's), *a.* Obvious to the sight; eminent; prominent. [100-33.] [221-8.]
- CON-SPIC-U-OUS-LY (kón-splk'ù-ù's-lè), *ad.* Obviously to the view; eminently, plainly, openly.
- CON-SPIC-U-OUS-NESS (kón-splk'ù-ù's-nès), *n.* Eminence, celebrity.
- CON-SPIR-A-CY (kón-spir'á'sè), *n.* A plot; a concerted treason; a combination for an evil design.
- *CON-SPIR'A-CIES, *n. pl.*
- *CON-SPIR-ANT (kón-spir'ánt), *a.* Conspiring, plotting.
- *CON-SPIR-A-TOR (kón-spir'átúr), *n.* One engaged in a plot. [295-13.]
- CON-SPIRE (kón-spire'), *v. i.* To concert a crime; to plot; to agree together. [78-21.] [257-18.]
- CON-SPIRING, *p. prs.*
- CON-SPIR-ER (kón-spir'úr), *n.* One who conspires; a conspirator.
- CON-STA-BLE (kún'stá'bl), *n.* A peace-officer.
- CON-STAB-U-LA-RY (kón-stáb'ù-lá-rè), *a.* Relating to constables.
- *CON-STAN-CY (kón'stán'sè), *n.* Fixedness, stability, steadiness; lasting affection; firmness of mind. [134-32.] [220-13.]
- CON-STANT (kón'stánt), *a.* Firm; fixed; unvaried; resolute; perpetual; faithful in affection; steadfast.
- CON-STANT-LY (kón'stánt-lè), *ad.* Perpetually, steadily, invariably.
- CON-STEL-LA-TION (kón-stèl-lá'-shún), *n.* A cluster of fixed stars. [177-7.]
- CON-STER-NA-TION (kón-stèr-ná'-shún), *n.* Astonishment, terror, surprise.
- CON-STI-PATE (kón'stè'páte), *v. t.* To thicken, condense; to make costive; to stop up.
- CON-STI'PA-TING, *p. prs.*
- CON-STI-PA-TION (kón-stè-pá'shún), *n.* Condensation; costiveness.
- CON-STIT-U-EN-CY (kón-sltt'ù-èn-'sè), *n.* Body of constituents.
- CON-STIT'U-EN-CIES, *n. pl.*
- *CON-STIT-U-ENT (kón-sltt'ù-ènt), *a.* Elementary, essential:—*n.*, he or that which constitutes; an elector; one who deposes. †
- CON-STI-TUTE (kón'stèt'ùtè), *v. t.* To establish; to make; to compose; to form; to appoint; to depute. [32-35.] [379-15.]
- CON-STI'TU-TING, *p. prs.*
- CON-STI-TU-TION (kón-sltt-tù'shún), *n.* The act of constituting; a system of laws; frame of body or mind; form of government. [63-4.]
- CON-STI-TU-TION-AL (kón-sltt-tù'-shún-ál), *a.* Consistent with a constitution or fundamental law; legal. †
- CON-STI-TU-TION-AL-IST (kón-sltt-tù'shún-ál'íst), *n.* An adherent to a constitution.
- *CON-STI-TU-TION-AL-I-TY (kón-sltt-tù'shún-ál'è-tè), *n.* Accordance with the constitution.
- *CON-STI-TU-TION-AL-LY (kón-sltt-tù'shún-ál'lè), *ad.* In accordance with the constitution.
- CON-STI-TU-TIVE (kón'stèt'ù-tív), *a.* Composing; essential.
- CON-STRAIN (kón-strá'ne'), *v. t.* To compel; to force; to urge; to necessitate; to confine by force.
- CON-STRAIN-A-BLE (kón-strá'ne-á'bl), *a.* Liable to constraint.
- *CON-STRAINT (kón-stránt'), *n.* Compulsion; violence; confinement.
- CON-STRICT (kón-stríkt'), *v. t.* To bind, to contract.
- CON-STRIC-TION (kón-stríkt'shún), *n.* Contraction, compression.

- *CON-STRICT-OR (kôn-strĩkt'ũr), *n.* He or that which constricts; the boa-constrictor.
- CON-STRINGE (kôn-strĩnje'), *v. t.* To contract, bind, compress.
- CON-STRIN'GING, *p. prs.*
- CON-STRIN-GENT (kôn-strĩn'jẽnt), *a.* Binding, contracting, compressing.
- CON-STRUCT (kôn-strũkt'), *v. t.* To build, erect; to form; to make. [140-28.]
- *CON-STRUCT-ER (kôn-strũkt'ũr), *n.* One who constructs.
- CON-STRUC-TION (kôn-strũkt'shũn), *n.* The act or form of building; structure; interpretation; meaning; grammatical connection of words; syntax.
- CON-STRUC-TION-AL (kôn-strũkt'shũn'ãl), *a.* Relating to meaning or interpretation.
- CON-STRUC-TION-IST (kôn-strũkt'shũn'ĩst), *n.* One who construes; an adherent to a particular interpretation.
- CON-STRUCT-IVE (kôn-strũkt'iv), *a.* Tending to construct; formed by construction or interpretation; deduced; inferred.
- CON-STRUCT-IVE-LY (kôn-strũkt'iv'lẽ), *ad.* By way of construction.
- CON-STRUCT-IVE-NESS (kôn-strũkt'iv'nẽs), *n.* The faculty of constructing.
- CON-STRUCT-URE (kôn-strũkt'shũr), *n.* A pile, edifice, fabric, structure.
- *CON-STRUE (kôn-strũdũ'), *v. t.* To interpret, translate, explain.
- *CON-STRU'ING, *p. prs.*
- CON-SUB-STAN-TIAL ('kôn-sũb-stãn'shãl), *a.* Of the same substance, nature, or essence.
- CON-SUB-STAN-TIAL-IST ('kôn-sũb-stãn'shãl'ĩst), *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation.
- CON-SUB-STAN-TI-AL-I-TY ('kôn-sũb'stãn-shẽ-ãl'lẻ'ẻtẻ), *n.* Existence of more than one in the same substance.
- *CON-SUB-STAN-TI-ATE ('kôn-sũb-stãn'shẻ'ẻtẻ), *v. t.* To unite in one substance or nature.
- CON-SUB-STAN-TI-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *CON-SUB-STAN-TI-A-TION ('kôn-sũb'stãn-shẻ-ã'shũn), *n.* The union of the real body and blood of Christ with the sacramental elements.
- *CON-SUL (kôn'sũl'), *n.* An officer commissioned to protect the commerce or citizens of his nation in foreign countries; the chief magistrate of the ancient Roman republic. †
- CON-SU-LAR (kôn'shũ'lãr or kôn'sũ'lãr), *a.* Relating to a consul.
- CON-SU-LATE (kôn'shũ'lít or kôn'sũ'lít), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a consul.
- CON-SUL-SHIP (kôn'sũl'shĩp), *n.* The office of a consul; a consulate.
- CON-SULT (kôn'sũlt or kôn'sũlt'), *n.* The act of consulting; a council; consultation.
- CON-SULT (kôn'sũlt'), *v. t.* To ask advice of; to regard; to act with respect to [112-25] [222-13]:—*v. i.*, to take counsel. (*ap. p.* —with.)
- CON-SULT-A-TION ('kôn-sũlt-ã'shũn), *n.* The act of consulting; a consul; a council. [148.]
- CON-SULT-ER (kôn-sũlt'ũr), *n.* One that consults.
- CON-SU-MA-BLE (kôn'sũ'mã'bl), *a.* Capable of destruction.
- CON-SUME (kôn'sũme'), *v. t.* To waste, spend, destroy [269-8]:—*v. i.*, to be exhausted; to waste away.
- CON-SUM'ING, *p. prs.*
- CON-SU-MER (kôn-sũ'mũr), *n.* One who consumes.
- *CON-SUM-MATE (kôn-sũm'mãtẻ or kôn'sũm'mãtẻ), *v. t.* To complete; to perfect; to finish. [360-23.]
- CON-SUM'MA'TING, *p. prs.*
- CON-SUM-MATE (kôn-sũm'mít), *a.* Complete, perfect, accomplished, finished.
- CON-SUM-MATE-LY (kôn-sũm'mít'lẻ), *ad.* Completely, perfectly.
- *CON-SUM-MA-TION (kôn-sũm-mã'shũn), *n.* Completion, perfection, end. [47-10.] [165-21.]
- *CON-SUMP-TION (kôn-sũm'shũn), *n.* The act of consuming; waste; a wasting disease; decline.
- CON-SUMP-TIVE (kôn-sũm'tiv), *a.* Destructive, wasting; afflicted with consumption or inclined to it.
- CON-SUMP-TIVE-LY (kôn-sũm'tiv'lẻ), *ad.* In a consumptive manner.
- CON-TACT (kôn'tãkt), *n.* Touch, close union, juncture.
- *CON-TA-GION (kôn-tã'jũn), *n.* The communication of disease by contact; infection; pestilence; that which communicates disease by contact; miasm; malaria. [236-5.]
- See* "CONTAGION and INFECTION are generally esteemed synonymous. Frequently, however, the former is applied to diseases not produced by contact; whilst infection is used for those that require positive contact." *Dunglison*. 1857. U.S.
- "There does not appear to be any distinction commonly made between infectious and contagious diseases."
- Hooper*. 1843. England.
- "The very evident distinction has long since been made and employed in the United States. Contagion is applied to those diseases which are propagated by contact or close approach. Diseases produced by infection are those contracted from a vitiated atmosphere."
- Akerly*. 1843. U.S.
- "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" *Pope*.

*CON-TA-GIOUS (kón-tá'jûs), *a.* Communicable by contact; infectious. [338-5.]

CON-TA-GIOUS-NESS (kón-tá'jûs-nês), *n.* The quality of being contagious.

CON-TAIN (kón-tâ'ne'), *v. t.* To hold, include, comprise, restrain.

CON-TAIN-A-BLE (kón-tâ'ne'â'bl), *a.* Capable of being contained.

CON-TAM-I-NATE (kón-tám'è'nâ'te), *v. t.* To defile; to corrupt by base mixture; to pollute.

CON-TAM'I-NA-TING, *p. prs.*

CON-TAM-I-NATE (kón-tám'è'nât), *a.* Polluted, corrupted.

CON-TAM-I-NA-TION (kón'tám-è'nâ'-shûn), *n.* Pollution, defilement.

*CON-TEMN (kón-tém'), *v. t.* To despise, to scorn, to disdain. [158.]

*CON-TEM-NER (kón-tém'nûr), *n.* One who contemns.

CON-TEM-PER (kón-tém'pêr),

CON-TEM-PER-ATE (kón-tém'pêr-â'te), *v. t.* To moderate; to temper.

CON-TEM'PER'A-TING, *p. prs.*

CON-TEM-PER-A-TION (kón'tém-pêr-â'shûn), *n.* The act of moderating or tempering.

CON-TEM-PLATE (kón-tém'plâ'te or kón'tém'plâ'te), *v. t.* To study, meditate, intend [21-35] [169-14]: —*v. i.*, to muse, meditate, intend.

CON-TEM'PLA'TING, *p. prs.*

CON-TEM-PLA-TION (kón-tém'plâ'-shûn), *n.* Meditation; study. [34.] [248-16.]

CON-TEM-PLA-TIVE (kón-tém'plâ-tív), *a.* Given to thought; meditative; studious. [163-21.]

*CON-TEM-PLA-TOR (kón-tém'plâ-tûr or kón'tém'plâ-tûr), *n.* One who contemplates.

CON-TEM-PO-RA-NE-OUS (kón'tém-pò-râ'nè'ûs), *a.* Existing at the same time; contemporary.

CON-TEM-PO-RA-NE-OUS-LY (kón'tém-pò-râ'nè-ûs'lè), *ad.* At the same time.

CON-TEM-PO-RA-RY (kón-tém'pò-râ-rè), *a.* Living in the same age; contemporaneous [353-22]: —*n.*, one who lives at the same time with another. [99-7.]

*CON-TEM'PO-RA-RIES, *n. pl.*

CON-TEMPT (kón-tém't'), *n.* The act of despising; scorn; vileness; disdain; disgrace. [112-17.] [259-22.]

*CON-TEMPT-I-BLE (kón-tém't'è'bl), *a.* Deserving scorn; despicable; vile; paltry. [184-18.]

CON-TEMPT-I-BLE-NESS (kón-tém't'è'bl-nês), *n.* Vileness, meanness.

CON-TEMPT-I-BLY (kón-tém't'è'blè), *ad.* Despicably, vilely.

*CON-TEMP-TU-OUS (kón-tém'tshû-ûs), *a.* Scornful, despising.

CON-TEMP-TU-OUS-LY (kón-tém'tshû-ûs'lè), *ad.* Disdainfully, scornfully.

CON-TEND (kón-tênd'), *v. i.* To strive; to struggle; to dispute. (*ap. p.*—with, against, for.)

CON-TEND-ER (kón-tênd'ûr), *n.* Combatant, champion.

CON-TENT (kón-tênt'), *a.* Satisfied; easy:—*n.*, satisfaction of mind; acquiescence; capacity:—*v. t.*, to satisfy; to please; to gratify.

CON-TEN-TION (kón-tên'shûn), *n.* Strife, dissension, debate; emulation. †

*CON-TEN-TIOUS (kón-tên'shûs), *a.* Quarrelsome, perverse.

CON-TEN-TIOUS-LY (kón-tên'shûs-lè) *ad.* Perversely, quarrelsomely.

CON-TEN-TIOUS-NESS (kón-tên'shûs-nês), *n.* Proneness to contest.

CON-TENT-MENT (kón-tênt'mênt), *n.* Acquiescence; gratification; satisfaction. [187-21.]

CON-TENTS (kón'tênts), *n. pl.* Capacity; that which is contained; the heads of what a book contains; index.

CON-TER-MI-NOUS (kón-têr'mè'nûs), *a.* Having the same bounds; touching, bordering upon.

CON-TEST (kón'têst), *n.* Dispute, debate, struggle, combat.

CON-TEST (kón'têst'), *v. t.* To dispute; to litigate:—*v. i.*, to emulate; to strive; to contend. (*ap. p.*—with.)

*CON-TEST-A-BLE (kón'têst'â'bl), *a.* Disputable, convertible.

*CON-TEST-ANT (kón'têst'ânt), *n.* One who contests.

CON-TEXT (kón'têkst), *n.* Parts of a discourse adjoining a designated passage.

CON-TEX-TURE (kón-têks'tshûr), *n.* The composition of parts one among another; texture.

*CON-TI-GU-I-TY (kón-tê-gû'è'tè), *n.* Actual contact; nearness of situation, proximity.

*CON-TIG-U-OUS (kón-tîg'û'ûs), *a.* Meeting so as to touch; adjoining, adjacent. (*ap. p.*—to.) [180.]

CON-TIG-U-OUS-LY (kón-tîg'û-ûs'lè), *ad.* In a manner to touch.

CON-TI-NENCE (kón'tè'nênsè), }
CON-TI-NEN-CY (kón'tèn'ên-sè), }
n. Restraint; chastity; self-command.

CON-TI-NENT (kón'tè'nênt), *a.* Restrained; chaste; temperate:—*n.*, a great extent of land not separated by the sea.

CON-TI-NENT-AL (kón-tè'nênt'âl), *a.* Relating to a continent.

CON-TI-NENT-LY (kón'tè'nênt'lè) *ad.* Chastely, temperately.

CON-TIN-GEN-CE (kón-tîn'jên'sè), }
*CON-TIN-GEN-CY (kón-tîn'jên'sè) }
n. Accident, casualty, conjuncture, emergency.

CON-TIN'GEN'CES, }
*CON-TIN'GEN'CIES, } *n. pl.*

CON-TIN-GENT (kón-tîn'jênt), *a.* Accidental, casual:—*n.*, chance; a proportion, quota, allotment.

CON-TIN-GENT-LY (kón-tîn'jênt'lè), *ad.* Accidentally, casually.

CON-TIN-U-AL (kón-tîn'û'âl), *a.* Incessant, uninterrupted, perpetual, continuous.

- *CON-TIN-U-AL-LY (kôn-tin'ù'ăl-lẻ), *ad.* Without pause or ceasing.
- *CON-TIN-U-ANCE (kôn-tin'ù'ănse), *n.* Abode; duration; permanence; perseverance. [247-1.]
- CON-TIN-U-ATE (kôn-tin'ù'ăt), *a.* Unbroken, uninterrupted.
- CON-TIN-U-A-TION (kôn-tin'ù-ă-shũn), *n.* Uninterrupted protraction or succession.
- *CON-TIN-UE (kôn-tin'ù), *v. i.* To remain; to persevere; to persist; to last:—*v. t.*, to protract; to repeat, extend.
- CON-TIN'UING, *p. prs.*
- *CON-TI-NU-I-TY (kôn-tẻ-nủ'ẻtẻ), *n.* Connection; cohesion. [72.]
- *CON-TIN-U-OUS (kôn-tin'ù'ỏs), *a.* Closely joined, connected, continual. †
- CON-TIN-U-OUS-LY (kôn-tin'ù-ỏs-lẻ), *ad.* Uninterruptedly.
- CON-TORT (kôn-tỏt'), *v. t.* To twist; to writhe.
- CON-TORTION (kôn-tỏt'shũn), *n.* Twisting; a writhing.
- *CON-TOUR (kôn-tỏỏr'), *n.* The outline.
- CON-TRA (kôn'trả), *prp.* Against.
- CON-TRA-BAND (kôn'trả'bảnd), *a.* Prohibited, illegal:—*n.*, prohibited traffic (in time of war).
- CON-TRACT (kôn'trắkt'), *n.* A bargain; a compact, covenant; a writing containing an agreement.
- CON-TRACT (kôn'trắkt'), *v. t.* To draw together, shorten; to curtail; to make a bargain; to betroth; to get, as a disease; to incur, as a debt:—*v. i.*, to shrink up; to bargain.
- CON-TRACT'ED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, mean, narrow, selfish.
- CON-TRACT-ED-LY (kôn'trắkt'ẻđ-lẻ), *ad.* In a contracted manner.
- CON-TRACT-ED-NESS (kôn'trắkt'ẻđ'ẻnẻs), *n.* The state of being contracted.
- *CON-TRACT-I-BIL-I-TY (kôn'trắkt'ẻđ'ẻbỉ'ẻtẻ), *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; the state of being contractible.
- *CON-TRACT-I-BLE (kôn'trắkt'ẻđ'ẻbỉ), *a.* Capable of contraction.
- *CON-TRACT-TILE (kôn'trắkt'ẻđ'ẻl), *a.* Having power to contract itself.
- CON-TRAC-TION (kôn'trắk'shũn), *n.* The act of contracting or shortening; abbreviation; a shrinking.
- *CON-TRACT-OR (kôn'trắkt'ỏr), *n.* One who contracts.
- CON-TRA-DICT (kôn'trắ-đỉkt'), *v. t.* To oppose verbally; to gainsay, deny; to assert or be contrary to.
- CON-TRA-DIC-TION (kôn'trắ-đỉk'shũn), *n.* Verbal opposition; inconsistency, contrariety; a denial. [102-37.] [273-18.]
- *CON-TRA-DIC-TIOUS (kôn'trắ-đỉk'shủs), *a.* Inclined to contradict; contradicting; contradictory.
- CON-TRA-DICT-IVE (kôn'trắ-đỉkt'ẻiv), *a.* Opposite; contradictory.
- *CON-TRA-DICT-O-RI-NESS (kôn'trắ-đỉkt'ỏ-rẻẻnẻs), *n.* Entire opposition.
- *CON-TRA-DICT-OR-Y (kôn'trắ-đỉkt'ỏr'ẻrẻ), *a.* Opposite to; inconsistent with; disagreeing. [103-7.]
- *CON-TRA-DIS-TINC-TION (kôn'trắ-đẻs-tẻngk'shũn), *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities.
- CON-TRA-DIS-TINC-TIVE (kôn'trắ-đẻs-tẻngk'ẻđ'ẻv), *a.* Opposite in qualities.
- *CON-TRA-DIS-TIN-GUISH (kôn'trắ-đẻs-tẻng'ẻgwẻsh), *v. t.* [*pr.* *t.* 3. CONTRADISTINGUISHES.] To distinguish by opposite qualities.
- *CON-TRA-IN-DI-CATE (kôn'trắ-ỉn'ẻđẻkẻtẻ), *v. t.* To indicate the impropriety of a certain method of cure.
- *CON-TRA-RIES (kôn'trắ'rẻẻs), *n. pl.* In *Logic*, propositions which destroy each other.
- *CON-TRA-RI-E-TY (kôn'trắ-rẻẻ'ẻtẻ) *n.* Opposition; inconsistency.
- *CON-TRA-RI-E'TIES, *n. pl.*
- *CON-TRA-RI-LY (kôn'trắ'rẻẻ-lẻ), *ad.* In an opposite manner.
- *CON-TRA-RI-NESS (kôn'trắ'rẻẻ-nẻẻs), *n.* Opposition, contrariety.
- *CON-TRA-RI-WISE (kôn'trắ-rẻẻ'ẻwẻẻ), *ad.* Oppositely, conversely.
- CON-TRA-RY (kôn'trắ'rẻẻ), *a.* Opposite; contradictory; inconsistent; adverse (*ap. p.*—to):—*n.*, a thing of opposite qualities:—see CONTRARIES, *n. pl.*
- CON-TRAST (kôn'trắst'), *n.* Dissimilarity, antithesis. [57-20.]
- CON-TRAST (kôn'trắst'), *v. t.* To place in opposition; to compare by opposite qualities (*ap. p.*—with):—*v. i.*, to stand in opposition. (*ap. p.*—with.) †
- *CON-TRA-VÁL-LA-TION (kôn'trắ-vẻỏl-lẻ'shũn), *n.* A fortification raised by besiegers.
- CON-TRA-VENE (kôn'trắ-vẻẻnẻ'), *v. t.* To oppose, obstruct, baffle.
- *CON-TRA-VE'NING, *p. prs.*
- *CON-TRA-VEN-TION (kôn'trắ-vẻẻn'shũn), *n.* Opposition; violation.
- *CON-TRIB-U-TA-RY (kôn'trẻb'ủ'ẻtẻ-rẻẻ), *a.* Paying tribute to the same sovereign or ruler.
- CON-TRIB-UTE (kôn'trẻb'ủ'ẻtẻ), *v. t.* To give to some common stock; to subscribe; to promote [151-13]:—*v. i.*, to bear a part; to be helpful; to conduce. (*ap. p.*—to.) [216-21.]
- CON-TRIB'U'TING, *p. prs.*
- CON-TRI-BU-TION (kôn'trẻb'ủ'shũn) *n.* The act of contributing; that which is given; a collection; a levy. [53.] [172-21.]
- CON-TRIB-U-TIVE (kôn'trẻb'ủ'ẻđ'ẻv), *a.* Tending to promote.
- CON-TRIB-U-TOR (kôn'trẻb'ủ'ẻđ'ẻrẻ), *n.* One who contributes; a giver, helper, subscriber, promoter. [295-17.]

Fåte, får, fäll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pln—nô, môve,

- *CON-TRIB-U-TOR-Y (kôn-trîb'ù-tûr-rê), *a.* Promoting the same end; helping, contributive.
- *CON-TRITE (kôn'trîte), *a.* Worn with sorrow, penitent, repentant.
- CON-TRITE-LY (kôn'trîte'lê), *ad.* Penitently.
- *CON-TRI-TION (kôn-trîsh'ûn), *n.* Penitence; deep sorrow for sin.
- CON-TRIV-A-BLE (kôn-trîv'â'bl), *a.* Capable of being contrived.
- CON-TRIV-ANCE (kôn-trîv'ânse), *n.* A device, plan; a plot. [140-30.]
- CON-TRIV'AN'CES, *n. pl.*
- CON-TRIVE (kôn-trîve'), *v. t. or v. i.* To plan out, devise, design. [225-4.]
- CON-TRIV'ING, *p. prs.*
- CON-TRIV-ER (kôn-trîv'ûr), *n.* An inventor; a schemer.
- CON-TROL (kôn-trôle'), *n.* Check, restraint; power, authority:—*v. t.*, to govern, restrain. [280-14.]
- *CON-TROL'LING, *p. prs.*
- *CON-TROLL'ED, *p. pf.*
- *CON-TROL-LA-BLE (kôn-trô'lâ'bl), *a.* Capable of control.
- *CON-TROL-LER (kôn-trô'lûr), *n.* One who controls; a public officer who supervises and records the acts of others:—improperly written **COMPROLLER**.
- CON-TROL-LER-SHIP (kôn-trô'lûr-shîp), *n.* The office of a controller.
- *CON-TROL-MENT (kôn-trôle'mênt), *n.* Superintendence, control.
- *CON-TRO-VER-SIAL (kôn-trô-vêr'shâl), *a.* Relating to disputes.
- CON-TRO-VER-SIAL-IST (kôn-trô-vêr'shâl'îst), *n.* A disputant, debater, controvertter, controvertist.
- CON-TRO-VER-SY (kôn'trô'vêr-sê), *n.* A protracted dispute or debate; a quarrel, strife. [227-6.]
- *CON-TRO-VER-SIES, *n. pl.*
- CON-TRO-VERT (kôn'trô'vêrt), *v. t.* To debate, dispute, contest.
- CON-TRO-VERT-ER (kôn'trô'vêrt-ûr)
- CON-TRO-VERT-IST (kôn'trô'vêrt-îst) *n.* A disputant, controversialist.
- CON-TRO-VERT-I-BLE (kôn-trô-vêrt'ê'bl), *a.* Disputable.
- *CON-TU-MA-CIOUS (kôn-tû-mâ'shûs), *a.* Perverse, stubborn, obstinate.
- CON-TU-MA-CIOUS-LY (kôn-tû-mâ'shûs'lê), *ad.* Obstinate, perversely, inflexibly.
- CON-TU-MA-CIOUS-NESS (kôn-tû-mâ'shûs'nês), *n.* Obstinacy, perverseness, contumacy.
- *CON-TU-MÂ-CY (kôn-tû-mâ-sê), *n.* Obstinacy; wilful contempt and disobedience to a lawful summons.
- *CON-TU-ME-LI-OUS (kôn-tû-mê-lê'ûs), *a.* Reproachful, insulting.
- CON-TU-ME-LI-OUS-LY (kôn-tû-mê-lê'ûs'lê), *ad.* Reproachfully.
- CON-TU-ME-LI-OUS-NESS (kôn-tû-mê-lê'ûs-nês), *n.* Rudeness, reproach.
- CON-TU-ME-LY (kôn'tû-mê-lê), *n.* Haughty rudeness; reproach; obloquy; insolence.
- *CON'TU'ME-LIES, *n. pl.*
- CON-TUSE (kôn-tûzê'), *v. t.* To bruise.
- *CON-TU'SING, *p. prs.*
- CON-TU-SION (kôn-tû'zhûn), *n.* The act of bruising; a bruise.
- CO-NUN-DRUM (kô-nûn'drûm), *n.* A riddle which is answered by a pun or quibble.
- *CON-VA-LESCE (kôn-vâ-lês'), *v. i.* To recover health.
- CON-VA-LES'GING, *p. prs.*
- *CON-VA-LES-CENCE (kôn-vâ-lês'sênsê), *n.* Recovery of health.
- CON-VA-LES-CENT (kôn-vâ-lês'sênt) *a.* Recovering health.
- CON-VENE (kôn-vênn'), *v. i.* To assemble:—*v. t.*, to call together; to summon judicially.
- *CON-VE'NING, *p. prs.*
- *CON-VE-NI-ENCE (kôn-vê'nê'ênsê), *n.* Fitmess; commodiousness; accommodation; that which accommodates.
- CON-VE'NI-EN'CES, } *n. pl.*
- CON-VE'NI-EN'CI-ES, }
- *CON-VE-NI-ENT (kôn-vê'nê'ênt), *a.* Fit, suitable; commodious; adapted to use or comfort. [203-8.]
- CON-VE-NI-ENT-LY (kôn-vê'nê'ênt-lê), *ad.* Commodiously; fitly.
- CON-VENT (kôn'vênt), *n.* A body of monks or nuns; a nunnery, abbey, monastery, cloister.
- *CON-VEN-TI-CLE (kôn-vên'tî'kl), *n.* A secret assembly for worship.
- CON-VEN-TION (kôn-vên'shûn), *n.* An assembly; a contract, temporary agreement. [63-4.]
- CON-VEN-TION-AL (kôn-vên'shûn-â'l), *a.* Agreed on; stipulated.†
- CON-VEN-TION-AL-ISM (kôn-vên'shûn-â'l'îzm), *n.* A conventional custom or phrase.
- CON-VEN-TION-A-RY (kôn-vên'shûn-â-rê), *a.* Acting upon contract; conventional.
- CON-VEN-TU-AL (kôn-vên'tshû'âl), *a.* Belonging to a convent:—*n.*, one who lives in a convent; a monk, a nun.
- CON-VERGE (kôn-vêrjê'), *v. i.* To tend to one point; to concentrate.
- CON-VER'GING, *p. prs.*
- CON-VER-GENCE (kôn-vêrjênsê), *n.* The act of converging; concentration, confluence.
- *CON-VER-GENT (kôn-vêrjênt), *a.* Tending to one point; confluent; centripetal.
- *CON-VER-SA-BLE (kôn-vêr'sâ'bl), *a.* Inclined to converse, sociable.
- *CON-VER-SANT (kôn'vêr'sânt or kôn-vêr'sânt), *a.* Acquainted, familiar. (*ap. p.*—in or with things, with men.) [153-1.]
- CON-VER-SATION (kôn-vêr-sâ'shûn), *n.* Familiar discourse; talk, conference; behavior.
- CON-VER-SATION-AL (kôn-vêr-sâ'shûn-â'l), *a.* Relating to conversation; conversable.
- CON-VER-SATION-AL-IST (kôn-vêr-sâ'shûn-â'l'îst), *n.* One who converses well.

CON-VERSE (kón'vêrse), *n.* Manner of conversation; acquaintance; an opposite proposition. [90-25.]

CON-VERSE (kón'vêrse'), *v. i.* To hold intercourse with; to dis-course.

CON-VERSE/SING, *p. prs.*

*CON-VERSE-LY (kón'vêrs'lê or kón'vêrse'lê), *ad.* By change of order or place; reversedly.

*CON-VER-SION (kón'vêr'shûn), *n.* Change from one state to another; a change of heart; regeneration; transmutation.

CON-VERT (kón'vêrt), *n.* A person who renounces one opinion or religion for another; a proselyte. *verb.* A CONVERT to one faith is, at the same time, an APOSTATE from another.

CON-VERT (kón'vêrt'), *v. t.* To change into another substance; to turn from one opinion or religion to another; to appropriate. (*ap. p.*—to, into.) [126-17.]

*CON-VERT-I-BIL-I-TY (kón'vêrt-ê-bl'ê'tê), *n.* The state of being convertible.

*CON-VERT-I-BLE (kón'vêrt'bl), *a.* Susceptible of change; interchangeable; equivalent; reciprocal; transmutable.

CON-VERT-I-BLY (kón'vêrt'ê'blê), *ad.* Reciprocally, interchangeably

CON-VEY (kón'vêks), *a.* Rising in a spherical form:—opposed to CONCAVE.

*CON-VEY-I-TY (kón'vêks'ê'tê), *n.* A spherical body or surface; roundity.

CON-VEY/ITIES, *n. pl.*

CON-VEY-LY (kón'vêks'lê or kón'vêks'lê), *ad.* In a convex form.

CON-VEY-NESS (kón'vêks'nês), *n.* State of being convex, convexity.

*CON-VEY-O-CON-CAVE (kón'vêks-ô-kón'kâve), *a.* Convex on the one face and concave on the other.

CON-VEY-O-CON-VEY (kón'vêks-ô-kón'vêks), *a.* Convex on both faces.

CON-VEY (kón'vâ'), *v. t.* To carry; to transport; to transmit; to transfer; to impart. [257-9.]

*CON-VEY-ANCE (kón'vâ'ânse), *n.* The act or means of removing; a writing by which property is transferred.

CON-VEY-AN-CER (kón'vâ'ân'sûr), *n.* One who draws writings by which property is transferred.

*CON-VEY-AN-CING (kón'vâ'ân'sing), *n.* The business of a conveyancer.

CON-VEY-ER (kón'vâ'âr), *n.* One who conveys.

CON-VICT (kón'vikt), *n.* A person convicted of crime; a felon.

CON-VICT (kón'vikt'), *v. t.* To prove guilty; to convince by proof. (*ap. p.*—of a crime, in a penalty.)

CON-VIC-TION (kón'vik'shûn), *n.* The act of proving guilty; sense of guilt; the act of convincing; persuasion; the state of being convinced; belief. [103-16.] [217-16.]

CON-VIC-TIVE (kón'vik'tiv), *a.* Having power to convince.

CON-VINCE (kón'vînce'), *v. t.* To make sensible of by proof; to persuade; to satisfy. (*ap. p.*—of.) [82-27.] [269-15.]

*CON-VIN/CING, *p. prs.*—*a.*, producing conviction; conclusive; forcible.

*CON-VIN-CI-BLE (kón'vîn'sê'bl), *a.* Capable of being convinced.

CON-VIN-CING-LY (kón'vîn'sing'lê), *ad.* In a convincing manner.

CON-VIV-I-AL (kón'viv'yâl or kón'viv'ê'âl), *a.* Relating to a feast; inclined to festivity; festive; social; gay.

*CON-VIV-I-AL-I-TY (kón'viv-ê-âl'ê'tê), *n.* Convivial disposition; festivity. [94-3.]

CON-VO-CATE (kón'vô'kâte), *v. t.* To call together; to convoke.

CON'VO'CA-TING, *p. prs.*

CON-VO-CA-TION (kón'vô-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of calling together; an ecclesiastical assembly; a convention, meeting.

CON-VOKE (kón'vô'kê'), *v. t.* To call together; to summon to an assembly.

*CON-VO'KING, *p. prs.*

CON-VO-LU-TED (kón'vô-lù'têd), *a.* Twisted, rolled upon itself.

*CON-VO-LU-TION (kón'vô-lù'shûn), *n.* The act of rolling any thing upon itself; a winding or twisting.

CON-VOLVE (kón'vôlv'), *v. t.* To roll together.

CON-VOLV'ING, *p. prs.*

CON-VOY (kón'vôê'), *n.* Attendance for defence; escort.

CON-VOY (kón'vôê'), *v. t.* To accompany for defence; to escort.

CON-VULSE (kón'vâlse'), *v. t.* To agitate; to disturb; to shake. [115-18.]

CON-VUL/SING, *p. prs.*

*CON-VUL-SION (kón'vûl'shûn), *n.* A violent spasm or agitation; a fit; tumult; commotion.

CON-VUL-SIVE (kón'vûl'siv), *a.* Spasmodic; attended by convulsion. [22-42.] [257-3.]

CON-VUL-SIVE-LY (kón'vûl'siv'lê), *ad.* Spasmodically.

*CON-Y (kûn'nê or kô'nê), *n.* A rabbit.

CON'YES, *n. pl.*

*COO (kôô), *v. i.* To cry as a dove or pigeon.

*COOS (kôôz), *prs. t. 3.*

*COO'ING, *p. prs.*—*n.*, the note of the dove.

*COO'ED (kôôd), *p. prf.*

COOK (kûk), *n.* One who dresses victuals for the table:—*v. t.* to prepare victuals for the table.

- COOK-ER-Y** (kùk'úr'rè), *n.* The art of dressing victuals for the table.
- ***COOK'ER'IES**, *n. pl.*
- COOL** (kòól), *a.* Somewhat cold; indifferent, not zealous; deliberate, impudent:—*n.*, a moderate state of cold:—*v. t.*, to make cool; to quiet passion; to calm anger:—*v. i.*, to lose heat.
- COOL-ER** (kòól'úr), *a. com.*:—*n.*, that which cools; a vessel for cooling.
- ***COOL-ISH** (kòól'ish), *a.* Somewhat cool.
- ***COOL-LY** (kòól'lè), *ad.* Without heat or passion; indifferently; deliberately.
- COOL-NESS** (kòól'nès), *n.* Moderate cold; want of affection; freedom from passion; indifference.
- ***COO-LY** (kòól'lè), *n.* An East India porter or carrier.
- COO'LIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***COOP** (kòóp), *n.* A cage for poultry or small animals; a barrel:—*v. t.*, to shut up in a coop.
- COOP-ER** (kòóp'úr or kùp'úr), *n.* One who makes coops or barrels.
- COOP-ER-AGE** (kòóp'úr'ljeor'kùp'úr'lje), *n.* The work or pay of a cooper.
- CO-OP-ER-ATE** (kò-òp'ér'áte), *v. i.* To labor jointly.
- CO-OP'ER-A-TING**, *p. pres.*
- CO-OP-ER-A-TION** (kò-òp-ér-à'shùn), *n.* Joint labor; concert of action.
- CO-OP-ER-A-TIVE** (kò-òp'ér-à-tív), *a.* Promoting the same end.
- ***CO-OP-ER-A-TOR** (kò-òp'ér-à-túr), *n.* One who acts with another.
- ***CO-OR-DI-NATE** (kò-òr'dè'nít), *a.* Holding the same rank or degree.
- CO-OR'DI-NATES**, *n. pl.* Lines which determine the relative positions of points.
- CO-OR-DI-NATE-LY** (kò-òr'dè'nít-lè), *ad.* With equal rank.
- CO-OR-DI-NA-TION** (kò-òr-dè-nà'shùn), *n.* The state of holding the same rank; equality.
- COOT** (kòòt), *n.* A small black water-fowl; a moor-hen.
- CO-PAL** (kò'pál), *n.* A resin (used in varnishing).
- CO-PART-NER** (kò-párt'núr), *n.* A joint partner; a sharer.
- CO-PART-NER-SHIP** (kò-párt'núr-'ship), *n.* Joint concern in business.
- COPE** (kòpe), *n.* A sacerdotal cloak; a hood; an arch:—*v. t.*, to cover as with a cope:—*v. i.*, to struggle, strive; to contend. (*ap. p.*—with.)
- COP'ING**, *p. pres.*:—*n.*, the upper tier of masonry that covers a wall.
- COP-I-ER** (kòp'è'úr), *n.* See **COPYER**.
- ***CO-PI-OUS** (kò'pè'ús), *a.* Plentiful, abundant, ample, exuberant. [81-14.] [290-27.]
- CO-PI-OUS-LY** (kò'pè'ús-lè), *ad.* Abundantly, exuberantly.
- CO-PI-OUS-NESS** (kò'pè'ús-nès), *n.* Abundance, exuberance.
- COP-PER** (kòp'púr), *n.* A malleable metal of a reddish-brown color; a large boiler:—*v. t.*, to cover with copper.
- ***COP-PER-AS** (kòp'púr'ás), *n.* Green vitriol; sulphate of iron:—see **VITRIOL**.
- COP-PER-PLATE** (kòp'púr'pláte), *n.* A plate of copper engraved:—*a.*, impressed from copperplate.
- COP-PER-SMITH** (kòp'púr'smít), *n.* One who works in copper.
- ***COP-PER-Y** (kòp'púr'rè), *a.* Containing, or like, copper.
- ***COP-PICE** (kòp'pís), } *n.* A wood
COPE (kòps), } of small
 growth. [108-32.]
- COP-U-LATE** (kòp'ù'láte), *v. t.* To unite, conjoin.
- COP'U-LA-TING**, *p. pres.*
- COP-U-LA-TIVE** (kòp'ù'lá-tív), *a.* Connective:—*n.*, a conjunction which denotes an addition, a supposition, cause, or consequence.
- COP-Y** (kòp'è), *n.* A transcript; an imitation; a manuscript; a
- pattern, model, single book:—*v. t.*, to transcribe; to imitate; to follow:—*v. i.*, to make or produce as a copy. (*ap. p.*—from *nature*, after *persons.*)
- COP'IES**, *n. pl.* and *pres. t. 3.*
- COP'I-ED**, *p. prof.*
- COP-Y-BOOK** (kòp'è'bòók), *n.* A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.
- COP-I-ER** (kòp'è'úr), }
 ***COP-Y-ER** (kòp'è'úr), } *n.*
 ***COP-Y-IST** (kòp'è'íst), }
 One who copies.
- ***COP-Y-RIGHT** (kòp'è'ríte), *n.* The sole right to publish a book.
- ***CO-QUET** (kò-kèt'), *v. t.* To deceive in love:—*v. i.*, to trifle in love; to jilt.
- ***CO-QUETTING**, *p. pres.*
- ***CO-QUETTED**, *p. prof.*
- CO-QUET-RY** (kò-kèt'rè), *n.* Affectation of love, deceit in love.
- ***CO-QUETRIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***CO-QUETTE** (kò-kèt'), *n.* A vain, deceitful, and affected girl or woman.
- ***CO-QUET-TISH** (kò-kèt'tish), *a.* Having the manner of a coquette.
- ***COR-AL** (kòr'ál), *n.* A calcareous substance formed by a marine insect; a child's toy.
- ***COR-AL-LINE** (kòr'ál'lin), *a.* Consisting of coral:—*n.*, a sea-plant.
- COR-AL-LOID** (kòr'ál'lòid), }
COR-AL-LOID-AL (kòr'ál'lòid-ál), }
a. Resembling coral.
- ***COR-BAN** (kòr'bán), *n.* An alms-basket; alms; a gift.
- CORD** (kòrd), *n.* A small rope; a string; a measure of wood containing 128 cubic feet:—*v. t.*, to bind with cords or ropes; to pile in cords.
- CORD'ED**, *p. prof.*:—*a.*, made of ropes.
- CORD-AGE** (kòrd'áje), *n.* A quantity of cords or ropes. [152-26.]
- ***CORD-ATE** (kòrd'át), *a.* Heart-shaped.

- *COR-DE-LIER ('kôr-dê-lêér'), *n. A* Franciscan friar.
- COR-DI-AL (kôr'jê'âl or kôr'dê'âl), *n.* Any thing that comforts and exhilarates [320-13]:—*a.*, reviving, invigorating; sincere, warm, hearty. [95-20.]
- *COR-DI-AL-I-TY ('kôr-jê-âl'lê'té), *n.* Sincerity, heartiness. [18-34.]
- *COR-DI-AL-LY (kôr'jê'âl-lé), *ad.* Sincerely, heartily, warmly. [51-31.]
- COR-DON (kôr'dôn), *n.* A chain of military posts; a row of stones in a fortification.
- *COR-DU-ROY ('kôr-dû-rôé'), *n. A* thick and ribbed cotton goods.
- *CORD-WAIN-ER (kôr'd'wâne-ûr), }
CORD-I-NER (kôr'd'î'nûr), }
n. A shoemaker.
- CORE (kôre), *n.* The inner part of any thing; the heart.
- CO-RE-GENT (kô-rê'jê'nt), *n. A* joint regent or ruler.
- CO-REL'ATIVE. See CORRELATIVE.
- *CO-RE-LA'TION. See CORRELATION.
- *CO-RI-A-CEOUS ('kô-rê-â'shûs), *a.* Consisting of, or like, leather.
- *CO-RI-AN-DER ('kô-rê-ân'dûr), *n.* A plant; a spicy seed.
- *CO-RIN-THI-AN (kô-rîn'thê'ân), *n.* An order of architecture.
- CORK (kôrk), *n.* A tree; the bark of the cork-tree; a stopple of cork:—*v. t.*, to put corks into bottles.
- CORK-ING-PIN (kôrk'îng'pîn), *n.* A pin of large size.
- CORK-Y (kôrk'ê), *a.* Consisting of, or like, cork.
- COR-MO-RANT (kôr'mô'rânt), *n. A* bird that preys upon fish; a glutton.
- CORN (kôrn), *n.* Grain; maize; a hard excrecence on the foot:—*v. t.*, to sprinkle or preserve with salt; to pickle; to form into grains.
- CORN-CHAND-LER (kôrn'tshând-lyûr), *n.* One who retails corn.
- *COR-NE-A (kôr'nê'â), *n.* The horny coat of the eye.
- *COR-NE-OUS (kôr'nê'ûs), *a.* Horny.
- COR-NER (kôr'nûr), *n.* An angle; a secret or remote place.
- COR-NER-STONE (kôr'nûr'stôn), *n.* A stone that unites two walls at the corner; the chief stone.
- COR-NER-WISE (kôr'nûr'wîze), *ad.* Diagonally.
- *COR-NET (kôr'nê't), *n.* A musical instrument; an officer of cavalry who bears a standard.
- *COR-NET-CY (kôr'nê't'sè), *n.* The office or commission of a cornet.
- *COR-NET-CIES, *n. pl.*
- *COR-NICE (kôr'nîs), *n.* The highest projection of a wall, &c.
- *COR-NU-CO-PI-A ('kôrnû-kô'pê'â), *n.* The horn of plenty.
- *COR-NU-CO'PI'Æ, *n. pl.*
- CORN-Y (kôrn'ê), *a.* Strong or hard like horn; producing corn.
- *COR-OL-LA-RY (kôr'ô'lâ-rê or kô-rô'lâ'rê), *n.* A conclusion; an inference; a consequence.
- *COR-OL-LA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- COR-O-NAL (kôr'ô'nâl or kô-rô'nâl), *n.* A crown, a garland.
- COR-RO-NAL (kô-rô'nâl), *a.* Belonging to the top of the head or crown; coronary.
- *COR-O-NA-RY (kôr'ô'nâ-rê), *a.* Relating to a crown; coronal.
- COR-O-NA-TION (kôr'ô-nâ'shûn), *n.* The act or solemnity of crowning as a king.
- COR-O-NER (kôr'ô'nûr), *n.* An officer who inquires into the cause of violent or accidental deaths.
- *COR-O-NET (kôr'ô'nê't), *n.* An inferior crown worn by the nobility. [91-2.]
- COR-PO-RAL (kôr'pô'râl), *n.* The lowest officer of the infantry:—*a.*, relating or belonging to the body; material; corporeal.
- COR-PO-RAL-I-TY ('kôr-pô-râl'lê'té), *n.* The state of being imbodied.
- *COR-PO-RAL-LY (kôr'pô'râl-lé), *ad.* Bodily.
- COR-PO-RATE (kôr'pô'rît), *a.* Incorporated; united in a body or community; general.
- COR-PO-RATE-LY (kôr'pô'rît-lé), *ad.* In a corporate capacity.
- COR-PO-RATION (kôr-pô-râ'shûn), *n.* A body politic or corporate; a society legally authorized to act as an individual.
- *COR-PO-RATOR (kôr'pô'râ-tûr), *n.* A member of a corporation.
- *COR-PO-RE-AL (kôr-pô'rê'âl), *a.* Having a body; material; not spiritual, corporal.
- *COR-PO-RE-AL-LY (kôr-pô'rê'âl-lé), *ad.* In a material manner.
- *COR-PO-RE-I-TY ('kôr-pô-rê'ê'té), *n.* Materiality.
- *CORPES (kôrps), *n.* A body of soldiers, engineers, diplomatists, &c.
- *CORPES (kôrz), *n. pl.*
- *CORPSE (kôrps), *n.* A dead human body; a corse; a carcass.
- COR-PU-LENCE (kôr'pû'lê'ns), }
*COR-PU-LEN-CY (kôr'pû'lên-sê), }
n. Bulkiness of body; fatness.
- COR-PU-LENT (kôr'pû'lê'nt), *a.* Fleshy, bulky, fat.
- *COR-PUS-CLE (kôr'pûs'sl), *n.* A small body; an atom; a particle.
- COR-PUS-CU-LAR (kôr-pûs'kû'lâr), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, corpuscles.
- COR-RECT (kôr-rêkt'), *v. t.* To punish, chastise; to amend; to make right; to counteract:—*a.*, free from faults; right, accurate.
- COR-REC-TION (kôr-rêkt'shûn), *n.* Punishment; discipline; amendment; reprehension.
- COR-RECT-IVE (kôr-rêkt'îv), *a.* Having the power to correct:—*n.*, that which corrects. [334-24.]
- COR-RECT-LY (kôr-rêkt'lé), *ad.* Accurately, exactly, rightly.
- COR-RECT-NESS (kôr-rêkt'nês), *n.* Accuracy, exactness, precision.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, môve,

- *COR-RECT-OR (kôr-rêkt'ûr), *n.*
He or that which corrects.
- COR-REL-A-TION (kôr-rêl-â'shûn),
n. Reciprocal relation.
- *COR-REL-A-TIVE (kôr-rêl-â'tiv), *a.*
Having a reciprocal relation:—*n.*, he or that which stands in a reciprocal relation; as, *father and son, debt and credit.*
- COR-RE-SPOND (kôr-rê-spônd'), *v. i.*
To suit; to answer; to agree; to be proportionate; to hold intercourse by an interchange of letters. (*ap. p.*—to, with.) [50.]
- *COR-RE-SPOND-ENCE (kôr-rê-spônd'ênse), *n.* Relation; intercourse; adaptation; agreement; interchange of letters. (*ap. p.*—to, with.) [214-5.]
- *COR-RE-SPOND-ENT (kôr-rê-spônd'ênt), *a.* Suitable, adapted, answerable (*ap. p.*—to, with):—*n.*, one who interchanges letters with another.
- COR-RE-SPON-SIVE (kôr-rê-spôn'siv), *a.* Answerable:—*n.*, a conjunction or adverb which refers or answers to a conjunction or adverb; as, *neither—nor; if—then.*
- *COR-RI-DOR (kôr-rê-dôre'), *n.* A gallery round a building.
- *COR-RI-GI-BLE (kôr-rê'jê-bl), *a.* Capable of being corrected.
- *COR-ROB-O-RANT (kôr-rôb'ô'rânt), *a.* Strengthening; confirming.
- COR-ROB-O-RATE (kôr-rôb'ô'râte), *v. t.* To confirm, establish; to strengthen. [70-7.]
- COR-ROB'O-RA-TING, *p. pres.*
- COR-ROB-O-RA-TION (kôr-rôb-ô-râ'shûn), *n.* The act of strengthening; confirmation.
- COR-ROB-O-RA-TIVE (kôr-rôb'ô'râ'tiv), *a.* Strengthening, confirming:—*n.*, that which strengthens or confirms.
- COR-RODE (kôr-rôde'), *v. t.* To eat away by degrees; to consume.
- COR-RO'DING, *p. pres.*
- *COR-RO-DENT (kôr-rô'dênt), *a.*
Having the power to corrode:—*n.*, that which corrodes.
- *COR-RO-DI-BLE (kôr-rô'dê'bl), *a.*
Possible to be corroded; consumable.
- *COR-RO-SION (kôr-rô'zhûn), *n.*
The act of eating away.
- COR-RO-SIVE (kôr-rô'siv), *a.* Having power to corrode, consume, or wear away:—*n.*, a corroding substance.
- COR-RO-SIVE-LY (kôr-rô'siv'lê), *ad.*
In a corrosive manner; by corrosion.
- COR-RO-SIVE-NESS (kôr-rô'siv'nês), *n.* The quality of corroding.
- COR-RU-GATE (kôr-rù'gâte), *v. t.*
To wrinkle or purse up.
- COR'RUGA-TING, *p. pres.*
- COR-RU-GATE (kôr-rù'gât), *a.* Contracted into wrinkles.
- *COR-RU-GA-TION (kôr-rù'gâ'shûn), *n.* Contraction into wrinkles.
- COR-RUPT (kôr-rûpt'), *v. t.* To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect; to deprave, destroy the integrity of, to bribe [257-24]:—*v. i.*, to become putrid; to grow rotten:—*a.*, vicious, tainted, putrid.
- COR-RUPT-ER (kôr-rûpt'ûr), *n.* One who corrupts or vitiates.
- *COR-RUPT-I-BIL-I-TY (kôr-rûpt-êbil'lêtê), *n.* Possibility to be corrupted; corruptibility.
- *COR-RUPT-I-BLE (kôr-rûpt'ê'bl), *a.*
Possible to be vitiated.
- COR-RUPT-I-BLE-NESS (kôr-rûpt'ê'bl-nês), *n.* Susceptibility of corruption, corruptibility.
- COR-RUPT-I-BLY (kôr-rûpt'ê'blê), *ad.* So as to be corrupted.
- COR-RUP-TION (kôr-rûp'shûn), *n.*
The act of corrupting; the state of being corrupted; putrescence, pus; vice.
- COR-RUPT-IVE (kôr-rûpt'iv), *a.*
Tending to corrupt.
- COR-RUPT-LY (kôr-rûpt'lê), *ad.*
With taint; viciously.
- COR-RUPT-NESS (kôr-rûpt'nês), *n.*
Putrescence, vice, corruption.
- *COR-SAIR (kôr'sâre), *n.* A pirate; a piratical vessel.
- *CORSE (kôrse or kôrse), *n.* A dead body, a carcass, a corpse.
- COR-SETS (kôr'sêts), *n. pl.* Bodice, stays for the body.
- *CORSE-LET (kôr'slêt), *n.* A light armor for the body.
- *COR-TEGE (kôr'tâzhe), *n.* A train of attendants.
- *COR-TES (kôr'têz), *n. pl.* The Legislature of Spain.
- *COR-TEX (kôr'têks), *n.* The outer bark, rind; cover.
- *COR-TICES (kôr'tê'sêz), *n. pl.*
- *COR-TI-CAL (kôr'tê'kâl), *a.* Belonging to the rind, barky.
- COR-TI-CAL-TEDE (kôr'tê'kâ-têd), *a.*
Resembling the bark of a tree.
- *COR-RUS-CANT (kô-rûs'kânt), *a.*
Glittering by flashes, flashing.
- COR-RUS-CATE (kô-rûs'kâte), *v. t.*
To flash, glitter, shine.
- COR-RUS'CA-TING, *p. pres.*
- COR-US-CA-TION (kôr-ûs-kâ'shûn), *n.* A flash of light.
- *COR-VETTE (kôr-vêt'), *n.* A sloop-of-war; an advice-boat.
- *COR-VO'RANT. See CORMORANT.
- *CO-RYM-BI-AT-ED (kô-rim'bê-â-têd), *a.* Having clusters of berries.
- *CO-SEY (kô'zê), *a.* Snug, social, comfortable. See COZY.
- COS-MET-IC (kôz-mêt'ik), *a.* Beautifying:—*n.*, a wash to improve the skin.
- COS-MI-CAL (kôz'mê'kâl), *a.* Rising or setting with the sun; relating to the world.
- *COS-MI-CAL-LY (kôz'mê'kâl-lê), *ad.* With the sun.
- COS-MOG-O-NIST (kôz-môg'ô'nîst), *n.*
One versed in cosmogony.
- *COS-MOG-O-NY (kôz-môg'ô'nê), *n.*
The science which treats of the origin of the world.

- COS-MOG-RA-PHER** (kòz-mòg'grá'fúr), *n.* One versed in cosmography.
- COS-MO-GRAPH-I-CAL** ('kòz-mò-grá'fè'kl), *a.* Relating to cosmography.
- COS-MOG-RA-PHY** (kòz-mòg'grá'fè), *n.* The science of the general system of the world; a general description of the universe.
- ***COS-MOG'RA'PHIES**, *n. pl.*
- COS-MOL-O-GIST** (kòz-mòl'ò'jist), *n.* One versed in cosmology.
- COS-MOL-O-GY** (kòz-mòl'ò'jè), *n.* The science which treats of the structure of the world.
- ***COS-MO-POL-I-TAN** ('kòz-mò-pòl'-è'tàn), *n.* See COSMOPOLITE.
- COS-MOP-O-LITE** (kòz-mòp'ò'líte), *n.* A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.
- COS-MO-RA-MA** (kòz-mò-rá'má), *n.* An optical machine for exhibiting pictures.
- COS-SET** (kòs'sèt), *n.* A lamb brought up by hand; a pet:—*v. t.*, to pet, fondle.
- COST** (kòst or káwst), *n.* The price of any thing; charge; loss:—*v. t.* [COST—COST], to be bought for; to be had at a price.
- ***COS-TAL** (kòs'tál), *a.* Belonging to the ribs.
- COS-TIVE** (kòs'tív), *a.* Bound in the body; constipated.
- COS-TIVE-NESS** (kòs'tív'nès), *n.* The state of being costive; constipation.
- ***COST-LI-NESS** (kòst'lè'nès), *n.* Sumptuousness, expensiveness.
- COST-LY** (kòst'lè), *a.* Sumptuous, expensive.
- COS-TUME** (kòs-tùme'), *n.* Style or mode of dress. [37.] [363.]
- COT** (kòt), } *n.* A small house;
- COTE** (kòte), } a hut; a cottage;
- a dove-cot.
- COT** (kòt), *n.* A small bed.
- CO-TEM-PO-RA-NE-OUS**, *a.* See CONTEMPORANEOUS.
- CO-TEM-PO-RA-RY**, *a.* and *n.* See CONTEMPORARY.
- ***CO-TER-IE** ('kò-tár-rè'), *n.* A club; a society; a clique.
- ***CO-TILL-ON** } (kò-tíl'yún or 'kò-
- CO-TILL-ION** } tíl-yóng'), *n.* A brisk dance.
- COT-TAGE** (kòt'tjè), *n.* A hut; a cot; a small dwelling.
- COT-TER** (kòt'túr), } *n.*
- ***COT-TA-GER** (kòt'tá'júr), } One who lives in a hut or cottage.
- COT-TON** (kòt'tn), *n.* The down of the cotton-tree; a plant; cloth or stuff made of cotton:—*a.*, made of cotton.
- ***COT-TON-GIN** (kòt'tn'jin), *n.* A machine for cleaning cotton.
- COT-TON-WOOD** (kòt'tn'wúd), *n.* A tree of the poplar kind.
- ***COT-TON-Y** (kòt'tn'è), *a.* Full of cotton, downy.
- COUCH** (kòútsh), *n.* A seat of repose; a bed:—*v. t.*, to lie down; to stoop or bend:—*v. t.*, to lay or cause to lie down; to hide; to include; to express; to remove a cataract from the eye; to fix a lance or spear in the rest.
- COUCH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- ***COUCH-ANT** (kòútsh'ánt), *a.* Lying down; squatting.
- ***COUGH** (kòf or káwf), *n.* A convulsive expiration of breath:—*v. t.*, to expire breath convulsively:—*v. t.*, to eject by a cough, to expectorate.
- ***COUH-AGE** } (kòl'tjè), *n.* An In-
- COW-HAGE** } dian bean.
- COULD** (kúld), *pst. t.* of CAN.
- COUL-TER**, *n.* See COLTER.
- ***COUN-CIL** (kòún'síl), *n.* An assembly met for consultation; a convention, diet, legislature, assembly. [67.] [225-6.]
- COUN-CIL-OR** } (kòún'síl'lór)
- ***COUN-CIL-LOR** } } *n.*
- COUN-CIL-MAN** (kòún'síl'mán), } A member of council.
- COUN'CIL'MEN**, *n. pl.*
- COUN-SEL** (kòún'síl), *n.* Advice; prudence; deliberation, consultation; a counsellor, advocate, or lawyer [382-14] [69-3]:—*v. t.*, to give advice or counsel; to advise.
- COUN'SEL'ING**, } *p. prs.*
- ***COUN'SEL'ING**, } *p. prf.*
- COUN'SEL-ED**, } *p. prf.*
- ***COUN'SEL-ED**, } *p. prf.*
- COUN-SEL-OR** } (kòún'síl'lór), *n.*
- ***COUN-SEL-LOR** } One who counsels or advises; counsel.
- COUNT** (kòúnt), *v. t.* To number, reckon, calculate; to rate; to esteem; to tell:—*v. t.*, to reckon or rely (*ap. p.*—on, upon):—*n.*, number; reckoning; a charge in an indictment; a title of nobility; an earl.
- COUN-TE-NANCE** (kòún'tè'nánsè), *n.* The form of the face; the system of the features; air; look; composure; patronage, support, encouragement:—*v. t.*, to support, patronise, encourage.
- COUN'TE-NAN-CING**, *p. prs.*
- COUN-TE-NAN-CER** (kòún'tè'nán-súr), *n.* One who countenances.
- COUN-TER** (kòún'túr), *n.* A piece of false money; a shop-table; a reckoner:—*ad.*, contrary to, in opposition to.
- COUN-TER-ACT** ('kòún-túr-ákt'), *v. t.* To act contrary to; to hinder; to frustrate.
- COUN-TER-ACTION** ('kòún-túr-ákt'-shún), *n.* Opposite action.
- COUN-TER-ACT-IVE** ('kòún-túr-ákt'-tív), *a.* Tending to counteract.
- COUN-TER-BAL-ANCE** (kòún'túr-'bá'l-lánsè), *n.* Opposite weight.
- ***COUN-TER-BAL-ANCE** ('kòún-túr-'bá'l-lánsè), *v. t.* To weigh against, counterweigh, counterpoise.
- COUN-TER-BAL'AN'CING**, *p. prs.*
- COUN-TER-CHANGE** (kòún'túr-'tshánjè), *n.* Exchange, reciprocation.

- COUN-TER-CHANGE ('kôun-tûr-tshânje'), *v. t.* To give and receive.
- COUN-TER-CHAN'GING, *p. prs.*
- COUN-TER-CHARM ('kôun-tûr-tshârm), *n.* That which breaks a charm.
- COUN-TER-CHARM ('kôun-tûr-tshârm'), *v. t.* To destroy enchantment.
- COUN-TER-CHECK ('kôun-tûr'tshêk), *n.* A stop, rebuke, reproof.
- COUN-TER-CHECK ('kôun-tûr-tshêk'), *v. t.* To oppose; to stop; to check.
- COUN-TER-CUR-RENT ('kôun-tûr-kûr-rênt), *n.* An opposite current.
- *COUN-TER-FEIT ('kôun-tûr'fit), *v. t.* To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate; to forge; to feign:—*a.*, forged, fictitious; spurious; deceitful:—*n.*, an impostor; something made in imitation of another; a forgery.
- *COUN-TER-FEIT-ER ('kôun-tûr'fit-ûr), *n.* A forger; an impostor.
- COUN-TER-MAND ('kôun-tûr'mând), *n.* Repeal of a former order.
- COUN-TER-MAND ('kôun-têr'mând'), *v. t.* To revoke an order.
- COUN-TER-MARCH ('kôun-tûr-mârtsh), *n.* March back; retrocession.
- COUN-TER-MARCH-ES, *n. pl.*
- COUN-TER-MARCH ('kôun-tûr-mârtsh'), *v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, COUNTERMARCHES.*] To march back.
- COUN-TER-MARK ('kôun-tûr'mârk), *n.* An after-mark on goods or coin.
- COUN-TER-MARK ('kôun-tûr'mârk'), *v. t.* To put an after-mark on goods or coin.
- COUN-TER-MINE ('kôun-tûr'mîne), *n.* A mine made to frustrate one formed by an enemy; a stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated; a counterplot.
- COUN-TER-MINE ('kôun-tûr'mîne'), *v. t.* To construct countermines; to defeat by secret measures; to counterplot; to counterwork.
- COUN-TER-MI'NING, *p. prs.*
- COUN-TER-MOVE-MENT ('kôun-tûr-môve'mênt), *n.* An opposite movement.
- *COUN-TER-PANE ('kôun-tûr'pâne), *n.* A coverlet for a bed.
- COUN-TER-PART ('kôun-tûr'pârt), *n.* A correspondent part; a copy; a duplicate.
- COUN-TER-PE-TI-TION ('kôun-tûr-pê-tîsh'ûn), *n.* A petition opposing another.
- *COUN-TER-PLEA ('kôun-tûr'plê), *n.* In *Law*, a replication.
- COUN-TER-PLOT ('kôun-tûr'plôt), *n.* A plot opposed to another.
- COUN-TER-PLOT ('kôun-tûr'plôt'), *v. t.* To oppose plot by plot.
- COUN-TER-PLOT'TING, *p. prs.*
- COUN-TER-PLOT'TED, *p. prf.*
- COUN-TER-POINT ('kôun-tûr'pôint), *n.* An opposite point; a counterpane constructed in squares; the art of composing harmony.
- COUN-TER-POISE ('kôun-tûr'pôize), *n.* Equal weight; equiponderance; equivalence of weight or power.
- COUN-TER-POISE ('kôun-tûr'pôize'), *v. t.* To act against with equal power; to counterbalance, counterweigh.
- *COUN-TER-POIS'ING, *p. prs.*
- COUN-TER-POI-SON ('kôun-tûr'pôis-zûn), *n.* A poison that antidotes another.
- COUN-TER-PRES-SURE ('kôun-tûr-prêsh'ûr), *n.* Opposite force.
- COUN-TER-REV-OLU-TION ('kôun-tûr-rêv-ô-lû'shûn), *n.* A revolution succeeding and opposing another.
- COUN-TER-SCARP ('kôun-tûr'skârp), *n.* The external slope of a ditch which surrounds a fort.
- COUN-TER-SIGN ('kôun-tûr-sîne'), *v. t.* To sign that which has been signed by a superior or principal:—*n.*, the signature of a subordinate added to that of a superior; an official signature; a military watchword.
- COUN-TER-SINK ('kôun-tûr-sîngk'), *v. t.* [COUNTERSUNK or COUNTERSANK—COUNTERSUNK.] To sink the head of a nail so that it does not project.
- COUN-TER-TURN ('kôun-tûr'tûrn), *n.* The height of a play.
- COUN-TER-VAIL ('kôun-tûr'vâle), *n.* Equal weight or value.
- COUN-TER-VAIL ('kôun-tûr'vâle'), *v. t.* To have equal force or value.
- COUN-TER-VIEW ('kôun-tûr'vû), *n.* Opposition; contrast.
- *COUN-TER-WEIGH ('kôun-tûr'wâ), *v. t.* To weigh against; to counterbalance; to counterpoise.
- COUN-TER-WORK ('kôun-tûr'wârk'), *v. t.* [COUNTERWORKED or COUNTERWROUGHT—COUNTERWORKED or COUNTERWROUGHT.] To hinder by contrary operations.
- COUN-TESS ('kôun'tês), *n.* The wife of an earl or count.
- *COUN'TESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- COUN-TESS ('kôun'tês), *a.* Innumerable; incalculable.
- COUN-TRY ('kûn'trê), *n.* A tract of land; a region; rural parts, opposed to TOWN or CITY; one's native soil; a kingdom or state:—*a.*, rustic, rural; rude.
- COUN'TRIES, *n. pl.*
- COUN-TRY-MAN ('kûn'trê'mân), *n.* One born in the same country; a rustic; a farmer.
- COUN'TRYMEN, *n. pl.*
- COUN-TRY-SEAT ('kûn'trê'sêet), *n.* A residence in the country.
- COUN-TY ('kôun'tê), *n.* Shire; circuit or district; a division of a state.
- *COUN'TIES, *n. pl.*
- *COUP-DE-MAIN ('kôd'dû-mâng'), *n.* A sudden and unexpected attack; a master-stroke. [368-8.]
- COUPS'-DE-MAIN', *n. pl.*

- *COUP-LE (kúp/pl), *n.* A chain or tie; two; a brace; man and wife:—*v. t.*, to chain together; to join; to marry.
- COUR'LING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, that which couples or connects.
- *COUP-LE-MENT (kúp/pl'mént), *n.* Union, embrace.
- COUR-LET (kúp'lét), *n.* A pair; two verses.
- *COU-PON (kòđ'pôn or kòđ'pông'), *n.* One of several interest certificates attached to a transferable bond.
- COUR-AGE (kúr'ráje), *n.* Bravery, valor, intrepidity. [134-32.] [382-1.]
- *COUR-A-GEOUS (kúr-á'jús), *a.* Brave, daring, bold, intrepid.
- COUR-A-GEOUS-LY (kúr-á'jús-lé), *ad.* Bravely, boldly, heroically.
- COUR-A-GEOUS-NESS (kúr-á'jús-nés), *n.* Bravery, boldness, courage.
- *COUR-RI-ER (kòđ'rè'úr or kòđ'rèèr'), *n.* A messenger sent in haste; an express.
- *COURSE (kòr'se), *n.* Race, career; ground on which a race is run; direction of motion; progress; series; order; conduct; a service of dishes [65]:—*v. t.*, to hunt, pursue; to force to run:—*v. i.*, to run; to hunt.
- COUR'SING, *p. prs.*
- COUR'SED, *p. pf.*
- COUR-SER (kúr'súr), *n.* A race-horse; horse-racer; hunter. [73.]
- COURT (kòrt), *n.* The residence of a prince; the palace; the hall or place where justice is administered; an assembly of judges; an enclosed space in front of a house; a narrow street; address; courtship [100-26]:—*v. t.*, to woo; to solicit; to seek. [244-6.]
- COUR-TE-OUS (kúr'tshè'ús or kòr'tè'ús), *a.* Elegant of manners, well bred; polite; urbane. [45-21.]
- *COUR-TE-OUS-LY (kúr'tshè'ús-lé or kòr'tè'ús-lé), *ad.* Respectfully, civilly, complaisantly.
- COUR-TE-OUS-NESS (kúr'tshè'ús-nés or kòr'tè'ús-nés), *n.* Civility, complaisance, courtesy.
- *COUR-TE-SY (kúr'tè'sè), *n.* Elegance of manners, complaisance, civility, courteousness. [380-2.]
- *COUR-TE'SIES, *n. pl.*
- *COURTE-SY (kúr'tè'sè), *n.* An act of civility or respect as made by women and girls:—*v. i.*, to make a courtesy.
- *COURTE'SIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- *COURTE-SI-ED (kúr'tè'sid), *p. pf.*
- *COURT-IER (kòrt'júr), *n.* One who frequents the courts of princes; one who courts favor; a man of courtly address. [127.] [286-6.]
- COURT-LIKE (kòrt'líke), *a.* Polite, civil, elegant.
- COURT-LI-NESS (kòrt'lè'nés), *n.* Elegance of manners; complaisance.
- COURT-LY (kòrt'lé), *a.* Relating to the court; elegant; flattering.
- COURT-MAR-TIAL (kòrt'már'shál), *n.* A military court for the trial of military offences.
- *COURTS'-MAR'TIAL, *n. pl.*
- COURT-SHIP (kòrt'shíp), *n.* The act of soliciting favor; solicitation in marriage; wooing.
- COUS-IN (kúz'zn), *n.* Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a sister; the child of an uncle or aunt.
- *COUS-IN-GER-MAN (kúz-zn-júr'mán), *n.* A first-cousin.
- COUS-INS-GER'MAN, *n. pl.*
- COVE (kòve), *n.* A small creek or bay; an inlet; a shelter.
- COV-E-NANT (kúv'è'nánt), *n.* A contract; a stipulation; a compact; a solemn agreement:—*v. i.*, to bargain, stipulate; to make a formal agreement (*ap. p.*—with, for):—*v. t.*, to grant or promise by formal agreement.
- *COV-E-NANT-EE (kúv'è'nánt-èè'), *n.* One to whom a covenant is made.
- COV-E-NANT-ER (kúv'è'nánt-ár), *n.* One who makes a covenant.
- COV-ER (kúv'ár), *v. t.* To overspread, conceal, bury; to shelter:—*n.*, that which overspreads; a concealment; a screen; a defense.
- COV-ER'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, vesture, dress; a cover.
- COV-ER-LET (kúv'ár'lét), *n.* The outer bed-cover, counterpane.
- COV-ERT (kúv'úrt), *n.* A shelter; a defense; a thicket:—*a.*, sheltered, hidden, insidious, disguised.
- COV-ERT-LY (kúv'úrt'lé), *ad.* Secretly, privately, closely.
- COV-ER (kúv'è't), *v. t.* To desire inordinately or earnestly.
- *COV-E-TOUS (kúv'è'tús), *a.* Inordinately desirous; avaricious.
- COV-E-TOUS-LY (kúv'è'tús-lé), *ad.* Avariciously, greedily.
- COV-E-TOUS-NESS (kúv'è'tús-nés), *n.* Avarice, eagerness of gain.
- *COV-EY (kúv'é), *n.* A brood of birds.
- *COV-IN (kúv'in), *n.* A fraudulent agreement; collusion.
- COW (kòú), *n.* The female of the bull:—*v. t.*, to depress with fear.
- COWS, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- ~~COW~~ KINE was formerly the accepted plural of cow. It is now nearly obsolete.
- COV-ARD (kòú'árd), *n.* A poulterer, one destitute of courage:—*a.*, dastard, craven.
- *COW-ARD-ICE (kòú'árd'ís), *n.* Fear, habitual timidity.
- *COW-ARD-LI-NESS (kòú'árd'lè-nés), *n.* Timidity, pusillanimity.
- COV-ARD-LY (kòú'árd'lé), *a.* Fearful, pusillanimous, timorous:—*ad.*, in a cowardly manner.
- *COW-ER (kòú'ár), *v. i.* To sink or tremble from fear; to crouch.
- COV-HAGE. See COUHAGE.

- ***COW-HERD** (kòd'hêrd), *n.* One who tends cows.
- COW-HIDE** (kòd'hîde), *n.* The hide of a cow; a whip:—*v. t.*, to beat with a cowhide.
- ***COWL** (kòll), *n.* A monk's hood; a chimney-cover.
- COW-SLIP** (kòd'slîp), *n.* A species of primrose; a plant.
- COX-COMB** (kòks'kòme), *n.* A fop.
- COX-COMB** } (kòks'kòme), *n.* A
COCK'S COMB } plant and its flower.
- ***COX-COMB-RY** (kòks'kòme'rè), *n.* Foppishness; dandyism.
- COX-COM-I-CAL** (kòks'kòm'è'kál), *a.* Foppish, conceited, pert.
- COY** (kòè), *a.* Modest, decent; reserved, shy, bashful:—*v. i.*, to behave with reserve; to caress.
- COY-ISH** (kòè'îsh), *a.* Somewhat coy; reserved; shy.
- ***COY-LY** (kòè'lè), *ad.* With reserve.
- COY-NESS** (kòè'nès), *n.* Reserve, shyness, modesty.
- ***COZ-EN** (kòz'zn), *v. t.* To cheat, defraud, trick.
- ***COZ-EN-AGE** (kòz'zn'je), *n.* Deceit, fraud, trick.
- COZ-EN-ER** (kòz'zn'êr), *n.* A defrauder, trickster, cheater, knave.
- ***CO-ZI-LY** (kò'zè'lè), *ad.* Snugly:—sometimes spelled COSILY.
- ***Co-zy** } (Snug, com-
Co-zey } (kò'zè), *a.* } fortable, so-
Co-sey } (kò'zè), *a.* } cial.
- CRAB** (kráb), *n.* A shell-fish; a wild apple; a peevish, morose person; a kind of crane or capstan; a sign of the zodiac (Cancer):—*a.*, sour, crabbed.
- CRAB-BED** (kráb'béd), *a.* Peevish, morose; harsh; sour.
- CRAB-BED-LY** (kráb'béd'lè), *ad.* Peevishly, morosely.
- CRAB-BED-NESS** (kráb'béd'nès), *n.* Sourness of taste; asperity.
- CRACK** (krák), *n.* A sudden sharp noise; chink, fissure; a flaw; a boast:—*v. t.*, to produce a sharp noise; to break into chinks; to split; to craze; to boast:—*v. i.*, to burst; to open in fissures.
- CRACK-BRAIN-ED** (krák-bránd'), *a.* Crazy, without right reason.
- CRACK-ER** (krák'kûr), *n.* One that cracks; a boaster; a kind of fire-work; a kind of hard biscuit.
- CRACK-LE** (krák'kl), *v. i.* To make sharp and frequent cracks of sound; to crepitate.
- CRACK'LING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, frequent and sharp sounds; crepitation.
- CRA-DLE** (krá'dl), *n.* A movable bed on which children are rocked; a case for a broken bone; an instrument used in cutting and laying grain; a frame of timber for launching ships:—*v. t.*, to lay or rock in a cradle; to cut grain with a cradle.
- CRA'DLING**, *p. prs.*
- CRAFT** (kráft), *n.* Trade; fraud; cunning:—*n. sing.* or *pl.*, one or more small vessels. [363-13.]
- ***CRAFT-I-LY** (kráft'è'lè), *ad.* Cunningly, artfully, skillfully.
- CRAFT-I-NESS** (kráft'è'nès), *n.* Cunning, stratagem, art.
- CRAFTS-MAN** (kráfts'mán), *n.* An artificer, a mechanic.
- CRAFTSMEN**, *n. pl.*
- CRAFT-Y** (kráft'è), *a.* [CRAFTER—CRAFTIEST.] Cunning, artful, shrewd.
- CRAG** (krág), *n.* A rough steep rock.
- CRA-GED** (krág'géd), *a.* Full of prominences, rugged, craggy.
- ***CRA-GED-NESS** (krág'gè'nès), *n.* Fulness of crags, cragginess.
- ***CRA-GI-NESS** (krág'gè'nès), *n.* State of being craggy; cragginess.
- ***CRA-GY** (krág'gè), *a.* Rugged, full of prominences, cragged, rough.
- CRAM** (krám), *v. t.* To stuff; to fill beyond satiety; to thrust in by force:—*v. i.*, to eat greedily.
- CRAM'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***CRAM-MED** (krámd), *p. prf.*
- CRAMP** (krámp), *n.* A painful contraction of the limbs; restriction; a piece of iron bent at each end:—*v. t.*, to pain with cramp; to confine; to bind with iron cramps.
- ***CRAN-BER-RY** (krán'bè'r'è), *n.* A plant and its berry.
- CRAN'BER-RIES**, *n. pl.*
- CRANCH**. See **CRAUNCH**.
- CRANE** (kráne), *n.* An instrument for raising heavy weights; a crooked pipe, or siphon; a migratory bird.
- CRA-NI-AL** (krá'nè'ál), *a.* Relating to the skull.
- ***CRA-NI-OL-O-GY** (krá-nè-ól'ò'jè), *n.* The science which treats of the structure of skulls; phrenology.
- CRA-NI-OM-E-TER** (krá-nè-òm'è-túr), *n.* An instrument for measuring skulls.
- ***CRA-NI-UM** (krá'nè'úm), *n.* The skull.
- CRA'NIÁ**, }
CRA'NIUMS, } *n. pl.*
- CRANK** (krángx), *n.* The end of an iron axis bent like an elbow; a contrivance for turning; an iron brace; a pun:—*a.*, stout, healthy, sprightly; loaded near to be overset.
- CRANK-LE** (krángx'kl), *v. i.* To run in and out; to crinkle:—*v. t.*, to break into bends or angles.
- CRANK'LING**, *p. prs.*
- ***CRAN-NY** (krán'nè), *n.* A cleft; a chink.
- ***CRAN'NIES**, *n. pl.*
- CRAPE** (krápe), *n.* A thin stuff loosely woven.
- CRASH** (krásh), *v. i.* To make a loud complicated noise:—*v. t.*, to break; to crush; to bruise:—*n.*, a loud, mixed, sudden sound as of things falling and breaking; a coarse linen.
- CRASH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *pr. t.* 3.
- CRASH'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a violent complicated noise; a prolonged crash.

CRA-SA-MENT (krâs'sâ'ment), *n.* The thick and red part of blood; clot.

CRA-SI-TUDE (krâs'sè'tûde), *n.* Grossness, coarseness.

CRATCH (krâtsh), *n.* A palisaded manger for hay.

CRATCH/ES, *n. pl.*

CRATE (krâte), *n.* A hamper; a wicker pannier for crockery.

CRA-TER (krâ'tûr), *n.* The mouth of a volcano. [80-16.]

***CRAUNCH** (krânsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, CRAUNCHES.] To crush in the mouth.

CRA-VAT (krâ'vât'), *n.* A neckcloth.

CRAVE (krâve), *v. t.* To ask with earnestness or submission; to long for; to beg. [109-26.] [278-17.]

CRA'VING, *p. prs.* :—*n.*, unreasonable desire :—*a.*, urgently longing for.

CRA-VEN (krâ'vn), *n.* A coward, a recreant :—*a.*, cowardly, base.

CRAW (krâw), *n.* The crop or first stomach of birds.

CRAW FISH (krâw'flsh), } *n. A*
CRAY-FISH (krâ'flsh), } small shell-fish; the river-lobster.

CRAWL (krâwl), *v. i.* To creep; to move as a worm.

CRAWL-ER (krâw'ûr), *n.* One who crawls; a creeper.

***CRA-Y-ON** (krâ'ân), *n.* A kind of pencil for drawing; a drawing in crayon :—*v. t.*, to sketch in crayon.

CRAZE (krâze), *v. t.* To break; to crush; to make crazy.

CRA'ZING, *p. prs.*

CRA-ZED-NESS (krâ'zèd'nês), *n.* Brokenness, decrepitude.

***CRA-ZI-NESS** (krâ'zè'nês), *n.* State of being crazy; imbecility, weakness, insanity.

CRA-ZY (krâ'zè), *a.* [CRAZIER—CRAZIEST.] Broken, decrepit; shattered in the intellect; mad, insane.

CREAK (krèèk), *v. i.* To make a harsh, sharp, complaining noise.

CREAK-ING, *p. prs.* :—*n.*, a sharp, harsh sound.

CREAM (krèèm), *n.* The oily part of milk; the best part :—*v. i.*, to gather cream; to mantle or froth.

CREAM-Y (krèèm'è), *a.* Having the nature of cream; rich.

***CREASE** (krèèse), *n.* A mark made by folding :—*v. t.*, to mark by folding.

CREAS'ING, *p. prs.*

CREA'SOTE. See CREOSOTE.

CRE-ATE (krè-â'tè'), *v. t.* To form out of nothing; to cause to exist; to produce; to make. [220.]

CRE-A'TING, *p. prs.*

CRE-A-TION (krè-â'shûn), *n.* The act of creating; the thing created; the universe.

CRE-A-TIVE (krè-â'tiv), *a.* Having power to create.

***CRE-A-TOR** (krè-â'tûr), *n.* God; one who creates or bestows existence.

***CREA-TURE** (krè'tshûr or krè't'yûr), *n.* A being created; a brute; a word of contempt or tenderness; a dependant.

***CRE-DENCE** (krè'dènsè), *n.* Belief, credit, reputation, confidence.

CRE-DEN-DA (krè-dèn'dâ), *n. pl.* Articles of faith.

CRE-DENT (krè'dènt), *a.* Easy of belief; having credit; believing.

***CRE-DEN-TIAL** (krè-dèn'shâl), *n.* That which gives a title to credit, a testimonial :—*a.*, giving a title to credit.

***CRE-D-I-BIL-I-TY** (krè-d-è-bl'it'è), *n.* Claim to belief; probability. [264-22.]

CRE-D-I-BLE (krè-d'è'bl), *a.* Worthy of belief, probable.

CRE-D-I-BLY (krè-d'è'blè), *ad.* In a manner that claims belief.

CRE-D-IT (krèd'it), *n.* Belief; reputation; faith; trust reposed; influence; promise given; amount

due :—correlative of DEBT [269-1] :—*v. t.*, to believe; to trust, confide in; to admit as a debtor.

***CRE-D-IT-A-BLE** (krèd'it-â-bl), *a.* Reputable; estimable; fair.

CRE-D-IT-A-BLE-NESS (krèd'it-â-bl-nês), *n.* Reputation, estimation.

CRE-D-IT-A-BLY (krèd'it-â-blè), *ad.* Reputably, honorably.

***CRE-D-IT-OR** (krèd'it'ûr), *n.* One to whom a debt is owed; one who gives credit.

***CRE-DU-LI-TY** (krè-dù'lit'è), *n.* Easiness of belief; credulousness.

***CRE-D-U-LOUS** (krèd'jù'lûs), *a.* Apt to believe; easily deceived.

CRE-D-U-LOUS-NESS (krèd'jù'lûs-nês), *n.* Aptness to believe; credulity.

CREED (krèèd), *n.* A summary of the articles of faith; belief.

CREEK (krèèk), *n.* A small river; a small bay, cove, or inlet.

CREEP (krèèp), *v. i.* [CREPT—CREPT.] To move slowly, as a worm; to move feebly; to grow along, as a vine; to fawn.

***CREEP-ER** (krèèp'ûr), *n.* A plant; a grapnel; an insect.

CREEP-ING-LY (krèèp'ing'lè), *ad.* Slowly, as a reptile.

CRE-MA-TION (krè-mâ'shûn), *n.* The act of burning.

***CRE-OLE** (krè'ôle), *n.* A native of Spanish America, of European descent.

CRE-O-SOTE (krè'ò'sôte), } *n.*
CRE-A-SOTE (krè-â'sôte), } An oily, antiseptic liquid :—also written KREOSOTE.

CREP-I-TÂTE (krèp'it-â'tè), *v. i.* To make a crackling noise.

CREP'ITA-TING, *p. prs.*

***CREP-I-TA-TION** (krèp-è-tâ'shûn), *n.* A small, crackling noise.

CREPT, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of CREEP.

***CRE-PUS-CULE** (krè-pûs'kùle), *n.* Twilight.

CRE-PUS-CU-LAR (krè-pûs'kù'lâr), *a.* Relating to twilight.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mè, mèt—pline, plu—nò, mòve,

- ***CRES-CENT** (krés'sènt), *a.* Increasing, growing:—*n.*, the moon in her state of increase; the Turkish standard; the Ottoman Empire. [39-22.]
- ***CRES-CIVE** (krés'siv), *a.* Increasing.
- CRESS** (krés), *n.* An herb.
- CRESS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- CRES-SET** (krés'sèt), *n.* A beacon; a great light; torch, lamp.
- CREST** (krést), *n.* A plume of feathers; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; the comb of a cock; a tuft; pride; spirit:—*v. t.*, to furnish with a crest; to streak.
- CREST-ED**, *p. prof.*:—*a.*, adorned with plume or crest.
- CREST-FALL-EN** (krést'fálln), *a.* Dejected, sunk, spiritless.
- CREST-LESS** (krést'lès), *a.* Not dignified with coat-armor.
- ***CRE-TA-CEOUS** (krè-tà'shùs), *a.* Chalky.
- ***CRE-TISM** (krè'tizm), *n.* A falsehood; a Cretan practice.
- ***CRE-VASSE** (krè-vàs'), *n.* A breach in the embankment of a river; a gully, a gap.
- ***CREV-ICE** (krév'is), *n.* A crack; a cleft.
- CREW** (kròd), *n.* The company of a ship:—*p. prof.* of CROW.
- ***CREW-EL** (kròd'él), *n.* Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.
- CRIB** (kríb), *n.* A rack or manger; a frame for a child's bed:—*v. t.*, to shut up; to confine; to steal.
- ***CRIB'BING**, *p. pres.*
- CRIB-BED** (kríb'éd), *p. prof.*
- ***CRIB-BAGE** (kríb'bjè), *n.* A game at cards.
- CRIB-BLE** (kríb'bl), *n.* A sifter or screen.
- CRICK** (krík), *n.* Noise of a door; a painful stiffness in the neck.
- CRICK-ET** (krík'kít), *n.* An insect; a sport; a low seat or stool.
- ***CRİ-ER** (kr'úr), *n.* The officer whose business is to make proclamation; one who cries goods.
- CRIME** (krím), *n.* An act contrary to law; an offense; a great fault.
- See* A CRIME is a violation of human, VICE of moral, SIN of Divine law. Forgery is a *crime*, drunkenness a *vice*; they are both *sins*. *Crimes* are particular, *vices* habitual, acts committed; *sins* are either particular or habitual acts, omitted or committed. The degree of iniquity attached to a *crime* or a *vice* varies with the time, place, and character of the act; but every *sin*, under all conditions, bears the same stamp of guilt and enormity. *Crabbe*.
- CRİM-I-NAL** (krím'è'nál), *a.* Faulty, guilty; involving crime:—*n.*, a person guilty of a crime.
- ***CRİM-I-NAL-I-TY** ('krím-è-nál'ètè) *n.* Guilt; wickedness.
- CRİM-I-NAL-LY** (krím'è'nál-lè), *ad.* Wickedly, guiltily.
- CRİM-I-NATE** (krím'è'nàte), *v. t.* To charge with a crime.
- CRİM'İ-NA-TING**, *p. pres.* [Charge.
- CRİM-I-NA-TION** ('krím-è-nà'shùn) *n.*
- CRİM-I-NA-TO-RY** (krím'è-nà-túr-rè), *a.* Accusing; censorious.
- CRİMP** (krímp), *a.* Crisp, brittle, easily crumbled:—*v. t.*, to crisp or curl the hair; to plait.
- CRİM-PLÈ** (krím'pl), *v. t.* To contract; to curl; to corrugate.
- CRİM'PLİNG**, *p. pres.*
- CRİM-SON** (krím'zn), *n.* Red, somewhat darkened with blue; a deep red color:—*a.*, of a deep red color:—*v. t.*, to dye with crimson:—*v. i.*, to blush.
- CRİNGE** (krínje), *n.* A servile bow, mean civility:—*v. i.*, to bow; to fawn, flatter:—*v. t.*, to shrink, contract.
- CRİM'GİNG**, *p. pres.*
- ***CRİNGE-LİNG** (krínje'líng), } *n.*
- CRİNG-ER** (krínje'úr), }
One who cringes.
- CRİNK-LE** (krínk'kl), *v. i.* To run in flexures; to wind; to wrinkle, bend:—*v. t.*, to mould into inequalities:—*n.*, a wrinkle, fold, sinuosity.
- CRİNK'LING**, *p. pres.*
- CRİP-PLE** (kríp'pl), *n.* A lame person:—*v. t.*, to lame; to make lame.
- ***CRİP'PLİNG**, *p. pres.*
- ***CRİ-SİS** (krí'sis), *n.* The time when any affair comes to its height; a critical time. [255-21.]
- ***CRİ-SES** (krí'sèz), *n. pl.*
- CRİSP** (krísp), *a.* Curled; brittle; indented:—*v. t.*, to curl; to twist; to make brittle.
- CRİS-PÀ-TİON** (krís-pà'shùn), } *n.*
- CRİSP-NESS** (krísp'nès), }
The act of curling; the state of being curled or crisp.
- CRİSP'Y**, *a.* See CRISP.
- ***CRİ-TE-Rİ-ON** (krí-tè'rè'ùn), *n.* A standard by which any thing is judged; a test; a measure
- CRİ-TE'RİA**, } *n. pl.*
- CRİ-TE'RİONS**, }
- CRİ-TİC** (krít'ík), *n.* A judge of merit in literature and art; a connoisseur; a censor [236-1]:—*a.*, relating to criticism, critical.
- ***CRİ-Tİ-CAL** (krít'è'kál), *a.* Exact, discriminating; discerning; relating to criticism; captious; inclined to find fault; relating to or producing a crisis; decisive; dangerous. [295-1.]
- CRİ-Tİ-CAL-LY** (krít'è'kál-lè), *ad.* In a critical manner; exactly.
- CRİ-Tİ-CAL-NESS** (krít'è'kál'nès), *n.* The state of being critical; exactness.
- ***CRİ-Tİ-CİSE** (krít'è'size), *v. t.* To pass judgment upon; to censure:—*v. i.*, to exhibit beauties and blemishes; to censure:—some-times written CRITICIZE. [326-11.]

- CRIT'ICIS-ING, *p. prs.*
 CRIT-I-CIS-ER (krît'è'siz-ûr), *n.*
 One who criticises.
- CRIT-I-CISM (krît'è'sizm), *n.* The act or art of judging; critique; remark, animadversion. [163-24.]
- *CRI-TIQUE (krè-tèèk'), *n.* A critical examination or remark; the science of criticism.
- CROAK (kròk), *v. i.* To make a noise as a frog, raven, or crow; to murmur; to forebode evil:—*n.*, the cry of a frog, raven, or crow.
- CROAK-ER (kròk'ûr), *n.* One who croaks.
- CROCK (kròk), *n.* An earthen vessel.
- *CROCK-ER-Y (kròk'ûr'è), *n.* Earthenware.
- CROC-O-DILE (kròk'ò'dille or kròk'ò'dil), *n.* A large amphibious animal of the lizard kind.
- CRO-CUS (krò'kûs), *n.* A flower; saffron; a yellow powder.
- *CRO'CUS'ES, *n. pl.*
- CROFT (kròft), *n.* A little field adjoining a house.
- CRONE (kròne), *n.* An old ewe; an old woman.
- CRO-NY (krò'nè), *n.* An old acquaintance; an associate.
- *CRO'NIES, *n. pl.*
- CROOK (krùk or kròòk), *n.* A bend, a curve; a bent staff, a shepherd's hook; artifice:—*v. t.*, to bend; to make crooked; to pervert:—*v. i.*, to bend; to be bent.
- CROOK-ED (krùk'éd or kròòk'éd), *p. prf.*:—*a.*, bent; not straight; curving; oblique; perverse.
- CROOK-ED-LY (krùk'éd'lè or kròòk'éd'lè), *ad.* In a crooked manner.
- CROOK-ED-NESS (krùk'éd'nès or kròòk'éd'nès), *n.* Deviation from straightness; curvity; perverseness.
- CROP (kròp), *n.* The craw of a bird; the harvest; any thing cut off:—*v. t.*, to cut off; to eat off; to mow; to reap.
- CROP'PING, *p. prs.*
- CROP'PED (kròpt), *p. prf.*
 *CROP-EARED (kròp'èèrd), *a.*
 Having the ears cropped.
- *CRO-SI-ER (krò'zhè'èr), *n.* The pastoral staff of a bishop.
- *CROS-LET (kròs'lèt), *n.* A small cross.
- CROSS (kròs or kràws), *n.* The ensign of the Christian religion; a line or straight body intersecting another; misfortune; opposition; hinderance:—*a.*, transverse; adverse; peevish, fretful; contrary:—*pp.*, athwart; over; from side to side; across:—*v. t.*, to lay or pass athwart; to sign with the cross; to cancel (*ap. p.*—out); to vex; to thwart; to embarrass:—*v. i.*, to lie or pass athwart.
- CROSS'ES, *n. pl.* and *pr. t.* 3.
- CROSS-BILL (kròs'bil), *n.* A defendant's bill; a bird.
- CROSS-BOW (kròs'bò), *n.* A weapon for shooting arrows.
- CROSS-EX-AM-I-NA-TION (kròs-ègz'âm-è-nà'shûn), *n.* Examination of a witness of one party by the opposite party.
- CROSS-EX-AM-INE (kròs-ègz-âm'in), *v. t.* To examine a witness produced by an opposite party.
- *CROSS-EX-AM'IN'ING, *p. prs.*
- *CROSS-GRAIN-ED (kròs-grànd'), *a.*
 Having the fibres transverse; troublesome, vexatious, perverse.
- CROSS'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, opposition, impediment, vexation; a place for passing over.
- CROSS'LET. See CROSLET.
- *CROSS-LY (kròs'lè), *ad.* Athwart; oppositely, adversely; peevishly.
- CROSS-NESS (kròs'nès), *n.* Intersection; peevishness; ill-nature.
- CROSS-ROAD (kròs'ròde), }
 CROSS-WAY (kròs'wà), } *n.*
 A path intersecting the chief road; a by-way.
- CROSS-WISE (kròs'wize), *ad.* In the form of a cross; across.
- CROTCH (kròtsh), *n.* A hook; the fork of a tree.
- CROTCH'ES, *n. pl.*
- *CROTCH-ET (kròtsh'èt), *n.* In Music, a quarter note, and marked thus [♯]; a forked piece of wood for support; a whim.
- CROUCH'ETS, *n. pl.* Brackets or hooks in which words are included [thus].
- *CROUCH (kròùtsh), *v. i.* [*pr. t.* 3, CROUCHES.] To stoop low; to fawn, cringe. [62-10.]
- CROUP (kròùp), *n.* A disease of the windpipe.
- *CROUP-IER (kròùp'èèr), *n.* The assistant-chairman at a public dinner.
- CROW (krò), *n.* A large, black, carnivorous bird; an iron lever; the voice of the cock:—*v. i.* [CROWED or CREW—CROWED], to make a noise like a cock; to vapour; to boast; to exult.
- CROWD (kròùd), *n.* A multitude; a throng; the populace:—*v. t.*, to fill confusedly; to press close together; to urge:—*v. i.*, to be numerous and confused; to swarm.
- CROWN (kròùn), *n.* An ornament worn on the head by sovereigns; a garland; a reward; royalty; the top of the head; a coin; completion:—*v. t.*, to invest with a crown; to dignify; to adorn; to reward; to complete; to terminate.
- CROWN'ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, completing, lofty:—*n.*, the act of crowning; the completion.
- CROWN-GLASS (kròùn'glàs), *n.* A sort of fine window-glass.
- *CRU-CI-AL (kròù'shè'âl), *a.* Transverse, intersecting.
- CRU-CI-ATE (kròù'shè'ât), *a.* Like a cross.
- CRU-CI-ATE (kròù'shè'âte), *v. i.* To torture; to torment.
- CRU'CI'A-TING, *p. prs.*

- *CRU-CI-BLE (kròð'sé'bl), *n.* A chemist's melting-pot.
- CRU-CI-FIX (kròð'sé'fiks), *n.* A representation of Christ upon the cross.
- *CRU'CI'FIX-ES, *n. pl.*
- *CRU-CI-FIX-ION (kròð-sè'fik'-shûn), *n.* The punishment of nailing to a cross; the death of Christ. [345-22.]
- CRU-CI-FORM (kròð'sé'fòrm), *a.* Having the form of a cross.
- CRU-CI-FY (kròð'sé'fi), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, CRUCIFIES.*] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross; to mortify, torment; to subdue by religion.
- *CRU'CI'FI-ED, *p. pft.*
- CRUDE (kròðd), *a.* Raw; harsh; unripe; not well digested; immature. [129-16.]
- CRUDE-LY (kròðd'lé), *ad.* Un-ripely; without due preparation.
- CRUDE-NESS (kròðd'nés), }
*CRU-DI-TY (kròðd'è'té), } *n.*
Unripeness; indigestion. [222-2.]
- CRU'DI-TIES, *n. pl.*
- CRU-EL (kròð'él), *a.* Pleased with hurting others; inhuman.
- *CRU-EL-LY (kròð'él'lé), *ad.* Inhumanly, barbarously, savagely.
- CRU-EL-TY (kròð'él'té), *n.* Inhumanity, savageness, barbarity.
- *CRU'EL-TIES, *n. pl.*
- CRU-ET (kròð'èt), *n.* A vial for vinegar, oil, &c.
- CRUISE (kròðz), *n.* A voyage without any defined course:—*v. i.*, to sail or rove without any certain course.
- CRUIS'ING, *p. pps.*
- *CRUIS-ER (kròðz'úr), *n.* A person or vessel that cruises.
- *CRUM (krùm), *n.* The soft part
- CRUMB (krùm'bl), *n.* A fragment; a small particle of bread:—*v. t.*, to break into crumbs.
- CRUM-BLE (krùm'bl), *v. t.* To break into small pieces:—*v. i.*, to fall into small pieces. [65-2.]
- CRUM'BLING, *p. pps.*
- *CRUM-MY (krùm'mé), *a.* Full of crumbs; soft.
- CRUMP (krùmp), *a.* Crooked in the back; brittle.
- CRUM-PLE (krùm'pl), *v. t.* To draw into wrinkles; to rumple:—*v. i.*, to shrink up; to contract.
- CRUM'PLING, *p. pps.*
- CRUP-PER (krùp'púr or krùp'púr), *n.* A leather to keep a saddle right.
- CRU-SADE (kròð-sáde'), *n.* An expedition against the infidels of the Holy Land.
- CRU-SA-DER (kròð-sáde'úr), *n.* One employed in a crusade. [126-4.]
- *CRUSE (kròðs), *n.* A small cup; a cruet.
- CRU-SET (kròð'sít), *n.* A goldsmith's melting-pot or crucible.
- CRUSH (krúsh), *v. t.* To squeeze; to press with violence; to subdue; to beat down, depress:—*n.*, a violent collision; a rushing together.
- CRUSH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- CRUST (krúst), *n.* Any shell, or external coat; an incrustation; the case of a pie; the hard part of bread:—*v. t.*, to envelop; to cover with a hard case:—*v. i.*, to gather or contract a crust.
- *CRUS-TA-CEOUS (krús-tá'shús), *a.* Shelly; with joints like lobsters.
- CRUS-TATION (krús-tá'shûn), *n.* An adherent covering; incrustation.
- CRUST-I-LY (krúst'él'lé), *ad.* Peevishly, snappishly.
- *CRUST-I-NESS (krúst'è'nés), *n.* The quality of a crust; peevishness.
- CRUST-Y (krúst'é), *a.* [CRUSTIER—CRUSTIEST.] Covered with a crust; morose, snappish, surly.
- CRUTCH (krútsh), *n.* A support used by cripples:—*v. t.*, to support on crutches.
- CRUTCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- CRY (kri), *v. i.* To call aloud; to exclaim; to utter lamentation; to weep, shed tears:—*v. t.*, to proclaim, to make public:—*n.*, a shriek, scream; weeping; clamor; proclamation; importunate call; yell.
- *CRIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- CRY'ING, *p. pps.*:—*n.*, clamor:—*a.*, great, notorious.
- CRÍ'ED, *p. pft.*
- *CRYPT (krípt), *n.* A subterranean cell or cave; a grave.
- *CRYPT-TOG-RA-PHY (kríp-tóg'grá'fè), *n.* The art of writing in secret characters.
- CRYP-TOG'RA'PHIES, *n. pl.*
- *CRYS-TAL (krís'tál), *n.* A regular solid body; a superior kind of glass; the glass of a watch-case:—*a.*, consisting of crystal; transparent.
- *CRYS-TAL-LINE (krís'tál'line or krís'tál'lin), *a.* Consisting of crystal; bright, clear, transparent.
- *CRYS-TAL-LI-ZA-TION (krís'tál-lè-zá'shûn), *n.* Congelation into crystals.
- *CRYS-TAL-LIZE (krís'tál'líze), *v. t.* To cause to congeal in crystals:—*v. i.*, to be converted into crystals.
- CRYS'TAL-LI-ZING, *p. pps.*
- CUB (kúb), *n.* The young of a beast (generally of a bear or fox).
- *CU-BA-TOR-Y (kù'bá'túr-ré), *a.* Recumbent, lying down.
- CU-BA-TURE (kù'bá'tshùre), *n.* The finding of the cubical contents.
- CUBE (kùbe), *n.* A solid contained by six equal square faces; the product of a number multiplied twice into itself.
- CUBE-ROOT (kùbe'ròót), *n.* A number which multiplied twice into itself will produce a given number.
- CU-BIC (kù'bík), } *a.* Hav-
CU-BI-CAL (kù'bè'kál), } ing the
form of a cube.

- ***CUBICAL-LY** (kù'bè'kál-lè), *ad.*
In a cubical method.
- CUBICAL-NESS** (kù'bè'kál'nès), *n.*
The state of being cubical.
- CUBICULAR** (kù-bík'ú'lár), *a.*
Belonging to a chamber.
- CUBIFORM** (kù'bè'fòrm), *a.* Cube-shaped.
- CUBIT** (kù'bít), *n.* A measure of about eighteen inches; the forearm.
- ***CUBITAL** (kù'bè'tál), *a.* Containing the length of a cubit.
- CUBOID** (kù'bòid), } *a.*
***CUBOIDAL** (kù'bòid'ál), }
Resembling a cube.
- ***CUCK-OO** (kùk'kòò), *n.* A bird.
- ***CUM-BER** (kù'kùm'búr or kòù'kùm'búr), *n.* A plant and its fruit.
- CUD** (kùd), *n.* Food reposit in the first stomach of ruminating animals, in order to be chewed again; something chewed.
- CUD-DLE** (kùd'dl), *v. i.* To lie close.
- CUDDLING**, *p. prs.*
- CUD-DY** (kùd'dè), *n.* A small cabin or cook-room in a ship; a three-legged stool; a fish.
- CUD'DIES**, *n. pl.*
- CUDG-EL** (kùdj'él), *n.* A stick to strike with:—*v. t.*, to beat.
- CUDG'EL'ING**, } *p. prs.*
***CUDG'EL'LING**, }
CUDG'EL-ED, } *p. p'rf.*
***CUDG'ELL-ED**, }
CUDG-EL-ER } (kùdj'él'lár), *n.*
***CUDG-EL-LER** }
- One who cudgels another.
- ***CUE** (kù), *n.* The end or tail of a thing; a hint, intimation; a rod used in playing billiards, a queue.
- ***CUER-PO** (kwèr'pò), *n.* The state of being without the outer garments; the body.
- CUFF** (kùf), *n.* A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke; part of a sleeve:—*v. i.*, to fight; to scuffle:—*v. t.*, to strike with the fist; to beat.
- ***CUI-RASS** (kwè-rás' or kwè'rás), *n.* A breastplate.
- CUI'RASS-ES**, *n. pl.*
- ***CUI-RAS-SIER** ('kwè-rás-sèèr'), *n.* A soldier in armor.
- ***CUISH** (kwís), *n.* Armor for the thighs.
- CUISH-ES** (kwís'íz), *n. pl.*
- ***CUL-INA-RY** (kù'lè'ná-rè), *a.* Relating to cookery or the kitchen.
- CULL** (kùl), *v. t.* To select from others.
- ***CUL-LEN-DER** (kùl'lén'där), *n.* A strainer; a sieve:—formerly spelled COLANDER.
- CUL-LER** (kùl'lär), *n.* One who chooses or culls.
- ***CULL-ION** (kùl'yün), *n.* Ascoundrel.
- CUL-LY** (kùl'lè), *n.* A man jilted or imposed upon; a dupe:—*v. t.*, to jilt, befool, dupe.
- CULLIES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- CULM** (kùlm), *n.* A stem of grass; a fossil coal.
- ***CUL-MI-NATE** (kùl'mè'náte), *v. i.* To be in the meridian; to reach the highest position.
- CUL'MI'NA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- CUL-MI-NA-TION** (kùl'mè'ná'shün), *n.* The transit of a planet through its meridian; highest position; act of culminating.
- ***CUL-PA-BIL-I-TY** ('kùl-pá-bíl'lè-tè), *n.* Blamableness; faultiness.
- CUL-PA-BLE** (kùl'pá'bl), *a.* Criminal, blamable, guilty.
- CUL-PA-BLE-NESS** (kùl'pá-bl'nès), *n.* Blamableness, guilt.
- CUL-PA-BLY** (kùl'pá'blè), *ad.* Blamably, guiltily.
- CUL-PRIT** (kùl'prít), *n.* A man arraigned for crime; a criminal.
- CUL-TI-VATE** (kùl'tè'váte), *v. t.* To improve by tillage, care, or study; to till, dress, improve; to polish. [223-2.]
- CUL-TI-VA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- CUL-TI-VA-TION** (kùl'tè-vá'shün), *n.* The act of tilling; tillage, improvement, refinement, culture.
- CUL-TI-VA-TOR** (kùl'tè'vá-túr), *n.* One who cultivates, a farmer.
- CUL-TURE** (kùl'tshúr), *n.* The act of cultivating and the improvement resulting from it [301-1]:—*v. t.*, to cultivate, till, improve.
- CUL-VER-IN** (kùl'vúr'in), *n.* A long, slender caannon.
- CUL-VERT** (kùl'vúrt), *n.* An arched drain or passage under ground.
- ***CUM-BENT** (kùm'bènt), *a.* Lying down; recumbent.
- CUM-BER** (kùm'búr), *v. t.* To embarrass; to crowd or load so as to obstruct; to encumber.
- CUM-BER-SOME** (kùm'búr'sùm), *a.* Burdensome, unwieldy.
- CUM-BER-SOME-LY** (kùm'búr'sùm-lè), *ad.* So as to encumber.
- CUM-BER-SOME-NESS** (kùm'búr'sùm-nès), *n.* The quality of being cumbersome; encumbrance.
- ***CUM-BRANCE** (kùm'bránsè), *n.* Impediment, burden, hindrance.
- CUM'BRAN'CES**, *n. pl.*
- ***CUM-BROUS** (kùm'brús), *a.* Burdensome, heavy. [136.]
- ***COM-FREY** } (kùm'frè), *n.* A me-
***CUM-FREY** } dicinal plant.
- ***CUM-IN** (kùm'in), *n.* An aromatic plant.
- CUM-LATE** (kù'mù'láte), *v. t.* To heap together; to accumulate.
- CUM'LA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- CUM-LA-TION** (kù'mù-lá'shün), *n.* The act of heaping together.
- CUM-LA-TIVE** (kù'mù'lá-tív), *a.* Augmenting by addition.
- ***CUM-NE-AL** (kù'nè'ál), } *a.*
***CUM-NE-ATE** (kù'nè'át), }
Shaped like a wedge.
- CUM-NE-A-TED** (kù'nè'á-tèd), *a.* Made in form of a wedge.
- ***CUM-NE-I-FORM** (kù'nè-è'fòrm), }
CUM-NI-FORM (kù'nè'fòrm), }
a. Formed like a wedge.
- CUN-NING** (kùn'ning), *a.* Skilful; artful, subtle, sly, crafty:—*n.*, artifice, skill, craft, slyness.

Fåte, får, fáll, fát—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nò, mòve,

- *CUN-NING-LY (kún'ning'lè), *ad.* Artfully, slyly, craftily.
- CUN-NING-NESS (kún'ning'nês), *n.* Deceitfulness, slyness, artifice.
- CUP (kúp), *n.* A drinking-vessel; a draught; part of a flower:—*v. t.*, to draw blood by scarification.
- CUP'PING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a mode of drawing blood.
- *CUP-PED (kúpt), *p. prf.*
- CUP-BEAR-ER (kúp'bare-úr), *n.* One who serves out liquors at a feast.
- *CUP-BOARD (kúp'búrd or kúp'bórd), *n.* A shelf or closet for ware or provisions.
- *CUP-PEL (kú'pèl), *n.* A refining-cup.
- *CUP-PEL-LA-TION (kú'pèl-lá'shún), *n.* The act of refining metals.
- *CUP-PID-I-TY (kú'pid'é'tè), *n.* Inordinate desire, unlawful longing.
- *CUP-PO-LA (kú'pò'lá), *n.* A dome.
- CUP-PER (kúp'púr), *n.* One who cups; a scarifier, a bleeder.
- CUP-PING-GLASS (kúp'ping'glás), *n.* A cup-shaped glass used in drawing blood.
- *CUP-PRE-OUS (kú'prè'ús), *a.* Consisting of copper; coppery.
- *CUP-PRIF-ER-OUS (kú'príf'ér'ús), *a.* Producing copper.
- *CUP-PULE (kú'púle), *n.* The cup of the acorn, &c.
- CUR (kúr), *n.* A degenerate dog; a snappish, mean man.
- *CUR-RA-BLE (kú'rá'bl), *a.* Admitting of a remedy, remediable.
- CUR-RABLE-NESS (kú'rá-bl'nês), *n.* The state of being curable.
- *CUR-RACY (kú'rásè), *n.* The office of a curate; curateship.
- *CUR'RACIES, *n. pl.*
- CUR-RATE (kú'rít), *n.* A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another; a parish priest.
- *CUR-RATE-SHIP (kú'rít'ship), *n.* A curacy.
- CUR-RATIVE (kú'rátív), *a.* Having power to cure.
- *CUR-RATOR (kú-rá'túr), *n.* One who has the care and superintendence of any thing; a guardian, trustee.
- CURB (kúrb), *n.* Part of a bridle; restraint, opposition; a frame round the mouth of a well or at the border of a pavement:—*v. t.*, to guide a horse with a curb; to restrain; to check; to bridle; to lay a curb. [151-7.]
- CURB-LESS (kúrb'lês), *a.* Incapable of restraint.
- *CUR-CU-LI-O (kúr-kú'lè'ò), *n.* An insect that injures fruits.
- CURD (kúrd), *n.* The coagulated part of milk:—*v. t.*, to turn to curds; to cause to coagulate or curdle.
- CUR-DLE (kúr'dl), *v. i.* To coagulate; to concreate [369]:—*v. t.*, to cause to coagulate; to curd.
- CUR'DLING, *p. prs.*
- CUR-DY (kúr'dè), *a.* Full of curds; concreted; coagulated.
- CURE (kúre), *n.* Remedy (*ap. p.* —for); act of healing; the beneficent or employment of a curate:—*v. t.*, to heal (*ap. p.* —of), restore to health; to remedy; to preserve from corruption, to salt, dry, smoke, or pickle.
- CUR'RING, *p. prs.*
- CURE-LESS (kúre'lês), *a.* Without cure, irremediable.
- CUR-RER (kú'rúr), *n.* One who cures.
- *CUR-FEW (kúr'fè), *n.* An evening bell, a signal for extinguishing lights.
- CUR-RI-OS-I-TY (kú-rè-òs'è'tè), *n.* Inquisitiveness; nicety; a sight; a rarity. [54-23.] [221-20.]
- *CUR-RI-OS'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- *CUR-RI-O-SO (kú-rè-ò'sò), *n.* A person who delights to see or hear of rare things; a virtuoso.
- CUR-RI-OS'OS, *n. pl.*
- CUR-RIOUS (kú'rè'ús), *a.* Singular, rare; nice; inquisitive, prying. [55-9.] [200-8.]
- CUR-RIOUS-LY (kú'rè'ús-lè), *ad.* With nice care and skill; inquisitively.
- *CUR-RIOUS-NESS (kú'rè'ús-nês), *n.* Nicety; inquisitiveness.
- CURL (kúrl), *n.* A ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, flexure:—*v. t.*, to turn the hair in ringlets; to twist; to hurl stones on ice:—*v. i.*, to shrink into ringlets; to rise in waves.
- *CUR-LEW (kúr'lè), *n.* A waterfowl.
- *CUR-LI-NESS (kúr'lè'nês), *n.* The state of being curly.
- CURLY (kúr'lè), *a.* Having curls.
- *CUR-MUD-GEON (kúr-mú'd'jún), *n.* A surly miser; a niggard; a churl.
- *CUR-RANT (kúr'rán or kúr'ránt), *n.* A shrub and its fruit.
- *CUR-REN-CY (kúr'rén'sè), *n.* Circulation, general reception; constant flow; money, or what passes for it.
- *CUR'REN'CIES, *n. pl.*
- *CUR-RENT (kúr'rènt), *a.* Generally received; passable; passing; popular:—*n.*, a running stream; course. †
- CUR-RENT-LY (kúr'rènt'lè), *ad.* In a constant motion; generally; with general reception.
- CUR-RENT-NESS (kúr'rènt'nês), *n.* Circulation; general reception.
- *CUR-RI-CLE (kúr'rè'kl), *n.* An open two-wheeled chaise.
- *CUR-RI-ER (kúr'rè'úr), *n.* A dresser of leather.
- CUR-RISH (kúr'rish), *a.* Like a dog; quarrelsome; snappish; brutal.
- *CUR-RISH-LY (kúr'rish'lè), *ad.* Snarlingly, brutally.
- CUR-RISH-NESS (kúr'rish'nês), *n.* Churlishness, moroseness.
- CUR-RY (kúr'rè), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, CURRIES.] To dress leather; to rub and clean; to flatter.
- CUR'RIB-ED, *p. prf.*
- *CUR-RY-COMB (kúr'rè'kòme), *n.* A comb for cleaning horses.

- CURSE** (kûrse), *v. t.* [CURSED or CURST—CURSED or CURST.] To wish evil to; to execrate; to torment; to afflict.—*v. i.*, to utter imprecations:—*n.*, execration; imprecation; malediction; torment, affliction.
- CURS'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***CUR-SED** (kûr'séd), *a.* Under a curse; deserving a curse; execrable, detestable.
- CUR-SED-LY** (kûr'séd'lè), *ad.* Miserably, shamefully, vilely.
- CUR-SED-NESS** (kûr'séd'nês), *n.* The state of being under a curse.
- CURS-ER** (kûrs'ûr), *n.* One who utters curses.
- ***CUR-SI-TOR** (kûr'sè'tûr), *n.* A clerk in Chancery.
- CUR-SIVE** (kûr'siv), *a.* Running, rapid.
- CUR-SO-RI-LY** (kûr'sò'rè-lè), *ad.* Hastily, carelessly.
- ***CUR-SO-RI-NESS** (kûr'sò'rè-nês), *n.* Hastiness, slight attention.
- ***CUR-SOR-Y** (kûr'sûr'è), *a.* Inattentive; hasty, quick; slight.
- CURST**, *pt. t.* and *p. prf.* of **CURSE**.
- CURT** (kûrt), *a.* Short, uncourteous.
- CUR-TAIL** (kûr-tâle'), *v. t.* To cut off; to shorten; to abridge.
- CUR-TAIL-MENT** (kûr-tâle'mènt), *n.* Abridgment; retrenchment.
- ***CUR-TAIN** (kûr'tân), *n.* A cloth used to conceal a bed, window, or stage; a wall between two bastions:—*v. t.*, to inclose with curtains.
- CURT'SY**. See **COURTESY**.
- CUR-VA-TED** (kûr'vâ'téd), *a.* Bent.
- CUR-VA-TION** (kûr'vâ'shûn), *n.* The act of bending or crooking.
- CUR-VA-TURE** (kûr'vâ'tshûr), *n.* Crookedness, curve, flexure.
- CURVE** (kûrv), *a.* Crooked, bent, inflected:—*n.*, any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness; an arc or part of a circumference:—*v. t.*, to bend; to crook, inflect.
- CUR'VING**, *p. prs.*
- CUR-VET** (kûr'vét' or kûr'vét), *v. i.* To leap, bound, frisk [66-18]:—*n.*, a leap, bound, frolic.
- ***CUR-VET'ING**,
CUR'VE'ING, } *p. prs.*
 ***CUR-VET'ED**,
CUR'VE'ED, } *p. prf.*
- ***CUR-VI-LIN-E-AL** (kûr'vè-lîn'è-â'l), *a.* Composed of one or more curved lines.
- CUR-VI-LIN-EAR** (kûr'vè-lîn'yâr or kûr'vè-lîn'è'âr), *a.* See **CURVILINEAL**.
- ***CUR-VI-TY** (kûr'vét'tè), *n.* Crookedness, curvature.
- CUR'VITIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***CUSH-AT** (kûsh'ât), *n.* The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.
- ***CUSH-ION** (kûsh'în), *n.* A pillow for a seat; a soft pad:—*v. t.*, to furnish with cushions.
- CUSH-ION-ED** (kûsh'înd), *p. prf.*:—*a.*, furnished with, or seated on, a cushion.
- CUSP** (kûsp), *n.* The horns of the moon, point of a spear, &c.
- ***CUS-PI-DAL** (kûs'pè'dâl), *a.* Ending in a point, pointed.
- CUS-TARD** (kûs'tûrd), *n.* A food made of eggs, milk, and sugar.
- ***CUS-TO-DI-AN** (kûs-tò'dè'ân), *n.* A keeper; a curator.
- ***CUS-TO-DY** (kûs'tò'dè), *n.* Imprisonment; guardianship, care.
- CUS-TOM** (kûs'tûm), *n.* Fashion, habit, usage; patronage; duty on exports or imports [25-27] [163]:—see **HABIT**.
- CUS-TOM-A-BLE** (kûs'tûm'à-bl), *a.* Common; subject to duties.
- ***CUS-TOM-A-RI-LY** (kûs'tûm'à-rè-lè), *ad.* Habitually, commonly.
- CUS-TOM-A-RI-NESS** (kûs'tûm'à-rè-nês), *n.* Frequency; commonness.
- CUS-TOM-A-RY** (kûs'tûm'à-rè), *a.* Conformable to custom; habitual; accustomed; usual. [149-5.]
- CUS-TOM-ER** (kûs'tûm'ûr), *n.* An accustomed buyer, dealer.
- CUS-TOM-HOUSE** (kûs'tûm'hôuse), *n.* A house where duties on imports and exports are collected.
- CUT** (kût), *v. t.* [CUT—CURT.] To penetrate with an edged instrument; to hew; to carve; to divide; to intersect; to avoid:—*v. i.*, to make use of an edged tool; to be divided; to pass through:—*n.*, an incision; a wound; sarcasm; a shred; a passage by which an angle is cut off; a picture; form, shape.
- CUTTING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a piece cut off; a branch; a outlet:—*a.*, severe, sarcastic.
- ***CU-TA-NE-OUS** (kû-tâ'nè'ûs), *a.* Relating to the skin; cuticular.
- ***CU-TI-CLE** (kû'tè'kl), *n.* The outermost skin; scarf-skin, or epidermis; a thin skin.
- CU-TIC-U-LAR** (kû-tîk'ûllâr), *a.* Belonging to the skin.
- CUT-LASS** (kût'lâs), *n.* A broad, curved sword.
- ***CUT'LASS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- CUT-LER** (kût'lûr), *n.* One who makes cutting instruments.
- CUT-LER-Y** (kût'lûr'è), *n.* The business or goods of a cutler.
- CUT-LET** (kût'lèt), *n.* A slice of meat; a steak; a chop.
- CUT-TER** (kût'tûr), *n.* That which cuts; a swift-sailing vessel.
- CUT-THROAT** (kût'thròte), *n.* A ruffian; a murderer; an assassin:—*a.*, cruel, inhuman, barbarous.
- CUT-WA-TER** (kût'wâ-tûr), *n.* The fore-part of a ship's prow.
- ***CY-CLE** (sî'kl), *n.* A circle; a round of time.
- ***CYC-LI-CAL** (sîkl'è'kâl), *a.* Relating to a cycle.
- CY-CLOID** (sî'klòid), *n.* A geometrical curve.
- ***CY-CLO-PE-AN** (sî-klò-pè'ân),
CY-CLOP-IC (sî-klòp'îk), }
a. Pertaining to the Cyclops; colossal; terrific.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nò, môve,

*CY-CLO-PE-DI-A } ('sî-klò-pê'dè'á)
 CY-CLO-PÆ-DI-A }
n. A dictionary of arts and sciences; an encyclopedia.
 *CY-CLOPS (sî'klòps), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *Mythology*, a one-eyed giant who assisted in making thunderbolts. [365-22.]
 *CYG-NET (sig'nêt), *n.* A young swan.
 *CYL-IN-DER (sil'in'dûr), *n.* A roller; a body of uniform length and breadth contained by one spherical and two flat surfaces.
 CY-LIN-DRIC (sè-lln'drik),
 CY-LIN-DRI-CAL (sè-lln'drè'kâl), }
a. Having the form of a cylinder.

*CYM-BAL (sîm'bâl), *n.* A musical instrument.
 CYN-I-CAL (sîn'è'kâl), *a.* Having the qualities of a dog; churlish, snarling, satirical. [242-11.]
 *CYN-IC (sîn'ik), *n.* A philosopher of the snarling sort; a follower of Diogenes; a snarler:—*a.*, churlish, snarling, cynical.
 *CY-NO-SURE (sî'nò'shûre or sîn'ò'shûre), *n.* The northern constellation (*Ursa Minor*) which contains the polar star; centre of attraction; guide.
 CY-PHER. See CIPHER.
 *CY-PRESS (sî'près), *n.* An ever-

green tree; an emblem of mourning.
 CY'PRESS'ES, *n. pl.*
 CY-PRUS (sî'prûs), *n.* A thin, transparent, black stuff.
 *CYST (sîst), *n.* A bag or sac containing morbid matter.
 CYST-IC (sîst'ik), *a.* Relating to a cyst.
 *CZAR (zâr), *n.* The title of the Emperor of Russia.
 *CZA-RI-NA (zâ-rè'nâ), *n.* The title of the Empress of Russia.
 *CZAR-O-WITZ (zâr'ò'wîtz), *n.* The title of the Czar's eldest son.

DAC

D (dèè), *n.* The fourth letter and third consonant is a dental and mute. The name is written *Dee*, and the plural *Dees*. It is much used as an abbreviation; thus, D.D. stand for *divinitatis doctor* (*doctor of divinity*), D.V. for *Deo volente* (*God willing*), D.G. for *Dei gratia* (*by the grace of God*), D. or d. for *denarius* (*a penny*); and, as a numeral, it has been made to represent 500, because it is the initial of *dimidium mille* (*half a thousand*).

DÂB, *v. t.* To strike gently with the hand or something soft:—*n.*, a small, moist lump; a gentle blow; an adept; a small, flat fish.

DAB'BING, *p. prs.*

DAB'BED, *p. prf.*

DAB-BLE (dâb'bl), *v. t.* To smear, daub; to wet:—*v. i.*, to play in water; to tamper; to dip slightly.

DAB'BLING, *p. prs.*

DAB-BLER (dâb'blûr), *n.* One who dabbles or meddles.

DACE (dâse), *n.* A small river-fish.
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DAG

*DAC-TYL (dâk'tîl), *n.* A poetical foot of three syllables, the first long and the others short.

*DAC-TYL-IC (dâk-tîl'ik or dâk'tîl'ik), *a.* Relating to the dactyl.
 DAC-TYL-IST (dâk'tîl'ist), *n.* One who writes flowing verse.

DAC-TYL-OL-O-GY (dâk-tîl-òl'òjè), *n.* The art of conversing by the hands.

*DÂF'FÒ'DÏL, *n.* A plant that has a lily-flower; the narcissus.

DAG-GER (dâg'gûr), *n.* A short sword, a poniard; the obelisk, as [†].

DAG-GLE (dâg'gl), *v. t.* To trail through mire or water; to draggle.

DAG'GLING, *p. prs.*

DAG-GLE-TAIL (dâg'gl'tâle), *a.* Bemired, bespattered. [199-1.]

*DA-GUERRE-I-AN (dâ-gêr'rè'ân), *a.* Relating to daguerreotypes, or to *Daguerre*, the inventor of them.

*DA-GUERRE-O-TYPE (dâ-gêr'ò-tîpe), *n.* A likeness taken by means of a camera-obscura upon a metal made sensitive to the action of light:—*v. t.*, to take daguerreotypes:—see PHOTOGRAPH.

DAL

DA-GUERRE-O-TYP-IC (dâ'gêr-ò-tîp'ik), *a.* Relating to daguerreotypes.

DA-GUERRE-O-TYP-IST (dâ'gêr-ò-tîp'ist), *n.* One who takes daguerreotypes.

*DAH-LIA (dâ'lè'â, dâ'lè'â, ordâ'lè'â) *n.* A plant and its flower.

*DAI-LY (dâ'lè), *a.* Happening every day; diurnal:—*ad.*, every day, very often.

*DAIN-TI-LY (dâne'tè'lè), *ad.* Elegantly, delicately, fastidiously.

DAIN-TI-NESS (dâne'tè'nès), *n.* Delicacy, nicety; squeamishness.

DAIN-TY (dâne'tè), *a.* [DAINTIER—*DAINTIEST.] Delicate, nice, squeamish:—*n.*, a delicacy:—*ad.*, daintily. [356.]

DAIN'TIES, *n. pl.*

DAI-RY (dâ'rè), *n.* A place where butter and cheese are made.

DAI'RIES, *n. pl.*

*DAI-SIED (dâ'zèd), *a.* Full of daisies.

*DAI-SY (dâ'zè), *n.* A flower.

DAI'SIES, *n. pl.*

DÂLE, *n.* A vale, a valley.

*DAL-LI-ANCE (dâl'lè'ânse), *n.* Act of fondness; a toying

- *DAM-LI-ER (dám'lẻ'ár), *n.* A trifle; a fondler.
- DAM-LY (dám'lẻ), *v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, DALLIES.*] To trifle; to frolic; to exchange caresses; to delay.
- DAM'LI-ED, *p. prof.*
- DÂM, *n.* A mother of brutes; a mole or bank to confine water:—*v. t.*, to confine, shut up water by moles or dams.
- *DAM'MING, *p. prs.*
- *DAM'MED, *p. prof.*
- DAM-AGE (dám'áje), *n.* Mischief; loss; hurt or hinderance:—*v. t.*, to injure, impair.
- DAM'AGES, *n. pl.* Indemnity for injuries.
- DAM'AGING, *p. prs.*
- *DAM-AGE-A-BLE (dám'áje'á-bl), *a.* Susceptible of hurt.
- DAM-ASK (dám'ísk), *n.* Linen or silk woven in figures; a red color:—*v. t.*, to form flowers upon stuffs; to variegate.
- DAM-ASK-IN (dám'ísk'ín), *n.* A sabre.
- DÂMÊ, *n.* A lady; a mistress of a family; a matron.
- *DAMN (dám), *v. t.* To doom to eternal torments in a future state; to condemn; to curse.
- *DAM'NING, *p. prs.*
- *DAM-NED (dám'nẻd or dâmđ), *p. prof.*:—*a.*, hateful, detestable; condemned.
- DAM-NA-BLE (dám'nả'bl), *a.* Deserving damnation.
- DAM-NA-BLY (dám'nả'blẻ), *ad.* In a damnable manner.
- DAM-NA-TION (dám'nả'shủn), *n.* Exclusion from Divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.
- DAM-NA-TOR-Y (dám'nả'tủr-rẻ), *a.* Containing condemnation.
- DAM'NED. See *p. prof.* of DAMN.
- DAM-NIF-IC (dám-nẻ'ík), *a.* Procuring loss; mischievous.
- DAM-NI-FY (dám'nẻ'fi), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, DAMNIFIES.*] To injure; to hurt.
- DAM'NI'FI-ED, *p. prof.*
- DÂM-P, *a.* Moist; inclining to wet, humid; dejected:—*n.*, moisture, fog; dejection:—*v. t.*, to moisten; to depress; to chill. †
- DÂM-P'ỀN, *v. t.* To damp, which see.
- DÂM-P'ỀR, *n.* He or that which damps or checks.
- DÂM-P'ISH, *a.* Somewhat moist.
- DÂM-P'ISH'NESS, *n.* Slight humidity.
- DÂM-P'NESS, *n.* Moisture.
- *DAM-SEL (dám'sẻl), *n.* A young woman; a girl.
- DAM-SON (dám'sủn), *n.* A small, black plum.
- DANCE (dânse), *v. i.* To move in measure; to frisk:—*v. t.*, to put into a lively motion:—*n.*, a motion of one or many in concert.
- DAN'GING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the act of stepping or leaping to music.
- DAN-CER (dân'sủr), *n.* One who practices the art of dancing.
- DAN-DE-LI-ON ('dân-dẻ-lẻ'ủn), *n.* A plant and its yellow flower.
- DAN-DLE (dân'đl), *v. t.* To shake one on the knee; to fondle. [263-17.]
- DAN'DLING, *p. prs.*
- DÂN'DLỀR, *n.* One who dandles; a fondler.
- *DÂN'DRỦFF, *n.* Scurf on the head.
- DAN-DY (dân'đẻ), *n.* A fop.
- DAN'DIES, *n. pl.*
- DAN-DY-ISM (dân'đẻ'ỉsm), *n.* Foppishness, coxcombray.
- DAN-GER (dân'gẻr), *n.* Hazard, risk, peril, jeopardy.
- DAN-GER-OUS (dân'gẻr'ủs), *a.* Hazardous, perilous.
- DAN-GER-OUS-LY (dân'gẻr'ủs-lẻ), *ad.* Hazardously, with danger.
- DAN-GER-OUS-NESS (dân'gẻr'ủs-nẻs), *n.* Danger, hazard, peril.
- DAN-GLE (dâng'gl), *v. i.* To hang loose; to hang upon; to follow.
- DAN'GLING, *p. prs.*
- DAN-GLER (dâng'glẻr), *n.* A man that dangles or hangs about others.
- DANK (dângk), *a.* Moist and close.
- DAP-I-FER (dáp'ẻ'ửr), *n.* One who serves meat at table.
- DAP-PER (dáp'pửr), *a.* Little and active, neat and nimble.
- DAP-PLE (dáp'pl), *a.* Marked with various colors, variegated:—*v. t.*, to streak; to variegate.
- DAP'PLING, *p. prs.*
- DÂMRE, *v. i.* [DURST—DARED.] To venture; to have sufficient courage:—*v. t.* [DARED—DARED], to challenge; to defy.
- DÂ'RING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, bold, adventurous, fearless, intrepid.
- DÂ-RED (dârd), *pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of DARE (*to challenge*), and *p. prof.* of DARE (*to venture*).
- DÂ-RING-LY (dâ'ring'lẻ), *ad.* Courageously, boldly.
- DÂ'RING'NESS, *n.* Boldness.
- DÂRK, *a.* Without light; blind; opaque; obscure; gloomy:—*n.*, want of light, darkness; secrecy, obscurity.
- DARK-EN (dârk'ẻn), *v. t.* To dim; to make dark:—*v. i.*, to grow dark.
- DÂRK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat dark.
- DÂRK'LING, *a.* Being in the dark.
- DARK-LY (dârk'lẻ), *ad.* Obscurely, blindly, dimly.
- DÂRK'NESS, *n.* Absence of light; opacity, obscurity; secrecy; wickedness.
- DARK-SOME (dârk'sủm), *a.* Obscure; gloomy; void of light.
- DÂR'LING, *a.* Favorite; beloved:—*n.*, a favorite; one much beloved.
- DÂRN, *v. t.* To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.
- DÂRT, *n.* A weapon thrown by the hand; a spear, javelin:—*v. t.*, to throw; to emit:—*v. i.*, to fly as a dart.
- DÂSH, *v. t.* To throw; to break (*ap. p.*—against, upon); to confound, make ashamed; to mingle; to sketch in haste (*ap. p.*—in, off); to obliterate (*out*):—

v. *i.*, to fly off the surface; to rush (*ap. p.—on, out*); to strike (*ap. p.—at*):—*n.*, collision; infusion; the line [—]; a stroke; a blow (*ap. p.—at*); an ostentatious display.

DASH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.

DASH'ING, *p. prs. :-a.*, rushing carelessly; precipitate; making a dash.

DASH-BOARD (dâsh'bôrd), } *n.*
DASH-ER (dâsh'âr), }
A board at the front of a vehicle.

DÂS'TÂRD, *n.* A coward, a poltroon, a craven:—*a.*, cowardly, mean.

*DAS-TARD-LY (dâs'târd'lè), *a.* Cowardly, mean, timorous.

DÂ'TÂ, *n. pl.* of DATUM.

DÂTE, *n.* The time of an event; period, epoch, era; the fruit of a palm-tree:—*v. t.*, to note the time of an event:—*v. i.*, to begin; to reckon; to be dated.

DA'TING, *p. prs.*

DÂTE/LÈSS, *a.* Without a fixed term or date.

DA-TIVE (dâ'tiv), *n.* In Grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given:—*a.*, relating to the dative case.

DÂ'TÛM, *n.* A truth admitted.

DÂ'TÂ, *n. pl.*

DAUB (dâwb), *v. t.* To smear; to paint coarsely; to flatter grossly:—*n.*, a coarse painting; plaster.

DAUB'ING, *p. prs. :-n.*, a daub.

DAUB-ER-Y (dâwb'âr'rè), *n.* A daub; any thing artful.

DAUB'ER'IES, *n. pl.*

DAUB-Y (dâwb'é), *a.* Smearly.

*DAUGH-TER (dâw'tûr), *n.* A female child or descendant.

DAUGH-TER-IN-LAW (dâw'tûr'in-lâw), *n.* A son's wife.

DAUGH'TERS-IN-LAW, *n. pl.*

DAUGH-TER-LI-NESS (dâw'tûr'lè-nès), *n.* The state or conduct of a daughter.

DAUGH-TER-LY (dâw'tûr'lè), *ad.* Becoming a daughter.

DAUNT (dânt or dâwnt), *v. t.* To discourage; to fright; to intimidate. [125-8.]

DAUNT-LESS (dânt'lès or dâwnt'lès), *a.* Fearless, bold.

DAUNT-LESS-LY (dânt'lès'lè or dâwnt'lès'lè), *ad.* Fearlessly.

DAUNT-LESS-NESS (dânt'lès'nès or dâwnt'lès'nès), *n.* Fearlessness.

*DAU-PHIN (dâw'fin), *n.* The name formerly given to the heir-apparent to the crown of France.

DAU-PHIN-ESS (dâw'fin'ès), *n.* The wife of a dauphin. [267-2.]

DÂV, *n.* A bird; the jackdaw.

*DAW-DLE (dâw'dl), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To waste time; to trifle.

DAW'DLING, *p. prs.*

DÂWN, *v. i.* To begin to grow light; to glimmer; to open:—*n.*, beginning, first rise, break of day.

DAWN'ING, *p. prs. :-a.*, opening, expanding:—*n.*, the dawn.

DAY (dâ), *n.* The time between rising and setting of the sun; the time from noon to noon or midnight to midnight; twenty-four hours; light; sunshine; an appointed time; life; a contest.

DAY-BOOK (dâ'bôök), *n.* A daily record of business transactions.

DAY-BREAK (dâ'brâke), *n.* The dawn; the first appearance of day.

DAY-DREAM (dâ'drème), *n.* A vision to the waking senses.

DAY-LIGHT (dâ'lite), *n.* Light of day.

DAY-LIL-Y (dâ'll'è), *n.* A plant and its flower; asphodel.

DAY-LIL'IES, *n. pl.*

DAY-SPRING (dâ'spring), *n.* The rise of the day; the dawn.

DAY-STAR (dâ'stâr), *n.* The morning star; the planet Venus.

DAY-TIME (dâ'time), *n.* The time in which there is daylight.

DÂZE, *v. t.* To dazzle:—*n.*, a stone.

DAZ-ZLE (dâz'zl), *v. t.* To overpower with light or brightness. [275-15.]

*DAZ'ZLING, *p. prs.*

*DEA-CON (dè'kn), *n.* One of the lower order of clergy; an ecclesiastical officer.

DEA-CON-ESS (dè'kn'ès), *n.* ♀ female deacon.

DEA'CON-ESS-ES, *n. pl.*

DEA-CON-RY (dè'kn'rè), } *n.*
DEA-CON-SHIP (dè'kn'shîp), }
The office or dignity of a deacon.

DEA'CON'RIES, *n. pl.*

DEAD (déd), *a.* Deprived of life; inanimate, motionless; gloomy; tasteless; perfect, as *dead* level; under the power of sin:—*n.*, the depth or time of stillness or gloom:—*n. pl.*, those who have died.

DEAD-EN (déd'dn), *v. t.* To deprive of life or vigor; to make vapid or spiritless.

*DEAD-LI-NESS (déd'lè'nès), *n.* The state of being dead.

DEAD-LY (déd'lè), *a.* Destructive, mortal:—*ad.*, mortally; implacably.

DEAD-NESS (déd'nès), *n.* Want of life or spirit; vapidness.

DEAD-RECK-ON-ING (déd'rèk-kn'ing), *n.* The estimation of a ship's position by log and compass.

DEAF (dèf or dèèf), *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing.

*DEAF-EN (dèf'en or dèèf'en), *v. t.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

DEAF-MUTE (dèf'mùte or dèèf'mùte), *n.* One deprived of hearing and speech.

DEAF-NESS (dèf'nès or dèèf'nès), *n.* Want of power to hear.

DEAL (dèèl), *n.* A part; a quantity; fir or pine timber [223]; a thin plank; act of distributing cards:—*v. t.* [DEALT or DEALD—DEALT or DEALD], to distribute; to divide; to dole (*out*); to give:—*v. i.*, to traffic; to transact business; to act. (*ap. p.—in, by, with*)

- DEAL'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, action; intercourse; traffic, business; distribution of cards.
- DEAL-ER (dèl'úr), *n.* One who deals; a trader.
- DEAN (dèèn), *n.* The second dignitary of a diocese; an officer in a college. [198-10.]
- *DEAN-ER-Y (dèèn'úr'rè), *n.* The office or residence of a dean.
- *DEAN'ER'IES, *n. pl.*
- DEAN-SHIP (dèèn'shíp), *n.* The office and rank of a dean.
- DEAR (dèèr), *a.* Beloved; costly; precious:—*n.*, a darling.
- *DEAR-BORN (dèèr'búrn), *n.* A light four-wheeled wagon.
- DEAR-LY (dèèr'lé), *ad.* With great fondness; at a high price.
- DEAR-NESS (dèèr'nès), *n.* Fondness, love; costliness.
- *DEARTH (dèèth), *n.* Scarcity; want; famine; barrenness.
- DEATH (dèèth), *n.* The extinction of life; mortality; manner of dying; state of the dead; perdition.
- DEATH-LESS (dèèth'lès), *a.* Immortal.
- *DEATH'S-MAN } (dèèth'mán), *n.* An
executioner.
- DEATH'S'MEN, }
DEATH'S'MEN, } *n. pl.*
- *DEATH-WAR-RANT (dèèth'wórránt), *n.* An order to execute a criminal.
- DEATH-WATCH (dèèth'wótsh), *n.* An insect whose noise is imagined to prognosticate death.
- DEATH'WATCHES, *n. pl.*
- DÈ-BÀ'RT, *v. t.* To exclude, hinder, prevent, deprive. (*cp. p.*—of, from.)
- *DÈ-BÀ'R'ING, *p. prs.*
- *DÈ-BÀ-R-RED (dè-bàrd'), *p. prf.*
- DÈ-BÀRK', *v. t.* To disembark; to land from a vessel.
- DÈ-BÀR-KA-TION (dè-bàr-ká'shún), *n.* The act of landing from a ship.
- DÈ-BÀSE', *v. t.* To bring low; to reduce; to sink; to disgrace; to humble; to adulterate, lessen.
- DE-BÀ'SING, *p. prs.*
- DÈ-BÀSE'MÈNT, *n.* The act of debasing; degradation.
- DÈ-BÀTÈ', *n.* A personal dispute; a contest; a public discussion, disputation, controversy:—*v. t.*, to controvert; to dispute; to contest:—*v. i.*, to deliberate, reflect on; to dispute, combat. †
- DE-BÀ'TING, *p. prs.*
- DÈ-BÀTÈ'FÚL, *a.* Contentious.
- DE-BÀ-TER (dè-bà'túr), *n.* A disputant; one who debates. [250-7.]
- *DÈ-BAUCH (dè-bàwtsh'), *v. i.* To corrupt; to vitiate:—*n.*, intemperance, excess, lewdness.
- DE-BAUGH'ES, *n. pl.* and *p. prs. t. 3.*
- *DÈ-AU-CHEE (dèb-àw-shèé'), }
DE-BAUCH-ER (dè-bàwtsh'úr), }
n. A drunkard; a libertine.
- DE-BAUCH-ER-Y (dè-bàwtsh'úr'rè), *n.* The practice of excess; lewdness.
- DE-BAUCH'ER'IES, *n. pl.*
- DE-BAUCH-MÈNT (dè-bàwtsh'mènt), *n.* The act of debauching.
- DE-BEN-TURE (dè-bèn'tshúr), *n.* A writ by which a debt or abatement of duties is claimed.
- *DÈ-BIL-I-TATE (dè-bìl'è'táte), *v. t.* To make faint; to enfeeble.
- DE-BIL'ITÀ-TING, *p. prs.*
- DE-BIL-I-TY (dè-bìl'è'té), *n.* Weakness, feebleness, languor.
- DE-BIL'ITÀ'S, *n. pl.*
- DÈB'T, *v. t.* To charge with debt:—*n.*, the debtor side of a ledger; debt, money due.
- *DÈB-O-NAIR (dèb-ò-nàré'), *a.* Elegant, civil, gay, sprightly.
- *DÈ-BOUCH (dè-bòòsh'), *v. i.* [*p. prs. t. 3.* DEBOUCHES.] To march out of a wood or defile.
- *DÈ-BOU-CHURE (dè-bòò-shùr'), *n.* The mouth of a river or strait.
- *DÈ-BRIS (dè-bré'), *n. pl.* Fragments of rocks; rubbish; ruins.
- DEBT (dèt), *n.* Due, obligation.
- *DÈBT-EE (dèt-èé'), *n.* One to whom a debt is due.
- *DÈBT-OR (dèt'túr), *n.* He that owes something to another.
- *DÈ-BUT (dè-bh'), *n.* A first appearance, first attempt.
- *DÈB-U-TANT (dèb-ù-táng'), *n.* One who makes a debut.
- DEC-ADE (dèk'ád), *n.* The sum of ten; a space of ten days.
- DE-CA-DENCE (dè-ká'dèns),
DE-CA-DEN-CY (dè-ká'dén'sé), } *n.*
Decline, decay, fall.
- DEC-A-GON (dèk'á'gón), *n.* A plane figure having ten sides.
- *DEC-A-LOGUE (dèk'á'lóg), *n.* The Ten Commandments.
- DE-CAM-E-RON (dè-kám'è'rón), *n.* A volume consisting of ten books.
- DE-CAMP (dè-kámp'), *v. i.* To shift the camp; to move off.
- DE-CAMP-MÈNT (dè-kámp'mènt), *n.* The act of shifting the camp.
- DE-CANT (dè-kánt'), *v. t.* To pour off clear and gently.
- DE-CAN-TA-TION (dè-kán-tá'shún), *n.* The act of pouring off clear.
- DE-CANT-ER (dè-kánt'úr), *n.* A glass vessel for liquor; one who decants.
- DE-CAP-I-TATE (dè-káp'è'táte), *v. t.* To behead; to decollate.
- DE-CAP'ITÀ-TING, *p. prs.*
- DE-CAP-I-TA-TION (dè-káp-è-tá'shún), *n.* The act of beheading.
- DE-CAR-BON-I-ZA-TION (dè-kárbòn-è-zá'shún), *n.* Act of decarbonizing.
- DE-CAR-BON-IZE (dè-kárbòn'íze), *v. t.* To free from carbon.
- DE-CAR'BON'I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- DE-CAY (dè-ká'), *v. i.* To lose excellence; to decline; to decompose; to rot [216-19]:—*n.*, consumption; decline; decomposition.
- *DÈ-CEASE (dè-sèés'), *n.* Death, departure from life:—*v. i.*, to die, to depart from life. [288-14.]
- DE-CEAS'ING, *p. prs.*
- *DÈ-CEIT (dè-sèè't'), *n.* Fraud; artifice; a cheat; stratagem. [218-14.]
- DÈ-CEIT-FUL (dè-sèè't'fúl), *a.* Full of deceit; fraudulent, fallacious.

- DE-CEIT-FUL-LY (dè-sèè't/fûll'è), *ad.*
Fraudulently; with deceit.
- DE-CEIT-FUL-NESS (dè-sèè't/fûll'nès), *n.* Tendency to deceive.
- *DE-CEIV-A-BLE (dè-sèè'v'â'bl), *a.*
Capable of being deceived.
- *DE-CEIVE (dè-sèè'v'), *v. t.* To bring into error; to delude by stratagem; to cheat.
- DE-CEIV'ING, *p. prs.*
- DE-CEIV-ER (dè-sèè'v'ûr), *n.* One who leads into error.
- DE-CEM-BER (dè-sêm'bûr), *n.* The twelfth and last month of the year.
DECEMBER Among the Romans, DE-CEMBER was the *tenth* month; hence the name.
- *DE-CEM-VIR (dè-sêm'vûr), *n.* One of ten rulers of ancient Rome.
- DE-CEM'VIRI, } *n. pl.*
DE-CEM'VIRES, }
- DE-CEM-VI-RATE (dè-sêm'vê'rit), *n.*
The dignity and office of the decemvirs.
- *DE-CEN-CY (dè'sên'sè), *n.* Propriety, decorum; modesty. [83-7.]
- DE'CEN'CIES, *n. pl.*
- *DE-CEN-NA-RY (dè-sên'nâ'rè), *n.*
A period or term of ten years.
- DE-CEN-NIAL (dè-sên'nè'âl), *a.*
Continuing ten years.
- DE-CENT (dè'sènt), *a.* Becoming, fit.
- DE-CENT-LY (dè'sènt'lè), *ad.* In a proper manner; modestly.
- DE-CENT-NESS (dè'sènt'nès), *n.*
Decency, which see.
- DE-CEP-TION (dè-sêp'shûn), *n.* The act of deceiving; cheat, fraud.
- *DE-CEP-TIVE (dè-sêp'tiv), *a.*
Tending to deceive; deceitful; delusive; fallacious.
- DE-CHARM (dè-tshârm'), *v. t.* To counteract a charm; to disenchant.
- *DE-CIDE (dè-sîde'), *v. t.* To determine; to settle; to fix the event of [100]:—*v. i.*, to conclude; to determine. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.) [381.]
- DE-CI'DING, *p. prs.*
- DE-CI'DED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, determined, firm; unequivocal.
- DE-CI-DED-LY (dè-sî'dêd'lè), *ad.*
In a determined manner; indisputably.
- DE-CI-DER (dè-sî'dûr), *n.* One who determines.
- *DE-CID-U-OUS (dè-sîd'jû'ûs), *a.*
Falling in autumn, as leaves; temporary:—opposed to PERENNIAL and PERMANENT.
- *DE-CILL-ION (dè-sîl'yûn), *a. or n.*
By the *French or American method of numeration*, a number expressed by a unit in the thirty-fourth place; by the *English method*, a unit in the sixty-first place.
- DE-CI-MAL (dès'sè'mâl), *a.* Numbered by tens:—*n.*, a tenth; a decimal fraction.
- DE-CI-MAL-LY (dès'sè'mâl-lè), *ad.*
By means of decimals; by tens.
- DE-CI-MATE (dès'sè'mâte), *v. t.* To tithe; to take the tenth.
- DE-CI'MA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *DE-CI-MA-TION (dès-sè-mâ'shûn), *n.* The act of taking the tenth.
- *DE-CI-PHER (dè-sî'fûr), *v. t.* To explain; to unravel. [55-21.]
- DE-CI-PHER-ER (dè-sî'fûr'ûr), *n.*
One who deciphers.
- DE-CIS-ION (dè-sîzh'ûn), *n.* Determination; promptness in deciding; sentence. [82-17.] [334-26.]
- DE-CI-SIVE (dè-sî'siv), *a.* Having power to determine; conclusive, positive. [36-8.] [261-25.]
- DE-CI-SIVE-LY (dè-sî'siv'lè), *ad.*
In a conclusive manner.
- DE-CI-SIVE-NESS (dè-sî'siv'nès), *n.*
The state of being decisive.
- *DE-CI-SOR-Y (dè-sî'sûr'rè), *a.*
Tending to determine or decide.
- DECK (dêk), *v. t.* To dress; to adorn; to array [139-3]:—*n.*, the floor of a ship; a pack of cards.
- DECK'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, ornament.
- DE-CLAIM (dè-klâme'), *v. i.* To harangue; to speak as an orator.
- DE-CLAIM-ER (dè-klâme'ûr), *n.*
One who declaims; an orator.
- DE-LA-MA-TION (dêk-lâ-mâ'shûn), *n.*
A harangue; an exercise in speaking; a speech.
- *DE-CLAM-A-TOR-Y (dè-klâm'â'tûr-rè), *a.* Relating to declamation; rhetorical.
- DE-CLA-RA-BLE (dè-klâ'râ'bl), *a.*
Capable of proof.
- DE-LA-RA-TION (dêk-lâ-râ'shûn), *n.*
A proclamation; an affirmation; a formal statement. [149-6.]
- DE-CLAR-A-TIVE (dè-klâr'â'tiv), *a.*
Proclaiming; explanatory.
- *DE-CLAR-A-TOR-Y (dè-klâr'â'tûr-rè), *a.* Affirmative, expressive.
- DE-CLARE (dè-klâre'), *v. t.* To make known, proclaim, publish:—*v. i.*, to make a declaration.
- DE-CLAR'ING, *p. prs.*
- DE-CLAR-ED-LY (dè-klâr'êd'lè), *ad.*
Avowedly; openly.
- *DE-CLEN-SION (dè-klên'shûn), *n.*
The act of declining; degeneracy; descent; inflection of nouns and pronouns.
- DE-CLI-NA-BLE (dè-klî'nâ'bl), *a.*
Capable of declension.
- DE-CLI-NA-TION (dêk-lè-nâ'shûn), *n.*
Descent, decay; the act of bending; obliquity; in *Astronomy*, the angular distance of a celestial body from the equator.
- DE-CLIN-A-TOR-Y (dè-klîn'â'tûr-rè), *a.*
Avoiding; turning away.
- DE-CLINE (dè-klîne'), *v. i.* To lean downwards; to deviate; to refuse; to decay [72-14] [276-5]:—*v. t.*, to bend downwards; to shun; to refuse; to inflict a word:—*n.*, diminution, decay, consumption. [32-13.]
- DE-CLIN'ING, *p. prs.*
- *DE-CLIV-I-TOUS (dè-klîv'ê'tûs), }
*DE-CLIV-VOUS (dè-klîv'ûs), }
a. Sloping; gradually descending.

- DE-CLIV-I-TY (dê-klîv'v'è'tè), *n.* Inclination downwards, gradual descent, slope. [114-17.]
- *DE-CLIV'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- DE-COCT (dê-kôkt'), *v. t.* To prepare by boiling; to digest.
- DE-COC-TION (dê-kôk'shûn), *n.* The act of boiling; a preparation or extract made by boiling.
- DE-COL-LATE (dê-kôl'lâte or dêk'ô'lâte), *v. t.* To behead.
- DE-COL'LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *DE-COL-LA-TION (dêk'ôl-lâ'shûn), *n.* The act of beheading.
- DE-COL-OR-A-TION (dê'kôl-lôr-â'shûn), *n.* Privation of color.
- *DE-COM-POS-A-BLE (dê-kôm-pôs-â'bl), *a.* Capable of decomposition.
- DE-COM-POSE (dê-kôm-pôze'), *v. t.* To dissolve or resolve a mixed body; to separate into constituent parts; to analyze; to rot.
- DE-COM-PO'SING, *p. prs.*
- DE-COM-POS-ITE (dê-kôm-pôz'it), *a.* Compounded a second time.
- DE-COM-PO-SI-TION (dê-kôm-pô-zîsh'ûn), *n.* The act of decomposing; separation into elements; analysis.
- DE-COM-POUND (dê-kôm-pôund'), *v. t.* To compound a second time:—*a.*, compounded a second time; decomposite.
- DE-COM-POUND-A-BLE (dê-kôm-pôund'â'bl), *a.* Capable of being decomposed.
- DEC-O-RATE (dêk'ô'râte), *v. t.* To adorn, embellish. [55-8.] [267-5.]
- DEC'O-RA-TING, *p. prs.*
- DEC-O-RATION (dêk'ô-râ'shûn), *n.* Ornament, embellishment, garniture. [63-3.] [182-1.]
- DEC-O-RATIVE (dêk'ô-râ'tîv), *a.* Ornamental.
- DE-CO-ROUS (dê-kô'rôus or dêk'ô'rûs), *a.* Decent; suitable to a good character; proper; becoming.
- *DE-CO-ROUS-LY (dê-kô'rûs'lè or dêk'ô'rûs-lè), *ad.* In a becoming manner.
- *DE-COR-TI-CATE (dê-kôr'tè'kâte), *v. t.* To divest of the bark; to peel.
- DE-COR'TI-CATING, *p. prs.*
- DE-COR-TI-CA-TION (dê-kôr-tè-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of stripping off.
- DE-CO-RUM (dê-kô'rûm), *n.* Decency, propriety, order. [272-25.]
- DE-COY (dê-kôé'), *v. t.* To allure into a cage; to entrap:—*n.*, allurement to mischief; a snare; a lure:—*a.*, alluring.
- DE-CREASE (dê-krèés'), *v. i.* To grow less; to be diminished:—*v. t.*, to make less, diminish:—*n.*, the state of growing less, decay.
- DE-CREAS'ING, *p. prs.*
- DE-CREAS-ING-LY (dê-krèés'îng'lè), *ad.* In a diminishing manner.
- DE-CREE (dê-krèè'), *v. i.* To make an edict; to appoint by edict:—*v. t.*, to doom or assign by a decree; to determine, ordain, appoint:—*n.*, an edict; a law. [15-6.]
- *DE-CRE-MENT (dêk'rè'mènt), *n.* Decrease, diminution.
- *DE-CREP-IT (dê-krèp'it), *a.* Wasted or worn out with age; weak.
- DE-CREP-I-TATE (dê-krèp'è'tâte), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To crackle in the fire.
- DE-CREP'IT-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- DE-CREP-I-TATION (dê'krèp-è-tâ'shûn), *n.* The crackling noise occasioned by heat.
- DE-CREP-I-TUDE (dê-krèp'è'tûde), *n.* The last stage of decay; the last effects of old age. [158-35.]
- *DE-CRES-CENT (dê-krès'sènt), *a.* Growing less; decreasing.
- *DE-CRE-TAL (dê-krè'tâl), *a.* Appertaining to, or containing, a decree:—*n.*, a book of decrees or edicts.
- DE-CRE-TIVE (dê-krè'tîv), *a.* Having power to decree.
- DE-RE-TO-RY (dêkr'è'tûr-rè), *a.* Judicial; definitive; critical; established by decree.
- *DE-CRI-AL (dê-krî'âl), *n.* Clamorous censure, noisy condemnation.
- *DE-CRI-ER (dê-krî'ûr), *n.* One who decries.
- DE-CRY (dê-krî'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* DECRIES.] To censure; to clamor against.
- DE-CRI-ED (dê-krîde'), *p. prf.*
- DE-CUM-BENCE (dê-kûm'bènce), *DE-CUM-BEN-CY (dê-kûm'bèn'sè), *n.* The posture or act of lying down.
- DE-CUM-BENT (dê-kûm'bènt), *a.* Lying down, leaning; bending.
- *DEC-U-PLE (dêk'ù'pl), *a.* Tenfold:—*n.*, a number repeated ten times:—*v. t.*, to repeat ten times.
- DE-CU-RI-ON (dê-kûr'îôn), *n.* A commander over ten.
- DE-CUR-BENT (dê-kûr'bènt), *a.* Running or extending downwards.
- DE-CUR-SION (dê-kûr'shûn), *n.* Act of running down, as a stream.
- *DE-CUS-SATE (dê-kûs'sâte), *v. t.* To intersect at acute angles.
- DE-CUS'SA-TING, *p. prs.*
- DE-CUS-SA-TION (dê-kûs-sâ'shûn), *n.* Intersection.
- DE-DEC-O-ROUS (dê-dêk'ô'rûs), *a.* Disgraceful, reproachful.
- *DED-EN-TI-TION (dêd-èn-tîsh'ûn), *n.* Loss or shedding of the teeth.
- DED-I-CATE (dêd'è'kâte), *v. t.* To devote; to inscribe; to consecrate [118-1] [226-12]:—*a.*, consecrate; devoted.
- DED'I-CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *DED-I-CA-TION (dêd-è-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of dedicating; consecration; an address to a patron.
- *DED-I-CA-TOR (dêd'è-kâ-tûr), *n.* One who dedicates or inscribes.
- DED-I-CA-TOR-Y (dêd'è-kâ-tûr-rè), *a.* Composing a dedication.
- DE-DUCE (dê-dûse'), *v. t.* To draw from; to infer; to derive.
- DE-DUC'ING, *p. prs.*
- DE-DUCE-MENT (dê-dûse'mènt), *n.* The thing deduced; deduction; inference.

- *DE-DU-CI-BLE (dè-dù'sè'bl), *a.* Inferable, derivable.
- DE-DU-CIVE (dè-dù'siv), *a.* Tending to deduce; deductive.
- DE-DUCT (dè-dùkt'), *v. t.* To subtract, take away.
- DE-DUC-TION (dè-dùk'shùn), *n.* That which is deducted; abatement; inference, conclusion.
- DE-DUCT-IVE (dè-dùkt'iv), *a.* Deducible, inferable.
- DE-DUCT-IVE-LY (dè-dùkt'iv'lè), *ad.* By deduction or inference.
- DÈÈP, *n.* Action, exploit; a writing by which the conveyance of real estate is witnessed:—*v. t.*, to convey real estate.
- DÈÈM, *v. i.* To judge; to conclude upon. [91-13.] [334-8.]
- DÈÈP, *a.* Entering far; far from the surface; profound; sagacious; politic; grave; solemn; base, grave in sound; dark:—*n.*, the sea; the main; the most still or solemn part.
- DEEP-EN (dèè'pn), *v. t.* To make deep; to darken:—*v. i.*, to grow deep or dark.
- DEEP-LY (dèè'plè), *ad.* To a great depth, profoundly.
- DEEP-MOUTH-ED (dèèp'mòùth'èd), *a.* Having a hoarse and loud voice.
- DÈÈP'NESS, *n.* Profundity; depth.
- DÈÈR, *n. sing. and pl.* An animal (hunted for venison).
- DEER, *n. pl.*
- DE-FACE (dè-fâse'), *v. t.* To destroy; to disfigure.
- DE-FAC'ING, *p. prs.*
- DE-FACE-MENT (dè-fâse'mènt), *n.* Violation, injury, disfigurement.
- DE-FAC-ER (dè-fâ'sûr), *n.* One who mars or defaces.
- *DE-FAL-CATE (dè-fâl'kâte), *v. t.* To cut off; to take away part.
- DE-FAL'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- DEF-AL-CA-TION (dèf-âl-kâ'shùn), *n.* Diminution; abatement; a breach of trust.
- DEF-A-MA-TION (dèf-â-mâ'shùn),
- n.* Slander, calumny, detraction.
- *DE-FAM-A-TOR-Y (dè-fâm'â'tûr-rè), *a.* Calumnious, slanderous.
- DÈ-FÂME', *v. t.* To slander; to calumniate; to asperse.
- DE-FAM'ING, *p. prs.*
- DE-FAM-ER (dè-fâ'mûr), *n.* One who slanders or defames.
- DE-FAULT (dè-fâwlt'), *n.* Omission, neglect, failure:—*v. i.*, to fail in a contract.
- DE-FAULT-ER (dè-fâwlt'ûr), *n.* One who is deficient in duty; one who fails to account for public money.
- *DE-FEA-SANCE (dè-fè'zânse), *n.* The act of annulling.
- DE-FEA-SI-BLE (dè-fè'zè'bl), *a.* Capable of being annulled.
- DE-FEAT (dè-fèèt'), *n.* Overthrow, frustration:—*v. t.*, to overthrow, frustrate, vanquish, foil.
- DEF-E-CATE (dèf'è'kâte), *v. t.* To clarify; to purify.
- DEF'E-CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- DEF-E-CATE (dèf'è'kât), *a.* Purged from lees; defecated.
- DEF-E-CA-TION (dèf-è-kâ'shùn), *n.* Purification.
- DE-FECT (dè-fèkt'), *n.* Want, failing; a fault, blemish. [325.]
- DE-FECT-ION (dè-fèk'shùn), *n.* A falling away; revolt; apostasy. [133.]
- DE-FECT-IVE (dè-fèkt'iv), *a.* Full of defects, imperfect, faulty. [239-4.]
- DE-FECT-IVE-LY (dè-fèkt'iv'lè), *ad.* Imperfectly.
- DE-FECT-IVE-NESS (dè-fèkt'iv'nèss), *n.* Want, faultiness.
- DE-FENCE } (dè-fènsè'), *n.* A pro-
- *DE-FENSE } tection, guard; vindication; resistance.
- DE-FENCE-LESS } (dè-fènsè'lès),
- *DE-FENSE-LESS } (dè-fènsè'lès'nèss), *n.* Unarmed, unguarded; impotent.
- DE-FENCE-LESS-NESS } (dè-fènsè'lès'nèss), *n.*
- *DE-FENSE-LESS-NESS } (dè-fènsè'lès'nèss), *n.* The state of being unprotected.
- DÈ-FÈND', *v. t.* To stand in defense of; to protect; to guard; to vindicate. (*ap. p.*—ourselves against, others from.)
- *DE-FEND-A-BLE (dè-fènd'â'bl), *a.* Capable of defense.
- *DE-FÈND'ÂNT, *n.* He that defends; the person accused or sued; the appellee in appeal:—opposed to PLAINTIFF:—*a.*, proper for defense; making defense.
- DE-FEND-ER (dè-fènd'ûr), *n.* A champion, vindicator, advocate.
- DE-FEN-SA-TIVE (dè-fèn'sâ'tiv), *n.* A defense; a bandage.
- DE-FENSE. See DEFENSE.
- *DE-FEN-SI-BLE (dè-fèn'sè'bl), *a.* Capable of defense; justifiable, defendable.
- DE-FEN-SIVE (dè-fèn'siv), *a.* In a state or posture for defense; proper for defense:—opposed to OFFENSIVE:—*n.*, safeguard; a state of defense.
- DE-FEN-SIVE-LY (dè-fèn'siv'lè), *ad.* In a defensive manner.
- DÈ-FÈR', *v. t.* To put off; to delay; to prolong; to postpone; to adjourn:—*v. i.*, to withhold; to refer to.
- DE-FER'RING, *p. prs.*
- *DE-FER-RED (dè-fèrd'), *p. prf.*
- *DEF-ER-ENCE (dèf'èr'ènsè), *n.* A yielding to the views or wishes of another; respect; submission. [381-11.]
- *DE-FI-ANCE (dè-fî'ânse), *n.* A challenge; contempt of danger or threat. [116-22.]
- *DE-FI-CI-ENCE (dè-fîsh'ènsè), }
- *DE-FI-CI-EN-CY (dè-fîsh'èn'sè), }
- n.* Defect; failing; imperfection; want.
- DE-FI'CI-EN'CES, }
- DE-FI'CI-EN'CES, }
- n. pl.*
- DE-FI-CIENT (dè-fîsh'ènt) *a.* Failing, wanting, defective. (*ap. p.*—in.)
- *DE-FI-CIENT-LY (dè-fîsh'ènt'lè), *ad.* In a defective manner.

- *DEF-I-CIT (dêf'ê'sit), *n.* Want, deficiency.
- DÊ-FI'ÉR, *n.* One who defies.
- DÊ-FIL'É, *v. t.* To make foul or impure; to pollute, corrupt:—*v. i.*, to go off, file by file:—*n.*, a narrow passage. [38-23][377-22.]
- DE-FY'LING, *p. prs.*
- DÊ-FIL'ÈMÈNT, *n.* Pollution.
- DE-FI-LER (dê-fil'êr), *n.* One who defiles or pollutes.
- DE-FI-NA-BLE (dê-fl'nâ'bl), *a.* Capable of definition; explainable.
- DÊ-FINE', *v. t.* To give the sense of; to explain; to circumscribe; to mark the limit, [381-9.]
- DE-FI'NING, *p. prs.*
- DE-FI-NER (dê-fl'nâr), *n.* One who defines or describes a thing.
- *DEF-I-NITE (dêf'ê'nit), *a.* Certain; limited; exact. [139-26.] [322-11.]
- DEF-I-NITE-LY (dêf'ê'nit-lê), *ad.* Precisely; in a definite manner.
- DEF-I-NITE-NESS (dêf'ê'nit-nês), *n.* Certainty; limitedness.
- DEF-I-NI-TION (dêf-ê-nish'ûn), *n.* A short description of a thing by its properties; explanation.
- DE-FIN-I-TIVE (dê-fln'ê'tiv), *a.* Determinate, express, positive:—*n.*, that which defines.
- DE-FIN-I-TIVE-LY (dê-fln'ê'tiv-lê), *ad.* Decisively, expressly.
- *DE-FLA-GRABLE (dê-flâ'grâ'bl or dêflâ'grâ-bl), *a.* Combustible.
- *DEF-LA-GRATION (dêf-lâ-grâ'shûn), *n.* Act of consuming by fire.
- DE-FLECT (dê-flêkt'), *v. i.* To deviate; to turn aside.
- *DE-FLEC-TION (dê-flêk'shûn), *n.* Deviation; the act of turning aside.
- *DE-FLEX-URE (dê-flêk'shûr), *n.* A bending down; a turning aside.
- *DE-FLUX-ION (dê-flûk'shûn), *n.* A downward flow of humors.
- DE-FOLI-A-TION (dê-fô-lê-â'shûn), *n.* The shedding or falling of leaves.
- DÊ-FÔRM', *v. t.* To disfigure; to mutilate; to distort; to misshape. †
- DE-FORM'ED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, ugly, disfigured, marred.
- DEF-OR-MATION (dêf-ûr-mâ'shûn), *n.* A disfiguring; a defacing.
- DE-FORM-ED-LY (dê-fôrm'êd'lê), *ad.* In a deformed manner.
- DE-FORM-ED-NESS (dê-fôrm'êd-nês), *n.* Deformity, ugliness.
- DE-FORM-I-TY (dê-fôrm'ê'tê), *n.* Ugliness, ill-favoredness; irregularity, distortion. [171-13.]
- *DE-FORM'ÏTIES, *n. pl.*
- DE-FRAUD (dê-frâwd'), *v. t.* To rob by trick; to cheat. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- DE-FRAUD-ER (dê-frâwd'êr), *n.* A deceiver; a cheat.
- DE-FRAUD-MENT (dê-frâwd'mênt), *n.* The act of defrauding.
- DE-FRAY (dê-frâ'), *v. t.* To bear the charges of; to pay.
- DE-FRAY-ER (dê-frâ'êr), *n.* One who pays expenses.
- *DE-FRAY-MENT (dê-frâ'mênt), *n.* Payment of expenses.
- DEFT-LY (dêft'lê), *ad.* Skilfully, neatly.
- *DE-FUNCT (dê-fûngkt'), *a.* Dead, deceased:—*n.*, a deceased person.
- DE-FY (dê-fl'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* DEFIES.] To call to combat; to challenge; to dare; to brave. [355-4.]
- *DE-FIED (dê-flide'), *p. prf.*
- *DE-GEN-ER-A-CY (dê-jên'êr-â-sê), *n.* A departure from the virtue of one's ancestors; meanness. [257-13.]
- DE-GEN-ER-ATE (dê-jên'êr-â'te), *v. i.* To fall from the virtue of ancestors; to grow worse.
- DE-GEN'ER-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *DE-GEN-ER-ATE (dê-jên'êr-â'te), *a.* Decayed in virtue; degenerated, mean. [54-8.] [269.]
- DE-GEN-ER-ATE-LY (dê-jên'êr-â'tê-lê), *ad.* In a degenerate manner.
- *DE-GEN-ER-A-TION (dê-jên'êr-â'shûn), *n.* A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors. [238-15]
- DEG-LU-TI-TION (dêg-lû-tish'ûn), *n.* The act or power of swallowing.
- DEG-RA-DA-TION (dêg-râ-dâ'shûn), *n.* A deprivation of office or dignity; degeneracy, baseness.
- DÊ-GRÂDE', *v. t.* To place lower in degree; to dishonor; to lessen the value of; to debase. [379.]
- DE-GRA'DING, *p. prs.*
- DE-GRA-DING-LY (dê-grâ'ding'lê), *ad.* In a depreciating manner.
- DÊ-GRÈÈ', *n.* Quality, rank, station; step; measure; proportion; the three hundred and sixtieth part of a circle; sixty geographical miles; a proportionate division of a scale or series; a collegiate title [64-26] [186-15]:—see LATITUDE.
- DE-HOR-TATION (dê-hôr-tâ'shûn), *n.* Dissuasion.
- *DE-I-CIDE (dê'ê'side), *n.* A slayer or the slaying of our Saviour.
- DE-IF-IC (dê-îf'ik), } *a.*
- *DE-IF-IC-AL (dê-îf'ik-âl), }
Divine; making divine.
- *DE-I-FI-CATION (dê-ê-fê-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of deifying.
- *DE-I-FI-ER } (dê'ê-fl-êr), *n.* One
DE-I-FY-ER } who deifies.
- DE-I-FORM (dê'ê'fôrm), *a.* Of a godlike form.
- DE-I-FY (dê'ê'fi), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* DEFIIES.] To make a god of; to adore as God.
- *DE'I-FIED, *p. prf.*
- *DEIGN (dâne), *v. i.* To vouchsafe, condescend:—*v. t.*, to permit, grant.
- DE-ISM (dê'izm), *n.* Acknowledgment of one God, without the reception of revelation. [deism.]
- DÊ'ÏST, *n.* One who adheres to
- *DE-IST-I-CAL (dê-îst'ê-kâl), } *a.*
- DE-IST-IC (dê-îst'ik), }
Belonging to or containing deism.

- DE-I-TY (dè'è'tè), *n.* The Divine Being, God, the Godhead; a fabulous god or goddess; a divinity.
- *DE'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- DE-JECT (dè-jèkt'), *v. t.* To cast down; to discourage; to afflict; to grieve.
- DE-JECT-ED-LY (dè-jèkt'éd'nè), *ad.* In a dejected manner.
- DE-JECT-ED-NESS (dè-jèkt'éd'nès), *n.* State of being cast down.
- *DE-JEC-TION (dè-jèk'shùn), *n.* Lowness of spirits, melancholy.
- DE-LAPSE (dè-láps'), *v. i.* To fall or glide down.
- DE-LAP'SING, *p. pres.*
- DE-LAY (dè-lá'), *v. t.* To defer, put off; to hinder, frustrate:—*v. i.*, to stop, cease from action:—*n.*, procrastination; stay, stop.
- DE-LAY-ER (dè-lá'úr), *n.* One who delays or defers.
- *DEL-E-BLE (dèl'è'bl), *a.* Capable of being effaced.
- DE-LEC-TA-BLE (dè-lèk'tá'bl), *a.* Pleasing, delightful, pleasant.
- DE-LEC-TA-BLE-NESS (dè-lèk'tá'bl'nès), *n.* Delightfulness, pleasantness.
- DE-LEC-TA-BLY (dè-lèk'tá'blè), *ad.* Delightfully, pleasantly.
- DÈL'È'GÂTE, *v. t.* To send upon an embassy; to intrust; to depute. [260.]
- DEL'E-GA-TING, *p. pres.*
- DEL-E-GATE (dèl'è'gát), *n.* A commissioner, a deputy, a representative:—*a.*, deputed, delegated.
- DEL'E-GA-TED, *p. prof.*:—*a.*, commissioned to act for another. [48-21.]
- *DEL-E-GA-TION (dèl'è-gá'shùn), *n.* The act of delegating; a putting into commission; the persons commissioned.
- DÈ-LÈTE', *v. t.* To blot out, erase.
- DE-LE'TING, *p. pres.*
- *DEL-E-TE-RI-OUS (dèl'è-tè'rè'ús), *a.* Deadly, destructive.
- DÈLF, *n.* A mine, a quarry; earthenware glazed (made at *Delft*).
- DÈ-LÏB'ÉR'ÂTE, *v. i.* To ponder; to consider; to hesitate. [381.]
- DE-LIB'ER-A-TING, *p. pres.*
- DE-LIB-ER-ATE (dè-lib'ér'lt), *a.* Circumspect, wary, slow. [63.] [345-26.]
- DE-LIB-ER-ATE-LY (dè-lib'ér'lt-lè), *ad.* Circumspectly, advisedly.
- DE-LIB-ER-ATE-NESS (dè-lib'ér'lt'nès), *n.* Circumspection, wariness, caution.
- DE-LIB-ER-A-TION (dè-lib'ér-á'shùn), *n.* Act of deliberating; thought; consideration. [148.]
- DE-LIB-ER-A-TIVE (dè-lib'ér-á'tív), *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.
- *DEL-I-CACY (dèl'è'ká-sè), *n.* Daintiness; softness; nicety; politeness; weakness; scrupulousness. [159-6.] [192-6.]
- *DEL'I-CACIES, *n. pl.*
- DEL-I-CATE (dèl'è'kít), *a.* Nice; dainty, choice; soft; weak.
- DEL-I-CATE-LY (dèl'è'kít-lè), *ad.* Daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately.
- DEL-I-CATE-NESS (dèl'è'kít'nès), *n.* The state of being delicate.
- *DE-LI-CIOUS (dè-lìsh'ús), *a.* Delicate, sweet, delightful. [94-38.]
- DE-LI-CIOUS-LY (dè-lìsh'ús-lè), *ad.* Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.
- DE-LI-CIOUS-NESS (dè-lìsh'ús'nès), *n.* Delight, pleasure, joy.
- *DEL-I-GA-TION (dèl'è-gá'shùn), *n.* In *Surgery*, a binding up.
- DE-LIGHT (dè-lìt'), *n.* Great pleasure; that which gives great pleasure:—*v. t.*, to please:—*v. i.*, to have great pleasure in.
- DE-LIGHT-FUL (dè-lìt'fùl), *a.* Pleasant, charming.
- DE-LIGHT-FUL-NESS (dè-lìt'fùl'nès), *n.* Great pleasure, delight.
- DE-LIGHT-FULLY (dè-lìt'fùl'lè), *ad.* Pleasantly, charmingly.
- *DE-LIGHT-SOME (dè-lìt'sòm), *a.* Pleasant, delightful.
- DE-LIGHT-SOME-NESS (dè-lìt'sòm'nès), *n.* Pleasantness, delight.
- *DÈ-LÏN'È'ÂTE, *v. t.* To draw; to design; to paint, describe. [80.]
- DE-LIN'E-A-TING, *p. pres.*
- DE-LIN-E-A-TION (dè-lìn-è-á'shùn), *n.* The first draught of a thing; an outline; a sketch; a description. [192-8.]
- *DE-LIN-E-A-TOR (dè-lìn-è-á'túr), *n.* One who delineates.
- DE-LIN-QUEN-CY (dè-lìng'kwèn'sè), *n.* A fault, offense, crime.
- *DE-LIN'QUEN'CIES, *n. pl.*
- DE-LIN-QUENT (dè-lìng'kwènt), *a.* Failing in duty; faulty:—*n.*, an offender.
- *DEL-I-QUATE (dèl'è'kwâte), *v. t.* To melt:—*v. i.*, to be melted.
- DEL'I-QUA-TING, *p. pres.*
- *DEL-I-QUESCE (dèl'è-kwès'), *v. i.* To become liquid by the absorption of moisture from the air.
- *DEL-I-QUES'CENT, *p. pres.*
- *DEL-I-QUES-CENCE (dèl'è-kwès'sènsè), *n.* A melting in the air.
- *DEL-I-QUES-CENT (dèl'è-kwès'sènt), *a.* Becoming liquid in the air.
- *DE-LI-QU-I-ATE (dè-lìk'wè'âte), *v. i.* To deliquesce; to melt.
- DE-LI-QU'I-A-TING, *p. pres.*
- *DE-LI-QU-I-UM (dè-lìk'wè'ùm), *n.* A melting in the air; fainting.
- *DE-LIR-I-OUS (dè-lìr'è'ús), *a.* Light-headed; raving.
- *DE-LIR-I-UM (dè-lìr'è'ùm), *n.* Alienation of mind; frenzy.
- *DE-LIR-I-UM-TRE-MENS (dè-lìr'è'ùm-trè'mèns), *n.* A disease of the brain, caused by excessive tipping.
- DE-LIV-ER (dè-lìv'úr), *v. t.* To give, to yield; to save; to rescue; to utter; to disturb; to set free.
- *DE-LIV-ER-ANCE (dè-lìv'úr'ánsè), *n.* The act of delivering; rescue; utterance; release.

- DE-LIV-ER-ER (dè-llv'úr'úr), *n.* A sayer; a rescuer; a relater.
- DE-LIV-ER-Y (dè-llv'úr-rè), *n.* The act of delivering; release; rescue; a surrender; an utterance.
- DE-LIV'ER'IES, *n. pl.*
- DÈLL, *n.* A small valley. [39-6.]
- DEL-PHINE (dèl'fín), *a.* Relating to the Dauphin of France, or certain classics; belonging to the dolphin.
- DÈL'TÁ, *n.* The Greek letter [Δ]; a tract of land of a triangular form, between the diverging mouths of a river.
- DÈL'TÓID, *a.* Resembling the Greek delta [Δ];—*n.*, a triangular muscle of the arm.
- DE-LU-DA-BLE (dè-lù'dá'bl), *a.* Liable to be deceived.
- DÈ-LÙDE', *v. t.* To mislead; to beguile; to cheat; to deceive.
- DE-LU'DING, *p. prs.*
- DE-LU-DER (dè-lù'dér), *n.* A deceiver; an impostor.
- *DEL-UGE (dèl'lùje), *n.* A general inundation; any sudden and resistless calamity:—*v. t.*, to lay totally under water; to drown; to overwhelm.
- DEL'U'GING, *p. prs.*
- DE-LU-SION (dè-lù'zhùn), *n.* A cheat; a false representation, illusion, fallacy. [175-27.]
- DE-LU-SIVE (dè-lù'sív), *a.* Deceptive, vain, illusory. [240-17.]
- DELVE (dèlv), *v. t.* To dig; to fathom:—*n.*, a ditch; a pitfall; a den; a quantity of coals dug.
- DELV'ING, *p. prs.*
- *DEM-A-GOGUE (dèm'á'góg), *n.* A ringleader of a faction; a popular and factious orator.
- *DE-MAIN } (dè-máne' or dè-
*DE-MESNE } mène'), *n.* A manor-house and adjacent land.
- DE-MAND (dè-mánd or dè-mánd'), *n.* A claim; a question; the asking for what is due:—*v. t.*, to claim, ask for with authority; to exact. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- *DE-MAND-A-BLE (dè-mánd'á'bl or dè-mánd'á'bl), *a.* Subject to demand.
- *DE-MAND-ANT (dè-mánd'ánt or dè-mánd'ánt), *n.* The prosecutor in an action; an appellant.
- DE-MAR-CA-TION (dè-már-ká'shùn), *n.* Division; boundary, limit.
- DE-MEAN (dè-mèèn'), *v. t.* To behave; to conduct one's self; to carry:—see MISDEMEAN.
- *DE-MEAN-OR (dè-mèèn'úr), *n.* Carriage, behavior, deportment. [131-31.] [372-23.]
- DE-MEN-TATE (dè-mèn'táte), *v. t.* To render insane; to infatuate.
- DE-MEN'TA-TING, *p. prs.*
- DE-MENT-ED (dè-mènt'éd), *a.* Mad, insane; infatuated.
- DE-MER-IT (dè-mér'ít), *n.* Ill desert:—opposed to MERIT.
- DE-MER-SION (dè-mér'shùn), *n.* Immersion.
- DE-MESNE. See DEMAIN.
- DEM-I-GOD (dèm'è'gód), *n.* Half a god.
- *DEM-I-JOHN (dèm'è'jón), *n.* A large glass vessel enclosed in wicker-work.
- DE-MISE (dè-mízè'), *n.* Death, decease:—*v. t.*, to grant at one's death, bequeath; to release.
- DE-MI'SING, *p. prs.*
- *DEM-I-SEM-I-QUA-VER (dèm-è-sèm'è'kwá-vúr), *n.* Half a semi-quaver; or, the one-thirty-second of a semibreve, marked thus [♩̣].
- *DE-MIS-SION (dè-mísh'ùn), *n.* Degradation; demotion.
- DÈ-MÍR', *v. t.* To depress.
- DE-MIT'TING, *p. prs.*
- *DE-MIT'TED, *p. prf.*
- DEM-I-TINT (dèm'è'tínt), *n.* A gradation of color midway between light and shade.
- *DE-MOC-RA-CY (dè-mók'rásè'), *n.* Government by the people.
- DEMOCRACY is that form of government in which the assembled people make and administer their laws; a REPUBLIC, that in which the people make and administer their laws through the agency of representatives.
- DE-MOC'RA'CIES, *n. pl.*
- DEM-O-CRAT (dèm'ò'krát), *n.* A friend to popular government.
- DEM-O-CRAT-IC (dèm-ò-krát'ík),
- DEM-O-CRAT-I-CAL (dèm-ò-krát'è-kál), *a.* Pertaining to popular government. [380-9.]
- DÈ-MÒL'ISH, *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, DEMOLISHES.] To raze, destroy, overthrow. [65-5.]
- DE-MOL-ISH-ER (dè-mòl'ish'úr), *n.* A destroyer.
- DEM-O-LI-TION (dèm-ò-lish'án), *n.* Destruction.
- DÈ'MÓN, *n.* An evil spirit, allied to the devil. [38.]
- DE-MO-NI-AC (dè-mò'nè'ák), }
DE-MO-NI-A-CAL (dè-mò-ní'á'kl), }
a. Devilish; influenced by the devil or a demon.
- *DE-MO-NI-AC (dè-mò'nè'ák), *n.* One possessed by the devil.
- DE-MO-NI-AN (dè-mò'nè'án), *a.* Pertaining to demons, demoniac.
- DE-MON-ISM (dè'món'ízm), *n.* The worship of demons.
- DE-MON-OL-O-GY (dè-món-ól'ò'jè), *n.* A treatise on evil spirits.
- DE-MON-STRA-BLE (dè-món'strá'bl), *a.* Capable of proof beyond doubt or contradiction.
- DE-MON-STRATE (dè-món'stráte or dèm'ón'stráte), *v. t.* To prove with certainty; to make evident; to manifest. [159-29.]
- DE-MON'STRA-TION, *p. prs.*
- DEM-ON-STRA-TION (dèm-ón-strá'shùn), *n.* The highest degree of evidence; certain proof; exhibition. [223-4.]
- DE-MON-STRATIVE (dè-món'strá-tív), *a.* Having the power of demonstration; proving fully.
- DEM-ON-STRA-TOR (dèm-ón-strá-túr), *n.* One who proves or teaches.

- DE-MOR-AL-I-ZA-TION (dè'mòr-ál-è-zá'shûn), *n.* Injury to the moral principles. [the morals.]
- *DÈ-MÒR'ÁL'IZE, *v. t.* To destroy
- DE-MOR'AL'I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- DÈ-MÒTE', *v. t.* To place lower in rank:—opposed to PROMOTE.
- DE-MO'TING, *p. prs.*
- DE-MO'TION (dè-mò'shûn), *n.* Degradation in rank or place; demission:—opposed to PROMOTION.
-  DEMOTE and DEMOTION are local and novel. They have recently been much used by teachers.
- *DE-MUL-CENT (dè-mûl'sènt), *a.* Softening, assuasive:—*n.*, a medicine that softens, or that lessens irritation.
- DÈ-MÛR', *v. i.* To delay a process in law by doubts and objections:—*v. t.*, to doubt of:—*n.*, doubt, hesitation.
- *DE-MUR'RING, *p. prs.*
- *DE-MUR-RED (dè-mûrd'), *p. prf.*
- DÈ-MÛRE', *a.* Sober, grave; affectedly modest.
- DE-MURE-LY (dè-mûrè'lè), *ad.* With affected modesty; gravely.
- DÈ-MÛRE'NÈSS, *n.* Gravity of aspect; affected modesty.
- *DE-MUR-RAGE (dè-mûr'rîje), *n.* An allowance for the detention of a ship.
- *DE-MUR-RER (dè-mûr'rûr), *n.* A pause upon a point of difficulty in an action; one who demurs.
- *DE-MY (dè-mí'), *n.* A size of paper.
- DÈN, *n.* A cave of a wild beast.
- DE-NA-TION-AL-IZE (dè-násh'ûn-ál'ize), *v. t.* To deprive of national rights.
- DE-NA'TION-AL'I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- DE-NAT-U-RAL-IZE (dè-nátsh'û-rál'ize), *v. t.* To make unnatural.
- DE-NAT'U-RAL'I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- DEN-DROL-O-GY (dén-dról'lò'jè), *n.* The natural history of trees.
- DE-NI-A-BLE (dè-ní'á'bl), *a.* Capable of being denied.
- DÈ-NÍ'ÁL, *n.* Negation, refusal.
- DE-NI-ER (dè-ní'ûr), *n.* A contradicter; an opponent.
- DEN-I-ZA-TION (dén-è-zá'shûn), *n.* The act of enfranchising.
- *DEN-I-ZEN (dén'è'zn), *n.* A freeman; one enfranchised:—*v. t.*, to enfranchise.
- DE-NOM-I-NA-BLE (dè-nóm'è'ná-bl), *a.* Capable of being named.
- DE-NOM-I-NATE (dè-nóm'è'náte), *v. t.* To name, give a name to.
- DE-NOM'Í'NA-TING, *p. prs.*
- DE-NOM-I-NA-TION (dè-nóm-è-ná'tiôn), *n.* A name given to a thing; a sect or class.
- DE-NOM-I-NA-TIVE (dè-nóm'è'ná'tív), *a.* Giving a name.
- DE-NOM-I-NA-TOR (dè-nóm'è'ná'tûr), *n.* The giver of a name; the number placed below the line in Vulgar Fractions.
- DE-NO-TA-BLE (dè-nò'tá'bl), *a.* Capable of being marked.
- DEN-O-TA-TION (dén-ò-tá'shûn), *n.* The act of denoting.
- DÈ-NÒTE', *v. t.* To mark; to denote, to indicate.
- DE-NO'TING, *p. prs.*
- *DE-NOU-EMENT (dà-nòò'mâng), *n.* The unravelling of a plot; the development of a series of events.
- *DE-NOUNCE (dè-nòunse'), *v. t.* To threaten publicly; to condemn openly. (*ap. p.*—against a person, on a thing.)
- DE-NOUN'ING, *p. prs.*
- DE-NOUNCE-MENT (dè-nòunse'mènt), *n.* The act of denouncing.
- DÈNSE, *a.* Close, compact.
- *DEN-SI-TY (dén'sètè), *n.* Closeness, compactness.
- DEN'SI'TIES, *n. pl.*
- DÈNT, *n.* A slight depression caused by pressure or a stroke; a mark:—*v. t.*, to make a dent.
- DÈN'TÈD, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, marked with little hollows or depressions; indented.
- DÈN'TÁL, *a.* Belonging to the teeth.
- DEN-TATE (dén'tít), } *a.* Having
- DÈN'TÁ'TÈD, } teeth.
- DEN-TI-CLE (dén'tè'kl), *n.* A projecting point like a small tooth.
- DEN-TIC-U-LATE (dén-tík'ù'lít),
- DEN-TIC-U-LA-TED (dén-tík'ù'lá-tèd), *a.* Set with small teeth.
- DEN-TIC-U-LA-TION (dén'tík-ù-lá'tiôn), *n.* State of being denticulated.
- *DEN-TI-FORM (dén'tèt'fòrm), *a.* Having the form of teeth.
- *DEN-TI-FRICE (dén'tèt'frís), *n.* A powder made to scour the teeth.
- DÈN'TÍST, *n.* A surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth.
- DEN-TIS-TRY (dén'tís'trè), *n.* The practice or business of a dentist.
- *DEN-TI-TION (dén-tísh'ûn), *n.* The process of developing the teeth; the period during which the teeth continue to develop.
- DÈN'TÓID, *a.* Tooth-shaped.
- DÈ-NÛ'DÁTE, *v. t.* To divest; to strip; to denude.
- DE-NU'DÁTING, *p. prs.*
- DEN-U-DA-TION (dén-ù-dá'shûn), *n.* The act of denuding.
- DE-NU'DE (dè-nù'dè'), *v. t.* To strip; to make naked; to denudate.
- DE-NU'DING, *p. prs.*
- DE-NUN-CI-ATE (dè-nún'shè'áte), *v. t.* To denounce.
- DE-NUN'CÍ'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *DE-NUN-CI-A-TION (dè-nún-shè-á'shûn), *n.* A public menace, exposure, or accusation.
- DE-NUN-CI-A-TOR (dè-nún-shè-á'tûr), *n.* One who threatens or denounces.
- DE-NUN-CI-A-TOR-Y (dè-nún'shè-á'tûr-rè), *a.* Containing threats or accusations.
- DE-NY (dè-ní'), *v. t.* [*prts. t. 3, DENIES.*] To refuse to acknowledge; to declare untrue; to contradict, reject, disown.
- DE-NI-ED (dè-ní'dè'), *p. prf.*
- DÈ'D'NÁND, *n.* Something forfeited to the state for religious purposes.

DE-O-DOR-IZE (dê-ô'dôr'ize), *v. t.* To free from fetid smells, to disinfect.

DE-O'DOR'Y-ZING, *p. prs.*

DE-OX-I-DATE } (dê-ôks'd'âte),

*DE-OX-Y-DATE } (dê-ôks'd'âte),

DE-OX-I-DIZE } (dê-ôks'd'îze),

*DE-OX-Y-DIZE } *v. t.* To deprive of oxygen, to reduce from an oxyd; to deoxygenate.

DE-OX'Y'DA-TING, } *p. prs.*

*DE-OX'Y'DA-TING, }

DE-OX'Y'DI-ZING, }

*DE-OX'Y'DI-ZING, }

DE-OX-Y-GEN'ATE (dê-ôks'êjên-âte), *v. t.* To deprive of oxygen; to reduce from an oxyd; to deoxydate.

*DE-OX'Y-GEN'ATE, *p. prs.*

DÊ-PÂRT', *v. i.* To go away; to desert, apostatize; to abandon; to forsake; to deviate; to vanish; to perish; to de cease.

DÊ-PÂRT'MËNT, *n.* A distinct station or province; a division of executive government. [135-13.]

DÊ-PÂRT'MËNT'ÂL, *a.* Relating to a department.

DE-PAR-TURE (dê-pâr'tshûr), *n.* A going away; death; a forsaking.

DE-PAU-PER-ATE (dê-pâw'pêr'âte), *v. t.* To make poor.

DE-PAU'PER'ATE, *p. prs.*

DÊ-PËND', *v. i.* To hang from; to rely on; to trust to. (*ap. p.—on, upon.*) [214-1.]

*DE-PËND-ENCE (dê-pënd'ênse),

*DE-PËND-ENCY (dê-pënd'ên'sè),

n. The state of hanging from; a supporter; connection; trust, reliance, confidence. [95-9.]

DE-PËND-ANT (dê-pënd'ânt), } *a.*

*DE-PËND-ENT (dê-pënd'ênt), }

Hanging down; relying on; subjected to (*ap. p.—on, upon*)

[182-16]:—*n.*, one who is at the disposal of another, or sustained by him, a subordinate, a retainer.

DE-PHLEG-MATE (dê-flêg'mâte), *v. t.* To clear from phlegm, or from water; to distil; to evaporate.

DE-PHLEG'MA'TING, *p. prs.*

DE-PICT (dê-pîkt'), *v. t.* To paint; to describe vividly; to portray; to delineate. [26-18.]

DE-PIC-TURE (dê-pîk'tshûr), *v. t.*

To represent in painting.

DE-PIC'TUR'ING, *p. prs.*

*DE-PIL-A-TOR-Y (dê-pîl'âtûr-rê),

a. Adapted to take off the hair:—*n.*, an application to take away hair.

*DE-PI-LOUS (dê-pîlûs or dêp'ê-ylûs), *a.* Without hair.

DE-PLE-TION (dê-plê'shûn), *n.* The act of emptying; bloodletting.

*DE-PLE-TOR-Y (dê-plê'tûr-rê), *a.*

Causing depletion.

DE-PLOR-A-BLE (dê-plôr'âbl), *a.*

Lamentable; sad; calamitous; grievous. [341-10.]

DE-PLOR-A-BLE-NESS (dê-plôr'â-yl-nês), *n.* State of being deplorable.

DE-PLO-RA-BLY (dê-plô'râblê), *ad.*

Lamentably, miserably.

DÊ-PLÔRE', *v. t.* To lament; to bewail; to mourn.

DE-PLOR'ING, *p. prs.*

DE-PLOR-ER (dê-plôr'ûr), *n.* A mourner; one who laments.

DE-PLOY (dê-plôê'), *v. t.* To display; to unfold; to extend.

DEP-LU-MA-TION ('dêp-lû-mâ'shûn)

n. Loss of feathers or eyelashes.

DÊ-PLÛME', *v. t.* To strip of feathers.

DE-PLU'MING, *p. prs.*

*DÊ-PÔNËNT, *a.* Laying down:

—*n.*, a witness who gives written testimony on oath.

 A DEPENDENT VERB in Latin

is one which has a passive form with an active signification.

DÊ-PÔP'ÛLÂTE, *v. t.* To dispeople, lay waste.

DE-POP'ÛLA-TING, *p. prs.*

DE-POP-U-LA-TION (dê-pôp-û-lâ'shûn), *n.* The act of dispeopling; havoc, waste.

DÊ-PÔRT', *v. t.* To carry, demean:—*n.*, behavior, conduct.

DE-POR-TA-TION ('dê-pôr-tâ'shûn).

A carrying away; transportation.

DÊ-PÔRT'MËNT, *n.* Demeanor, conduct, behavior. [255-15.] [99-11.]

DE-POS-A-BLE (dê-pôz'âbl), *a.*

Capable of being deposited.

DE-POS-AL (dê-pôz'âl), *n.* Act of depriving of office.

DE-POSE (dê-pôze'), *v. t.* To lay down; to degrade from office; to take away; to give testimony:—*v. i.*, to bear witness.

DE-POS'ING, *p. prs.*

DE-POS-IT (dê-pôz'it), *v. t.* To lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge or security; to lay aside [63-18]:—*n.*, a thing committed to the trust of another; a pledge.

DE-POS-IT'ING, *p. prs.*

*DE-POS-I-TA-RY (dê-pôz'êtûr-rê),

n. One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

DE-POS'ITA-RIES, *n. pl.*

DEP-O-SI-TION ('dêp-ò-zîsh'ûn), *n.*

The act of depositing or degrading; *written testimony* under oath.

*DE-POS-I-TOR-Y (dê-pôz'êtûr-rê),

n. A place where any thing is lodged.

DE-POS'ITOR-IES, *n. pl.*

*DE-POT (dê-pò' or dê-pò'), *n.* A place of deposit; a magazine or warehouse; a railroad station.

DE-PRA-VA-TION ('dêp-râ-vâ'shûn),

n. Degeneracy, depravity.

DÊ-PRÂVE', *v. t.* To make worse; to corrupt. †

DE-PRA'VING, *p. prs.*

*DE-PRAV-I-TY ('dêp-râv'êtê), *n.*

Moral corruption. [357.]

DEP-RE-CATE (dêp'rê'kâte), *v. t.* To implore mercy of; to pray that evil may be averted; to regret.

DEP'RE-CATING, *p. prs.*

DEP-RE-CA-TION ('dêp-rê-kâ'shûn),

n. Prayer against evil.

*DE-PRE-CI-ATE (dê-prê'sh'âte),

v. t. To undervalue; to deery; to disparage.

DE-PRE'CI'ATING, *p. prs.*

- DE-PRE-CI-A-TION (dè-prè-shè-à'-shûn), *n.* Act of depreciating; decrease of value.
- DÈP'RÈ'DÂTE, *v. t.* To rob; to pillage; to spoil.
- DEP'RE-DA-TING, *p. prs.*
- DEP-RE-DA-TION (dèp-rè-dà'shûn), *n.* A robbing; a spoiling; waste.
- *DEP-RE-DA-TOR (dèp-rè-dà-tûr), *n.* A robber; one who lays waste.
- DÈ-PRESS', *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, DE-PRESSES.*] To press or cast down; to humble, deject; to impoverish; to discourage; to dispirit. [236-7.]
- *DE-PRES-SION (dè-prèsh'ûn), *n.* The act of pressing down or humbling; abasement; a sinking of spirits; melancholy. [133-25.]
- DE-PRESS-IVE (dè-près'siv), *a.* Tending to depress.
- *DE-PRES-SOR (dè-près'sûr), *n.* He that keeps or presses down.
- *DEP-RI-VA-TION (dèp-rè-và'shûn), *n.* The act of depriving; bereavement, loss.
- DÈ-PRIVE', *v. t.* To bereave; to debar; to take from; to divest of office. (*ap. p.—of.*)
- DE-PRI'VING, *p. prs.*
- *DEPTH (dèpth), *n.* Distance downward; a deep place; the middle of a season; abstruseness; obscurity; sagacity.
- DE-PUL-SION (dè-pûl'shûn), *n.* A driving away.
- DE-PUL-SOR-Y (dè-pûl'sûr'rè), *a.* Putting or driving away.
- DÈP'ÛRÂTE, *v. t.* To purify; to cleanse:—*a.*, cleansed, pure.
- DEP'ÛRA-TING, *p. prs.*
- DEP-ÛRA-TION (dèp-û-rà'shûn), *n.* The act of making pure.
- DEP-ÛTA-TION (dèp-û-tà'shûn), *n.* The act of deputing or sending with a special commission; the persons deputed; delegation.
- DÈ-PÛTE', *v. t.* To send with a special commission; to empower one to transact; to delegate. †
- DE-PU'TING, *p. prs.*
- *DEP-ÛTY (dèp'ùtè), *n.* A lieutenant; a representative; a vicerey; one who transacts business for another.
- DEP'ÛTIES, *n. pl.*
- *DE-RAIGN (dè-râne'), *v. t.* To prove, justify.
- DE-RANGE (dè-rânje'), *v. t.* To put out of order, disarrange; to confuse; to disturb.
- DE-RAN'GING, *p. prs.*
- DE-RAN-GED (dè-rânjd'), *p. prf.:*—*a.*, displaced; disordered in mind, insane.
- DE-RANGE-MENT (dè-rânje'mènt), *n.* State of disorder; mental disorder; insanity. †
- DER-E-LICT (dèr'èlikt), *a.* Forsaken, abandoned.
- DER-E-LIC-TION (dèr-è-lik'shûn), *n.* An utter forsaking; desertion.
- DÈ-RÏDE', *v. t.* To laugh at, turn to ridicule; to mock; to taunt.
- DE-RÏ'ING, *p. prs.*
- DE-RÏ-DER (dè-rÏ'dûr), *n.* A scoffer, a mocker.
- DE-RÏ-DING-LY (dè-rÏ'ding'lè), *ad.* In a jeering manner.
- *DE-RIS-ION (dè-rÏzh'ûn), *n.* The act of deriding or laughing at; scorn; mockery. [271.]
- DE-RÏ-SIVE (dè-rÏ'siv), }
*DE-RÏ-SOR-Y (dè-rÏ'sûr'rè), } *a.*
Mocking, scoffing.
- DE-RÏ-VA-BLE (dè-rÏ'vâ'bl), *a.* Capable of being derived; deducible.
- DE-RÏ-VA-TION (dèr-è-vâ'shûn), *n.* A tracing from an original or source; the thing derived.
- *DE-RÏV-A-TIVE (dè-rÏv'â'tiv), *a.* Derived from another; drawing from one place to another:—*n.*, a thing derived from another.
- DE-RÏV-A-TIVE-LY (dè-rÏv'â'tiv-lè), *ad.* In a derivative manner.
- DÈ-RÏVE', *v. t.* To deduce; to draw or trace a thing from its original [182-18]:—*v. i.*, to come or descend from. [94-17.]
- DE-RÏ'VING, *p. prs.*
- DE-RÏV-ER (dè-rÏv'ûr), *n.* One who draws from a source.
- DÈRM, *n.* The skin or integument.
- DERN-IER (dèrn-yâre' or dèr'nè'ûr), *a.* Last, final.
- DÈR'Ò'GÂTE, *v. t.* To lessen worth, to disparage:—*v. i.*, to detract. (*ap. p.—from.*)
- DER'Ò'GA-TING, *p. prs.*
- DER-Ò-GA-TION (dèr-ò-gâ'shûn), *n.* A disparaging; detraction. (*ap. p.—from, to.*)
- *DER-ROG-A-TOR-Y (dè-ròg'â'tûr-rè), *a.* Degrading; detracting; dishonorable. (*ap. p.—to.*)
- DER-RÏCK (dèr'rÏk), *n.* A machine for raising heavy weights by means of pulleys.
- DÈR'VÏS, *n.* A Turkish priest.
- DER'VÏS'ES, *n. pl.*
- DES-CANT (dès'kânt), *n.* A song or tune; a discourse. †
- DES-CANT (dès-kânt'), *v. i.* To sing; to discourse at large. †
- *DE-SCEND (dè-sènd'), *v. i.* To come down; to proceed from a source; to pass from general to particular considerations (*ap. p.—from*):—*v. t.*, to go down; to walk downward on a declivity.
- *DE-SCEND-ANT (dè-sènd'ânt), *n.* The offspring of an ancestor. [269-20.]
- *DE-SCEND-ENT (dè-sènd'ènt), *a.* Falling; coming down; proceeding from another.
- *DE-SCEN-SION (dè-sèn'shûn), *n.* The act of falling or sinking; descent; a declension.
- DE-SCENT (dè-sènt'), *n.* Progress downwards; invasion; transmission by succession and inheritance; extraction; lineage. [270-2.]
- DE-SCRIBE (dè-skrÏbe'), *v. t.* To represent by words or figures; to mark out, delineate; to portray. [143-20.]
- DE-SCRÏ'BING, *p. prs.*

DE-SCRI-BER (dê-skrî'bûr), *n.* One who describes.

DE-SCRIP-TION (dê-skrîp'shûn), *n.* The act of describing; the sentence or passage in which any thing is described; delineation of properties; recital; explanation; sort or kind.

DE-SCRIP-TIVE (dê-skrîp'tîv), *a.* Containing description.

DE-SCRY (dê-skrî'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, DESCRIES.*] To see at a distance; to detect; to discern, discover. [88-14.]

*DE-SCRI-ED (dê-skrî'de'), *p. prf.*

DES-E-CRATE (dês'ê'krâte), *v. t.* To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated; to dishonor; to profane.

DES'Ë-CRA-TING, *p. prs.*

DES-Ë-CRA-TION (dês'ê-krâ'shûn), *n.* A diverting from a sacred purpose; profanation.

*DES-ERT (dêz'êrt), *n.* Wilderness, waste country, uninhabited place:—*a.*, wild, waste, solitary.

*DE-SERT (dê-zêrt'), *v. t.* To forsake; to leave, abandon:—*v. i.*, to run away; to quit a service without permission:—*n.*, degree of merit or demerit; right to reward; virtue. [239-12.]

DE-SERT-ËR (dê-zêrt'ûr), *n.* One who forsakes his cause or post; a renegade; an apostate.

DE-SER-TION (dê-zêr'shûn), *n.* The act of forsaking or abandoning; the state of being deserted.

DE-SERVE (dê-zêrv'), *v. t.* To be worthy of either good or ill; to merit; to have a just claim.

DE-SERV'ING, *p. prs.* (*ap. p.—of.*)

DE-SERV-ED-LY (dê-zêrv'êd'lê), *ad.* Worthy; according to merit.

DES-HA-BILLE'. See DISHABILLE.

*DE-SIC-CATE (dê-sîk'kâte or dês'ê'kâte), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To dry up.

DE-SIC'CA-TING, *p. prs.*

DES-IC-CA-TION (dês-îk-kâ'shûn), *n.*

The act of drying.

DÊ'SID-È-RÂ'TÛM, *n.* Something desirable or wanted.

DÊ'SID-È-RÂ'TÂ, *n. pl.*

*DE-SIGN (dê-sîne' or dê-zîne'), *v. t.* To form an outline of; to sketch; to purpose or intend; to plan; to project; to mean:—*n.*, a representation or plan; an intention; a purpose; a scheme. [248-26.]

DE-SIGN'ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, treacherous, insidious, deceitful:—*n.*, the art of sketching or delineating objects.

DE-SIGN-A-BLE (dê-sîne'â'bl or dê-zîne'â'bl), *a.* Capable of being designed.

*DÊS'IG'NÂTE, *v. t.* To point out or mark; to indicate for an office; to distinguish.

DES'IG'NA-TION, *p. prs.*

DES-IG-NA-TION (dês-îg-nâ'shûn), *n.* Appointment; indication; import.

DE-SIGN-ED-LY (dê-sîne'êd'lê or dê-zîne'êd'lê), *ad.* Purposely, intentionally.

DE-SIGN-ER (dê-sîne'ûr or dê-zîne'ûr), *n.* A contriver; a plotter; an artist, draughtsman, modeller.

DE-SIR-A-BLE (dê-zîr'â'bl), *a.* Delightful, pleasing.

*DE-SIR-A-BLE-NESS (dê-zîr'â'bl-nês), *n.* The quality of being desirable.

DE-SIRE (dê-zîre'), *n.* Eagerness to obtain or enjoy; wish:—*v. t.*, to wish; to long for; to request.

DE-SIR'ING, *p. prs.*

DE-SIR-OUS (dê-zîr'ûs), *a.* Full of desire; eager to obtain. (*ap. p.—of.*)

DE-SIR-OUS-LY (dê-zîr'ûs'lê), *ad.* Eagerly, with desire.

DÊ-SÏST', *v. i.* To cease; to discontinue action. (*ap. p.—from.*)

*DE-SIST-ANCE (dê-sîst'ânse), *n.* Act of desisting; cessation.

DÊSK, *n.* An inclined table; a pulpit.

DES-O-LATE (dês'ô'lâte), *v. t.* To lay waste; to depopulate. [85-2.]

DES'Ô-LA-TING, *p. prs.*

DES-O-LATE (dês'ô'lâte), *a.* Solitary, uninhabited; laid waste. [193-8.]

DES-O-LA-TION (dês'ô-lâ'shûn), *n.* Act of laying waste, destruction; sadness; gloominess. [95-1.]

DE-SPAIR (dê-spâre'), *n.* Hopelessness, despondency:—*v. t.*, to be without hope; to despond. (*ap. p.—of.*) [16-11.] [167-18.]

*DE-SPAIR-ING-LY (dê-spâre'îng'lê), *ad.* In a despairing manner.

DE-SPATCH (dê-spâtsh'), } *v. t.*

DIS-PATCH (dis-pâtsh'), } To send away hastily; to perform a business quickly; to put to death:—*n.*, hasty execution; express; a hasty messenger or message.†

DE-SPATCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

DES-PE-RA-DO (dês-pê-râ'dô), *n.* A man ready for desperate deeds.

*DES-PE-RA'DOES, *n. pl.*

DES-PE-RATE (dês'pêrît), *a.* Rash; furious; irrevocable; without hope. [100-15.] [360-9.]

DES-PE-RATE-LY (dês'pêrît-lê), *ad.* Furiously, madly.

DES-PE-RA-TION (dês-pê-râ'shûn), *n.* Hopelessness, despair; total disregard of danger.

*DES-PI-ÇA-BLE (dês'pê'kâ-bl), *a.* Contemptible, mean. [82.]

DES-PI-ÇA-BLE-NESS (dês'pê'kâ-bl-nês), *n.* Meanness; vileness.

DE-SPI-SA-BLE (dê-spi'zâ'bl), *a.* Contemptible, despicable.

DE-SPI'SING, *p. prs.*

DE-SPI-SER (dê-spi'ze'ûr), *n.* One who slights or despises.

DÊ-SPITE', *n.* Malice, anger, defiance.

DÊ-SPITE'FUL, *a.* Malicious; full of spleen; scornful.

DE-SPITE-FUL-LY (dê-spi'te'fûl'lê), *ad.* Maliciously, malignantly, malevolently.

DE-SPITE/FÛL'NÈSS, *n.* Malignity, malice, hate.

DE-SPÔIL', *v. t.* To rob; to take from by force; to deprive. (*ap. p.—of.*) [94.]

DE-SPÔIL'ËR, *n.* One who robs or plunders.

*DE-SPO-LI-A-TION ('dês-pò-lê-â'-shûn), *n.* The act of despoiling.

DE-SPOND', *v. i.* To despair, lose hope.

DE-SPOND-ENCE (dê-spônd'ênse),

*DE-SPOND-EN-CY (dê-spônd'ên'sé), Despair, hopelessness, dejection. [158-35.] [278.]

DE-SPOND'ËNT, *a.* Despairing; hopeless, dejected. †

DE-SPOND-ING-LY (dê-spônd'ing-lè), *ad.* In a hopeless manner.

DE-SPÔN'SÂTE, *v. t.* To betroth; to affiancé.

DE-SPON'SA'TING, *p. prs.*

DÊS'PÔT, *n.* An absolute sovereign; a tyrant.

DE-SPOT-IC (dê-spòt'ík), } *a.*

DE-SPOT-I-CAL (dê-spòt'ê'kál), } Absolute in power, tyrannical. [108-18.] [288-4.]

DES-PO-TISM (dês'pò'tizm), *n.* Absolute power; tyranny. [334.] [38-15.]

DE-SPU-MATE (dê-spù'mâte or dêspù'mâte), *v. i.* To froth, to foam.

DE-SPU'MA'TING, *p. prs.*

DES-PU-MA-TION ('dês-pù-má'shûn) *n.* Froth, foam, scum.

*DES-QUA-MA-TION ('dês-kwâ-má'shûn), *n.* A scaling off.

*DES-SERT (dêz-zêrt'), *n.* The last course of an entertainment; a service of fruits and sweetmeats.

DES-TI-NATE (dês'tè'nâte), *v. t.* To design for any particular end.

DES'TI'NA-TING, *p. prs.*

DES-TI-NA-TION ('dês-tè-ná'shûn), *n.* The purpose for which any thing is appointed; place to be reached. [109-19.]

DES-TINE (dês'tîn), *v. t.* To design, appoint, doom, devote; to fix unalterably. [57-4.] [322-5.]

DES'TIN-ING, *p. prs.*

DES'TIN-ED, *p. prf.* (*ap. p.—to.*)

*DES-TI-NY (dês'tè'nè), *n.* Fate; invincible necessity; final doom. [354-16.]

DES'TINIES, *n. pl.*

DES-TI-TUTE (dês'tètùte), *a.* Forsaken; in want; friendless. (*ap. p.—of.*) [99-32.] [276-9.]

*DES-TI-TU-TION ('dês-tè-tù'shûn), *n.* Want; the state in which something is wanted; poverty.

DE-STROY (dê-strôd'), *v. t.* To lay waste; make desolate; to kill; to put an end to; to overthrow; to demolish.

DE-STROY-ER (dê-strôd'âr), *n.* The person that destroys.

*DE-STRUCT-I-BIL-I-TY (dê'strûk-tè-bil'è'tè), *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.

*DE-STRUC-TI-BLE (dê-strûk'tè'bl), *a.* Liable to destruction.

DE-STRUC-TION (dê-strûk'shûn), *n.* Act of destroying; extinction; ruin; eternal death.

DE-STRUC-TIVE (dê-strûk'tív), *a.* That which destroys; wasteful.

DE-STRUC-TIVE-LY (dê-strûk'tív-lè), *ad.* Ruinously, mischievously.

DE-STRUC-TIVE-NESS (dê-strûk'tív-nês), *n.* The quality of destroying; the propensity to kill or destroy.

DES-UD-A-TION ('dês-ù-dá'shûn), *n.* A profuse sweating.

DES-UE-TUDE (dês'swètùde), *n.* Discontinuance of a custom; disuse, obsolescence.

*DES-UL-TOR-Y (dês'ùltùr-rè), *a.* Unsettled, immethodical; unconnected; loose. [26-17.]

DE-TACH (dê-tátsh'), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, DETACHES.] To separate; to send off a party. (*ap. p.—from.*) [139-12.]

*DE-TACH-MENT (dê-tátsh'mènt), *n.* A party detached for special duty.

DE-TAIL (dê-tâle'), *v. t.* To relate

particularly; to select for service, as soldiers.

DE-TAIL (dê-tâle' or dê'tâle), *n.* A minute account. [149-35.]

DE-TAILS (dê-tâlz' or dê'tâlz), *n. pl.* Particulars, items. [192-11.]

DE-TAIN (dê-tâne'), *v. t.* To keep back; to hold in custody; to hinder.

DE-TAIN'DER, *n.* See DETINUE.

DE-TAIN-ER (dê-tâne'ûr), *n.* One who detains.

DE-TECT (dê-tèkt'), *v. t.* To discover; to find out a crime.

*DE-TECT-ER (dê-tèkt'ûr), *n.* A discoverer.

DE-TEC-TION (dê-tèk'shûn), *n.* A discovery of guilt or fault, or of any thing concealed.

DE-TEC-TIVE (dê-tèk'tív), *a.* That detects:—*n.*, a police officer employed in discovering crime.

DE-TEN-TION (dê-tèn'shûn), *n.* Confinement, restraint, delay.

DÊ-TÊN', *v. t.* To discourage; to stop by fear. [126.]

*DE-TER'RING, *p. prs.*

*DE-TER'RED, *p. prf.*

*DE-TER'GE (dê-têr'je'), *v. t.* To cleanse, as a sore.

DE-TER'GING, *p. prs.*

DE-TER-GENT (dê-têr'jènt), *n.* That which cleanses:—*a.*, cleansing.

DE-TE-RI-O-RATE (dê-tê-rè-d'râte), *v. t.* To impair; to make worse:—*v. i.*, to grow worse.

DE-TE'RI-O'RA-TING, *p. prs.*

DE-TE-RI-O-RA-TION (dê-tê-rè-d'râ'shûn), *n.* Act of making worse.

*DE-TER-MI-NA-BLE (dê-têr'mè'nâ-bl), *a.* Capable of being decided.

DE-TER-MI-NATE (dê-têr'mè'nit), *a.* Limited; fixed; definite.

DE-TER-MI-NATE-LY (dê-têr'mè'nit-lè), *ad.* Resolutely.

DE-TER-MI-NA-TION (dê-têr'mè'nâ'shûn), *n.* Fixed purpose, decision; resolution.

DE-TER-MI-NA-TIVE (dê-têr'mè'nâ-tív), *a.* Directing to a certain end.

DE-TER-MINE (dê-têr'mîn), *v. t.* To fix, settle; to adjust; to limit; to resolve; to decide. [279.] [83-3.]

DE-TER-MIN'ING, *p. prs.*

DÊ-TÊR'MIN'ÊR, *n.* One who determines.

*DE-TER-SIVE (dê-têr'siv), *a.* Having power to cleanse; detergent. DÊ-TÊST', *v. t.* To hate, loathe, abhor, abominate.

*DE-TEST-A-BLE (dê-têst'áb'l), *a.* hateful, abhorred. [261-16.]

DE-TEST-A-BLY (dê-têst'áb'lê), *ad.* Hatefully, abominably.

DE-TEST-TA-TION (dê-tê-tá'shûn), *n.* Hatred, abhorrence.

DE-THRONE (dê-thrônê'), *v. t.* To divest of regality; to drive from the throne.

DE-THRON'ING, *p. prs.*

DE-THRONE-MENT (dê-thrônê'mênt), *n.* Act of dethroning; removal from the throne. †

*DET-I-NUE (dê-t'ê'nú or dê-tin'ú), *n.* A writ to recover goods unlawfully detained.

DÊT'ÔNÂTE, *v. t.* To cause to explode:—*v. i.*, to explode.

DET-O'NA-TION, *p. prs.*

DET-O-NA-TION (dê-t'ô'ná-shûn), *n.* An explosion with noise.

DÊ-TÔRR', *v. t.* To wrest from the original import.

DE-TRACT (dê-trákt'), *v. t.* To derogate; to take away by envy or calumny; to defame. (*ap. p.*—from.)

DE-TRACT-ION (dê-trákt'shûn), *n.* Scandal, defamation.

*DE-TRACT-OR (dê-trákt'úr), *n.* One who detracts; a defamer. [280-3.]

DE-TRACT-OR-Y (dê-trákt'úr'rê), *a.* Defamatory, derogatory.

DET-RI-MENT (dê-t'rê'mênt), *n.* Loss, damage, injury. [221-19.]

*DET-RI-MENT-AL (dê-t'rê-mênt'ál), *a.* Mischievous, harmful, injurious, hurtful.

DE-TRUDE (dê-trôôd'), *v. t.* To thrust down.

DE-TRU'DING, *p. prs.*

*DE-TRUN-CATE (dê-trúng'káte), *v. t.* To lop, shorten; to cut off.

DE-TRUN'CA-TING, *p. prs.*

DET-RUN-CA-TION (dê-t'rúng-ká'shûn), *n.* The act of lopping off.

DE-TRU-SION (dê-trôô'zhûn), *n.* The act of thrusting down.

*DEUCE (dûse), *n.* Two; a card or die with two spots.

DEUCE } (dûse), *n.* An evil spirit;
DEUSE } a cant name for the devil.

*DEU-TER-OG-A-MY (dû-têr-ôg'ámê'), *n.* A second marriage.

*DEU-TER-ON-O-MY (dû-têr-ôn'ômê'), *n.* The second law; the fifth book of Moses.

DE-VAS-TATE (dê-vás'táte or dêv'ás'táte), *v. t.* To lay waste; to plunder; to ravage, destroy.

DE-VAS'TATING, *p. prs.*

DEV-AST-A-TION (dêv-ást-á'shûn), *n.* Waste; havoc, desolation.

*DE-VEL-OP (dê-vêl'úp), *v. t.* To unfold; to uncover; to lay open to view; to disclose; to unravel. [149-1.]

DE-VEL'OP'ING, *p. prs.*

*DE-VEL-OP-MENT (dê-vêl'úp'mênt) *n.* An unfolding; an unraveling; a disclosure. [350-16.]

DE-VEX-I-TY (dê-vêks'êtê), *n.* Incurvation; declivity.

*DE-VI-ATE (dê-vê'áte), *v. i.* To wander; to go astray; to err. (*ap. p.*—from.) [248-9.]

DE-VI'A-TING, *p. prs.*

DE-VI-A-TION (dê-vê-á'shûn), *n.* The act of turning from the right way; error, sin; variation.

DE-VICE (dê-vîse'), *n.* A contrivance; a design; an emblem.

DEV-IL (dêv'vl), *n.* A fallen angel; the Evil Spirit; a printer's errand-boy.

DEV-IL-ISH (dêv'vl'ish), *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil.

DE-VI-OUS (dê'vê'ús), *a.* Out of the common track; roving; erring.

DE-VISE (dê-vîze'), *v. t.* To contrive; to invent; to bequeath [382]:—*v. i.*, to consider; to form a scheme:—*n.*, a gift or bequest by will.

DE-VI'SING, *p. prs.*

DE-VI-SER (dê-vî'zûr), *n.* A contriver. DE-VI-SOR (dê-vî'zûr), *n.* One who bequeaths or wills.

DÊ-VÔID', *a.* Empty; vacant; free from. [126.]

*DE-VOIR (dê-vwôr'), *n.* Service; act of civility or respect.

DE-VOLVE (dê-vôlv'), *v. t.* To roll down; to transfer:—*v. i.*, to be transferred. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.) [32-20.]

DE-VOLV'ING, *p. prs.*

DÊ-VÔTE', *v. t.* To dedicate; to addic; to doom; to consecrate; to consign. (*ap. p.*—to.) [54-6.]

DE-VÔTING, *p. prs.*

DÊ-VÔ'TÊDNÊSS, *n.* The state of being devoted or dedicated.

*DÊV-Ô-TÊÈ', *n.* One given wholly up to religion; a bigot.

DE-VO-TION (dê-vô'shûn), *n.* Acts of religion; piety; prayer; act of reverence or ceremony; strong affection; ardor; attachment. [25-11.] [164-1.]

DE-VO-TION-AL (dê-vô'shûn'ál), *a.* Pertaining to devotion.

DÊ-VÔÛR', *v. t.* To eat up ravenously; to consume.

DÊ-VÔÛT', *a.* Pious, religious, solemn. [32-1.] [298-18.]

DE-VOUT-LY (dê-vôút'lê), *ad.* Piously, religiously, with devotion.

DÊ-VÔÛT'NÊSS, *n.* Devotion, piety.

DEW (dû), *n.* Moisture deposited from the air during the night:—*v. t.*, to wet with dew; to moisten.

*DEW-DROP (dû'drôp), *n.* A drop of dew.

DEW-LAP (dû'láp), *n.* The flesh that hangs from the throat of an ox.

DIA

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pîn—nò, môve,

DIA

DID

DEW-POINT (dù'póint), *n.* The highest temperature at which dew is deposited.

*DEW-Y (dù'è), *a.* Resembling dew; moist with dew.

DEX-TER (dèks'têr), *a.* The right:—opposed to LEFT.

*DEX-TER-I-TY (dèks-têr'è'tè), *n.* Activity; adroitness; readiness; skill. [83.]

DEX-TER-OUS (dèks'têr'ús), *a.* Expert, ready, active. [376.]

*DEX-TER-OUS-LY (dèks'têr'ús-lè), *ad.* Expertly, skilfully. [368-13.]

DEY (dá), *n.* A title formerly given to the Governor of Algiers.

DI-A-BOL-IC (di-á-ból'ík), }
DI-A-BOL-I-CAL (di-á-ból'è'kál), }

a. Devilish; atrocious; impious. DI-A-CO-NAL (di-ák'ò'nál), *a.* Pertaining to a deacon.

*DI-A-COU-STICS (di-á-kò'stíks), *n. pl.* The science of refracted sounds; diaphonics.

DI'ÁDÈM, *n.* An ensign or mark of royalty; the crown.

DI-ER-E-SIS } (di-èr'è'sís), *n.* The

*DI-ER-E-SIS } mark [...] placed over one of two vowels, to show that they belong to different syllables; as, *ǣr*.

DI-ER'ESES, } *n. pl.*

DI-ÁG-NÒS'ÍS, *n.* Discrimination of diseases from symptoms.

*DI-AG-NOS-TIC (di-ág-nòs'tík), *a.* Distinguishing, discriminating.

DI-ÁG'ÒNÁL, *a.* Reaching from one angle to another:—*n.*, a line drawn from angle to angle.

*DI-AG-O-NAL-LY (di-ág'ò'nál-lè), *ad.* In a diagonal direction.

DI'ÁGRÁM, *n.* A mathematical scheme; a sketch or outline.

DI'ÁL, *n.* A plate marked and placed so that the sun's shadow shows the hour. [182-25.]

DI-A-LECT (di-á'lèkt), *n.* A variety in the expression of a language; a style, speech, idiom. [238-6.]

DI-A-LEC-TIC (di-á-lèk'tík),

DI-A-LEC-TIC-AL (di-á-lèk'tík'ál), *a.* Pertaining to dialects or dialectics; logical.

*DI-A-LEC-TI-CIAN (di-á-lèk'tísh'ûn), *n.* A logician.

DI-A-LEC-TICS (di-á-lèk'tíks), *n. pl.* Logic; the art of reasoning.

*DI'ÁL'ÍNG, *n.* The art of making dials.

*DI'ÁL'ÍST, *n.* A maker of dials.

DI-A-LOGUE (di-á'lóg), *n.* A conversation between two or more.†

*DI-AM-E-TER (di-ám'è'têr), *n.* A right line which, passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts. [79.]

DI-A-MET-RI-CAL (di-á-mêtr'è'kál), *a.* Describing a diameter; in the direction of a diameter; direct.

*DI-A-MET-RI-CAL-LY (di-á-mêtr'è'kál-lè), *ad.* In a diametrical direction; directly.

*DI-A-MOND (di-á'múnd or di-múnd), *n.* The hardest and the most valuable of gems; a kind of printing type; a rhombus:—*a.*, composed of, or resembling, diamonds.

*DI-A-PA-SON (di-á-pá'són), *n.* An octave; a scale; a chord.

DI-A-PHA-NE-I-TY (di-á-fá-nè'è'tè), *n.* Transparency, translucency.

DI-A-PHAN-IC (di-á-fán'ík), } *a.*

*DI-APH-A-NOUS (di-á-f'án'ús), } Transparent, clear.

DI-A-PHON-ICS (di-á-fón'íks), *n.* The science of transmitted sounds; diacoustics.

*DI-A-PHRAGM (di-á'frám), *n.* The midriff, a muscle which divides the cavity of the chest from that of the abdomen.

*DI'ÁRÍST, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

DI-AR-RHE-A, } (di-ár-rè'á), *n.* A

*DI-AR-RHE-A, } purging; a flux.

*DI-A-RY (di-á'rè), *n.* A daily account of events; a journal.

*DI'ARIES, *n. pl.*

*DI-ÁS'TÒ'LÈ, *n.* A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long; the dilatation of the heart.

*DI-ATH-E-SIS (di-áth'è'sís), *n.* State of the body.

*DI-A-TRIBE (di-á'tríbe, di-át'rí'bè, or di-á'trí-bè), *n.* A disputation; a continued discourse.

DIB-BLE (dì'b'bl), *n.* A small spade.

DICE, *n. pl.* of DIE (for gaming).

DIC-TATE (dik'tàtè), *v. t.* To deliver to another with authority; to order; to tell what to say or write; to prompt (*ap. p.*—to) [149-18]:—*n.*, a command; an order; a rule. [87-12.] [247-12.]

DIC-TA'TING, *p. prs.*

DIC-TA-TION (dik-tá'tshûn), *n.* The act of dictating; precept.

*DIC-TA-TOR (dik-tá'túr), *n.* One who dictates; one invested with absolute authority; a magistrate of ancient Rome.

*DIC-TA-TO-RI-AL (dik-tá-tò'rè'ál), *a.* Authoritative, dogmatical.

DIC-TA-TOR-SHIP (dik-tá'túr'shíp), *n.* The office of a dictator.

*DIC-TA-TO-RY (dik-tá'túr'è), *a.* Overbearing, dogmatical.

DIC-TION (dik'shûn), *n.* Style, language, expression. [254-21.]

DIC-TION-A-RY (dik'shûn-á-rè), *n.* A book in which the words of a language are alphabetically arranged and explained; a vocabulary, lexicon.

*DICT'IONA-RIES, *n. pl.*

DIC-TUM (dik'túm), *n.* An authoritative assertion.

DIC'TA, *n. pl.*

DID, *pst. t.* of DO:—see DO.

DI-DAC-TIC (dè-dák'tík), }

*DI-DAC-TI-CAL (dè-dák'tè'kál), } *a.* Preceptive, giving precepts.†

DI-DAC-TICS (dè-dák'tíks or di-dák'tíks), *n. pl.* The art of teaching.

DIDST, *pst. t. 2*, of DO.

DIE (di), *v. i.* To lose life, expire; to perish; to pass away. (*ap. p.*—of a disease; by sword or famine; for persons or principles; from violence; out (in passing away).)

*DY'ING, *p. pres.* See DYING.

*DI-ED (di'de), *p. prof.*

DIE (di), *n.* A small cube with marked faces (*used in gaming*): a stamp (*used in coining*).

*DIES (*for coining*), } *n. pl.*

*DICE (*for gaming*), }

DÎ'ÊT, *n.* Food; prescribed food; regimen; an assembly of princes:—*v. t.*, to supply with food:—*v. i.*, to eat according to prescribed rules.

*DI-ET-A-RY (di'êt-â-rè), *a.* Pertaining to diet or its rules:—*n.*, a system of diet.

DI-E-TET-IC (di-ê-têt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to diet or dietetics.

DI-E-TET-ICS (di-ê-têt'iks), *n. pl.* The regulation of diet.

DIF-FER (dif'fâr), *v. i.* To be unlike; to disagree; to vary. (*ap. p.*—with a person in opinion; from persons or things in quality.)

*DIF-FER-ENCE (dif'fâr'ênce), *n.* State of being unlike or distinct; controversy, dispute, debate; distinction, diversity.

DIF-FER-ENT (dif'fâr'ênt), *a.* Distinct; unlike, dissimilar. (*ap. p.*—from.)

*DIF-FER-EN-TIAL (dif'fâr-ên'-shâl), *a.* Infinitely small; relating to differences.

DIF-FER-ENT-LY (dif'fâr'ênt-lè), *ad.* In a different manner.

DIF-FI-CULT (dif'fè'kûlt), *a.* Hard to be done or pleased; troublesome; arduous; rigid.

DIF-FI-CULT-LY (dif'fè'kûlt-lè), *ad.* Hardly; with difficulty.

DIF-FI-CUL-TY (dif'fè'kûl-tè), *n.* Hardness to be done; that which is hard to be done; distress; ob-

stacle; embarrassment; perplexity; objection. (*ap. p.*—in.)

DIF'FI-CUL-TIES, *n. pl.*

*DIF-FI-DENCE (dif'fè'dênce), *n.* Distrust, want of confidence; modest reserve; timidity. [216.]

DIF-FI-DENT (dif'fè'dênt), *a.* Not confident, distrustful, bashful.

DIF-FI-DENT-LY (dif'fè'dênt-lè), *ad.* With distrust.

DIF'FLÛ'ÊNT, *a.* Flowing every way.

DIF'FORM, *a.* Irregular, unlike:—opposed to UNIFORM.

*DIF-FORM-I-TY (dif'fôrm'è'tè), *n.* Diversity of form, irregularity.

DIF-FORM'TIES, *n. pl.*

*DIF-FÛSE', *a.* Scattered; widely spread; copious; verbose:—opposed to CONCISE.†

*DIF-FUSE (dif'fûze'), *v. t.* To pour out; to spread abroad; to scatter. [95-16.] [180-10.]

DIF-FU'SING, *p. pres.*

DIF-FU-SE-NESS (dif'fû'zèd'nês), *n.* The state of being diffused; dispersion.

DIF-FUSE-LY (dif'fûze'lè), *ad.* Copiously, extensively, widely.

DIF-FÛSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being diffuse; copiousness.

DIF-FU-SION (dif'fû'zhûn), *n.* Dispersion; a spreading. [335-4.]

*DIF-FU-SIVE (dif'fû'siv), *a.* Dispersed, extended. [350-2.]

DIF-FU-SIVE-LY (dif'fû'siv-lè), *ad.* Widely, extensively.

DIF-FU-SIVE-NESS (dif'fû'siv'nês), *n.* Extension, dispersion.

DIG, *v. t.* [DUG or DIGGED—DUG or DIGGED.] To pierce with a spade; to excavate; to turn up with a spade; to pierce with a sharp point:—*v. i.*, to work with a spade; to work in search of.

*DIG'GING, *p. pres.* See DIGGING.

DIG-GED (dig'd), *p. prof.*

DI-GEST (dê'jêst'), *n.* The pandect of the civil law; a system or code of laws.

DI-GEST (dê'jêst'), *v. t.* To dissolve in the stomach; to reduce to any plan or scheme; to distribute; to arrange methodically, dispose.

*DI-GEST-ER (dê'jêst'âr), *n.* One who digests; a strong vessel for dissolving bones, &c.

*DI-GEST-I-BIL-I-TY (dê'jêst-ê-bil'-è'tè), *n.* Capacity of being digested.

*DI-GEST-I-BLE (dê'jêst'è'bl), *a.* Capable of being digested.

DI-GES-TION (dê'jêst'ishûn), *n.* The act of dissolving food in the stomach; in Chemistry, the subjection of substances to continued heat; concoction.

DI-GEST-IVE (dê'jêst'iv), *a.* Having the power to cause digestion.

*DIG-GER (dig'gâr), *n.* One who opens the ground with a spade.

DIG'GING, *n.* The act of digging.

*DIG'GINGS, *n. pl.* The places in which gold is dug.

DIG-IT (dij'it), *n.* Three-fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; any integer less than ten.

DIG-I-TATE (dij'è'tâte),

DIG-I-TA-TED (dij'è'tâ-têd), } *a.*
Branched out into divisions like fingers.

DIG-NIFI (dig'nè'fi), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, DIGNIFIES.] To advance; to prefer, exalt; to invest with honor.

*DIG-NI-FI-ED (dig'nè'fide), *p. prof.*:—*a.*, invested with some dignity; august, stately.

*DIG-NI-TA-RY (dig'nè'tâ-rè), *n.* A clergyman of superior rank. [128-33.]

DIG'NI-TA-RIES, *n. pl.*

DIG-NI-TY (dig'nè'tè), *n.* Elevation of character or conduct; high rank; true honor; grandeur. [52-2.] [243-2.]

DI-GRAPH (di'grâf), *n.* A union of two vowels or two consonants, one only being sounded; as, *ea* in *reap*; *gh* in *ghost*.

- DI-GRESS** (dè-grès'), *v. i.* [*prs. t.* 3, DIGRESSES.] To turn from the main subject; to wander. [351-16.]
- ***DI-GRES-SION** (dè-grèsh'ûn), *n.* A deviation from the main subject.
- DI-GRES-SIVE** (dè-grès'siv), *a.* Turning aside; deviating.
- ***DIKE**, *n.* A channel to receive water; a mound.
- DI-LA-CER-A-TION** (dè'lâs-sêr-â'-shûn), *n.* The act of rending in two.
- ***DI-LAP-I-DA-TION** (dè'lâp-è-dâ'-shûn), *n.* Ruin, waste, decay.
- DI-LAP-I-DA-TED** (dè'lâp-è-dâ-téd), *a.* Gone to ruin. [93-27.]
- ***DI-LA-TA-BIL-I-TY** (dè'lâ-tâ-bl'l-è'tè), *n.* The quality of admitting extension.
- DI-LA-TA-BLE** (dè-lâ'tâ'bl), *a.* Capable of extension.
- DI-LA-TA-TION** (dîl-lâ-tâ'shûn), *n.* The act of extending; the state of being extended.
- DI-LATE** (dè-lâ'te'), *v. t.* To extend, spread out; to dwell at length:—*v. i.*, to swell out; to speak at great length. [95-14.][299-25.]
- DI-LA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- DI-LA-TOR** (dè-lâ'tôr), *n.* That which widens.
- DIL-A-TOR-I-NESS** (dîl-â'tôr-rè'nès), *n.* Slowness, sluggishness.
- ***DIL-A-TOR-Y** (dîl-â'tôr-rè), *a.* Tardy, slow. [246-9.]
- DIL-ÈM'MÁ**, *n.* A difficult or doubtful choice; a perplexed state of mind; an argument conclusive on either of two contrary suppositions. [100-31.]
- ***DIL-ÈT-TÁN'TÉ**, *n.* A lover of the fine arts.
- DIL-ÈT-TÁN'TI**, *n. pl.*
- ***DIL-I-GENCE** (dîl-è'jènsè), *n.* Industry, assiduity. [240-18.]
- DIL-I-GENT** (dîl-è'jènt), *a.* Constant in application; assiduous; industrious.
- DIL-I-GENT-LY** (dîl-è'jènt-lè), *ad.* With assiduity and perseverance.
- DI-LU-CID** (dè-lù'sid), *a.* Clear.
- DIL'Ù'ÈNT**, *n.* That which thins other matter:—*a.*, making thin or weak, as liquors.
- DI-LUTE** (dè-lù'te'), *v. t.* To make thin; to make weak:—*a.*, weakened; attenuated, thin, diluted.
- DI-LU'TING**, *p. prs.*
- DI-LU-TION** (dè-lù'shûn), *n.* The act of making any thing thin or weak.
- ***DI-LU-VI-AL** (dè-lù'vè'âl), } *a.*
DI-LU-VI-AN (dè-lù'vè'ân), }
 Relating to the Deluge.
- DI-LU-VI-UM** (dè-lù'vè'ûm), *n.* A deluge; a deposit of soil, gravel, &c. made by a deluge or ancient flow of water.
- DIM**, *a.* [DIMMER—DIMMEST.] Not having a quick sight; obscure:—*v. t.*, to cloud; to darken; to obscure.
- ***DIM'MING**, *p. prs.*
- ***DIM'MED**, *p. prf.*
- DÌME**, *n.* A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents.
- DI-MEN-SION** (dè-mèn'shûn), *n.* Capacity, bulk, extent. [56-19.]
- DI-MIN-ISH** (dè-mîn'ish), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, DIMINISHES.] To make less; to impair:—*v. i.*, to grow less; to decrease. (*ap. p.*—from.)
- DIM-I-NU-TION** (dîm-è-nù'shûn), *n.* The act of making less; the state of growing less. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- DI-MIN-U-TIVE** (dè-mîn'ù'tiv), *a.* Small, little [183-20]:—*n.*, a thing little of the kind; a word formed to express littleness; as, streamlet.
- DI-MIN-U-TIVE-LY** (dè-mîn'ù'tiv-lè), *ad.* In a diminutive manner.
- ***DIM-IS-SOR-Y** (dîm'is-sûr-rè), *a.* Dismissing to another ecclesiastical jurisdiction.
- ***DIM-I-TY** (dîm'è'tè), *n.* A fine fustian, or cloth of cotton.
- DIM'ÏTIES**, *n. pl.*
- DIM-LY** (dîm'lè), *ad.* Faintly, obscurely.
- DIM'NÈSS**, *n.* Dulness of sight; faintness, obscurity.
- DIM-PLE** (dîm'pl), *n.* A cavity or depression in the cheek or chin:—*v. i.*, to sink in small cavities.
- DIM'PLING**, *p. prs.*
- DIM'PLED**, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, set with dimples.
- DÏN**, *n.* A loud noise; a violent and continued sound:—*v. t.*, to stun with noise.
- DÏN'NING**, *p. prs.*
- ***DÏN-NED** (dînd), *p. prf.*
- DÏNE**, *v. i.* To eat a dinner:—*v. t.*, to give a dinner to; to feed.
- DÏN'ING**, *p. prs.*
- DÏNG**, *v. t.* To dash with violence; to urge:—*v. i.*, to bluster.
- ***DÏN-GI-NÈSS** (dîn'jè'nès), *n.* The quality of being dingy.
- DÏN-GLE** (dîng'gl), *n.* A hollow between hills. [107-22.]
- ***DÏN-GY** (dîn'jè), *a.* Dark, dun, soiled, dirty.
- DÏN-NER** (dîn'nûr), *n.* The chief meal of the day (eaten about noon).
- DÏNT**, *n.* A blow; a stroke; force, power:—*v. t.*, to indent.
- ***DI-O-CE-SAN** (dî-òs-sè'sân or 'dî-ò-sè'sân), *n.* A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy:—*a.*, pertaining to a diocese.
- ***DI-O-CESE** (dî'ò-sès), *n.* The circuit of a bishop's jurisdiction:—sometimes written **DIOCESS**.
- DI-OP-TRIC** (dî-òp'trîk), } *a.*
DI-OP-TRI-CAL (dî-òp'trè'kâl), }
 Pertaining to dioptries.
- ***DI-OP-TRICS** (dî-òp'trîks), *n. pl.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light.
- ***DI-O-RA-MA** (dî-ò-râ'mâ or 'dî-ò-râ'mâ), *n.* An optical machine for producing striking effects of light and color; a building for scenic exhibitions.
- DI-O-RAM-IC** (dî-ò-râm'îk), *a.* Relating to a diorama.

- DỈP**, *v. t.* To immerge, put into any liquor; to moisten; to wet:—*v. i.*, to sink; to enter into slightly:—*n.*, inclination downward; the angle made with the plane of the horizon.
- ***DỈP'PỈNG**, *p. prs.*
- DỈP-PED** (dỉpt), *p. prf.*
- ***DỈPH-THONG** (dỉ'thông or dỉp'thông), *n.* A union of two vowels in one sound.
- DỈPH-THONG-AL** (dỉ'thông'gál or dỉp'thông'gál), *a.* Relating to a diphthong.
- ***DỈ-PLO-MA** (dỉ-plỏ' má), *n.* A letter or writing conferring some privilege.
- ***DỈ-PLO-MA-CY** (dỉ-plỏ' má'sẻ), *n.* The art of making treaties with foreign states; a privileged state; a diplomatic body.
- DỈ-PLO-MA-TỈST** (dỉ-plỏ' má'tỉst), }
DỈP-LO-MAT (dỉp'lỏ' má't), }
n. One versed in diplomacy. [250-6.]
- DỈP-LO-MAT-IC** (dỉp-lỏ' má't'ík), *a.* Relating to diplomacy. †
- DỈP-PER** (dỉp'pẻ), *n.* One who dips; a ladle.
- DỈ-RA-DỈ-A-TỈON** (dỉ-rá-dẻ-á'shủn), *n.* Diffusion of rays from a luminous body.
- DỈRE**, *a.* Dreadful; horrible; dismal.
- DỈ-RECT** (dẻ-rẻkt'), *a.* Straight; open; plain:—*v. t.*, to aim in a straight line; to point against; to regulate; to prescribe; to command.
- DỈ-RECT-I-ON** (dẻ-rẻkt'shủn), *n.* Aim at a certain point; order; tendency; course; superscription.
- DỈ-RECT-IVE** (dẻ-rẻkt'ỉv), *a.* Having the power of direction; informing.
- DỈ-RECT-LY** (dẻ-rẻkt'lẻ), *ad.* In a straight line; immediately; apparently.
- DỈ-RECT-NESS** (dẻ-rẻkt'nẻs), *n.* Straightness; shortness of way.
- ***DỈ-RECT-OR** (dẻ-rẻkt'ỏ), *n.* One who has authority over others; a superintendent; an instructor; an instrument in surgery.
- ***DỈ-RECT-OR-Y** (dẻ-rẻkt'ỏ'rẻ), *n.* A book of directions:—*a.*, commanding, guiding.
- DỈ-RECT'ORIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***DỈ-RECT-RESS** (dẻ-rẻkt'rẻs), *n.* A female who directs.
- DỈ-RECT'RESS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- DỈRE'FỦL**, *a.* Dire, dreadful.
- DỈRE'NESS**, *n.* Horror, dismalness.
- ***DỈRGE** (dửrẻ), *n.* A mournful or funeral song. [18-8.]
- DỈRK** (dửrk), *n.* A kind of dagger:—*v. t.*, to stab with a dirk.
- DỈRT** (dửrt), *n.* Mud, filth, mire:—*v. t.*, to make foul; to bedaub.
- ***DỈRT-I-LY** (dửrt'ẻ'ẻ), *ad.* Nastily; meanly; sordidly; filthily.
- DỈRT-I-NESS** (dửrt'ẻ'nẻs), *n.* Nastiness, filthiness; meanness; baseness.
- DỈRT-Y** (dửrt'ẻ), *a.* [DIRTIER—DIRTIEST.] Foul, nasty, filthy; mean:—*v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, DIRTIES*], to foul, to soil; to disgrace.
- DỈRT-I-ED** (dửrt'ỉd), *p. prf.*
- DỈS-A-BỈL-I-TY** (dỉs-á-bỉl'ẻ'ẻ), *n.* Want of power; weakness; inability; legal impediment.
- ***DỈS-A-BỈL'ITIES**, *n. pl.*
- DỈS-A-BỈL** (dỉz-á'ỉl), *v. t.* To deprive of force, usefulness, or efficacy; to weaken.
- DỈS-Á'BLING**, *p. prs.*
- DỈS-Á-BỈL-ED** (dỉz-á'ỉld), *p. prf.* (*ap. p.*—from.)
- DỈS-Á-BỦSE** (dỉs-á-bủsẻ), *v. t.* To set right; to undeceive.
- ***DỈS-Á-BỦSỈNG**, *p. prs.*
- DỈS-Á-C-O-M-M-O-DÁ-TỈON** (dỉs-á-kỏm-mỏ-dá'shủn), *n.* State of being unfit or inconvenient.
- DỈS-ÁD-VÁN-TÁGE** (dỉs-á-d-ván'táẻ), *n.* Loss, injury; an unfavorable state or condition.
- ***DỈS-ÁD-VÁN-TÁ-GE-OUS** (dỉs'á-d-ván-tá'jủs), *a.* Contrary to in-
- terest or convenience; hurtful; injurious.
- DỈS-ÁD-VÁN-TÁ-GE-OUS-LY** (dỉs'á-d-ván-tá'jủs'lẻ), *ad.* With disadvantage.
- DỈS-ÁD-VÁN-TÁ-GE-OUS-NESS** (dỉs'á-d-ván-tá'jủs'nẻs), *n.* Inconvenience; loss.
- DỈS-ÁF-FECT** (dỉs-á'f-fẻkt'), *v. t.* To fill with discontent; to alienate.
- DỈS-ÁF-FECT'ED**, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, unfriendly; alienated.
- DỈS-ÁF-FECT-ED-LY** (dỉs-á'f-fẻkt'ẻ'ẻ'lẻ), *ad.* In a disaffected manner; discontentedly.
- DỈS-ÁF-FECT-ED-NESS** (dỉs-á'f-fẻkt'ẻ'ẻ'nẻs), *n.* The quality of being disaffected; discontent.
- ***DỈS-ÁF-FEC-TỈON** (dỉs-á'f-fẻkt'shủn), *n.* Want of zeal or affection; dislike.
- DỈS-ÁF-FỈRM** (dỉs-á'f-fẻrm'), *v. t.* To contradict; to deny.
- ***DỈS-ÁF-FỈRM-ÁNCE** (dỉs-á'f-fẻrm'á'ẻ), *n.* Confutation, negation.
- ***DỈS-Á-GRẻẻ'**, *v. i.* To differ in opinion; to dissent; to quarrel. (*ap. p.*—with a person, to a proposal.)
- ***DỈS-Á-GREE'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***DỈS-Á-GREE'D**, *p. prf.*
- DỈS-Á-GREE-A-BỈE** (dỉs-á-grẻẻ'á'ỉl), *a.* Unpleasant, offensive. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- ***DỈS-Á-GREE-A-BỈE-NESS** (dỉs-á-grẻẻ'á'ỉl-nẻs), *n.* Unpleasantness.
- DỈS-Á-GREE-A-BỈY** (dỉs-á-grẻẻ'á'ỉlẻ), *ad.* Unpleasantly.
- DỈS-Á-GRẻẻ'MẻNT**, *n.* Difference, dissimilitude; contrariety of opinion; discord, variance.
- DỈS-ÁL-LỎW** (dỉs-á-l'ỏủ'), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To refuse, to deny; to reject.
- DỈS-ÁL-LỎW-A-BỈE** (dỉs-á-l'ỏủ'á'ỉl), *a.* Not allowable.
- ***DỈS-ÁL-LỎW-ÁNCE** (dỉs-á-l'ỏủ'á'ẻ), *n.* Prohibition; refusal.
- DỈS-ÁN-I-MÁTE** (dỉs-á'n'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ), *v. t.* To deprive of life; to discourage.
- DỈS-ÁN'I-MÁ-TỈNG**, *p. prs.*

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nò, mòve,

- *DIS-AN-NUL', *v. t.* See ANNUL.
- DIS-AP-PEAR ('dis-âp-pèér'), *v. i.* To be lost to view, vanish.
- *DIS-AP-PEAR-ANCE ('dis-âp-pèér-ânse), *n.* Withdrawal from sight.
- *DIS-AP-PÓINT', *v. t.* To defeat of expectation; to balk, to frustrate.
- *DIS-AP-POINT'ED, *p. prf.* (*ap. p.*) —of a thing not obtained, in a thing obtained.)
- *DIS-ÂP-PÓINT'MENT, *n.* Defeat of hopes, failure of expectation. [146-29.] [32-37.] [295.]
- DIS-AP-PRO-BA-TION ('dis-âp-prò-bá'shûn), *n.* Censure, condemnation.
- *DIS-AP-PROVE ('dis-âp-pròôv'), *v. t.* To dislike; to censure. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- *DIS-AP-PROV'ING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-AP-PRO-VING-LY ('dis-âp-pròôv-íng'lè), *ad.* By disapprobation.
- DIS-ARM ('diz-ârm'), *v. t.* To divest of arms or power.
- DIS-AR-RANGE ('dis-âr-rânje'), *v. t.* To put out of order; to derange.
- *DIS-AR-RAN'GING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-AR-RANGE-MENT ('dis-âr-rânje-mènt), *n.* Disorder, derangement.
- *DIS-AR-RAY ('dis-âr-râ'), *n.* Disorder, confusion:—*v. t.*, to overthrow; to undress.
- *DIS-AS-TER ('diz-âs'tûr), *n.* Misfortune, grief, calamity.
- *DIS-AS-TROUS ('diz-âs'trûs), *a.* Unlucky, calamitous. [64.] †
- DIS-AS-TROUS-LY ('diz-âs'trûs'lè), *ad.* Unfortunately, calamitously.
- *DIS-A-VOUCH ('dis-â-vòûtsh'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, DISAVOUCHES.*] To retract, disown.
- DIS-A-VOW ('dis-â-vòû'), *v. t.* To disown; to deny knowledge of.
- *DIS-A-VOW-AL ('dis-â-vòû'âl), *n.* Denial; a disowning.
- DIS-BAND ('diz-bând'), *v. t.* To dismiss from military service:—*v. i.*, to retire; to separate; to break up.
- *DIS-BE-LIEF ('dis-bè-lèèf'), *n.* Refusal of credit; positive rejection.
- *DIS-BE-LIEVE ('dis-bè-lèèv'), *v. t.* Not to credit; to discredit.
- *DIS-BE-LIEV'ING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-BE-LIEV-ER ('dis-bè-lèèv'ûr), *n.* An infidel; one who refuses belief.
- DIS-BUR-DEN ('diz-bûr'dn), *v. t.* To unload; to disencumber:—*v. i.*, to ease the mind.
- DIS-BURSE ('diz-bûrse'), *v. t.* To spend or lay out money.
- DIS-BUR'SING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-BURSE-MENT ('diz-bûrse'mènt), *n.* A disbursing or laying out; expenditure.
- DISC. See DISK.
- DIS-CARD ('dis-kârd'), *v. t.* To cast off; to discharge or reject. [357-20.]
- *DIS-CERN ('diz-zèrn'), *v. t.* To see; to perceive; to judge; to distinguish:—*v. i.*, to make distinction.
- DIS-CERN'ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, knowing, judicious.
- *DIS-CERN-I-BLE ('diz-zèrn'èbl), *a.* Discoverable, perceptible.
- DIS-CERN-MENT ('diz-zèrn'mènt), *n.* Penetration; sagacity; discrimination; judgment. [222.]
- *DIS-CERP-TI-BLE ('dis-sèrp'tè'bl), *a.* Frangible; separable.
- *DIS-CERP-TION ('dis-sèrp'shûn), *n.* The act of pulling to pieces.
- DIS-CHARGE ('dis-tshârje'), *v. t.* To disburden; to fire; to clear a debt; to absolve; to perform; to obliterate; to dismiss; to release:—*v. i.*, to break up:—*n.*, vent, explosion, emission; dismissal; performance; ransom; payment; exemption; release. [384-4.]
- DIS-CHAR'GING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-CHAR-GER ('dis-tshâr'jûr), *n.* One who discharges.
- *DIS-CI-PLE ('dis-si'pl), *n.* A scholar; a follower [65-30]:—*v. t.*, to train; to convert.
- DIS-CI-PLE-SHIP ('dis-si'pl'shíp), *n.* The state of a disciple.
- DIS-CI-PLIN-A-BLE ('dis-sè-plîn-â'bl), *a.* Capable of discipline.
- *DIS-CI-PLIN-A-RI-AN ('dis-sè-plîn-â'rè'ân), *n.* One who rules or teaches with system and strictness:—*a.*, relating to discipline.
- *DIS-CI-PLINE ('dis-sè-plîn), *n.* Education; rule, order; chastisement; military regulation; government [32-21] [359-18]:—*v. t.*, to educate, instruct; to correct; to punish; to reform. [334.]
- DIS-CI'PLIN-ING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-CLAIM ('dis-klâme'), *v. t.* To disown, deny; to renounce.
- DIS-CLAIM-ER ('dis-klâme'ûr), *n.* One who disclaims; an express or implied denial.
- *DIS-CLOSE ('dis-klòze'), *v. t.* To uncover; to reveal; to divulge; to tell. [83-36.] [292-12.]
- DIS-CLO'SING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-CLO-SURE ('dis-klò'zhûr), *n.* Discovery; act of revealing.
- DIS-COID ('dis-kòid'),
- DIS-COID-AL ('dis-kòid'âl), } *a.* Having the form of a disk or discus.
- *DIS-COL-O-RA-TION ('dis-kòl-ò-râ'shûn), *n.* The act of changing the color; change of color, stain.
- DIS-COL-OR ('dis-kùl'ûr), *v. t.* To change from the natural hue; to stain; to tinge. [215-26.]
- DIS-COM-FIT ('dis-kùm'fit), *v. t.* To defeat, vanquish:—*n.*, defeat, overthrow, discomfiture.
- DIS-COM-FIT-URE ('dis-kùm'fit'ûr), *n.* Defeat, rout, overthrow.
- DIS-COM-FORT ('dis-kùm'fûrt), *n.* Uneasiness, melancholy:—*v. t.*, to grieve; to make uneasy.
- DIS-COM-MEND ('dis-kòm-mènd'), *v. t.* To blame; to censure.
- DIS-COM-MEND-A-BLE ('dis-kòm-mènd-â-bl), *a.* Blamable.

- DIS-COM-MODE ('dís-kóm-mòde'),
v. t. To put to inconvenience;
to molest; to incommode.
- DIS-COM-MÓ'ĐING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-COM-MO-DI-ÓUS ('dís-kóm-mò-
dè'ús), *a.* Inconvenient.
- DIS-COM-POSE ('dís-kóm-pòze'),
v. t. To disturb the feelings of;
to agitate; to ruffle. [303-11.]
- DIS-COM-PO'SING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-COM-PO-SURE ('dís-kóm-pò-
zhúr), *n.* Disorder, perturbation.
- DIS-COM-CERT ('dís-kón-sért'), *v. t.*
To unsettle, defeat, frustrate.
- DIS-CON-FORM-I-TY ('dís-kón-fòm-
dè'tè), *n.* Want of agreement.
- *DIS-CON-GRU-I-TY ('dís-kón-grú-
lè'tè), *n.* Disagreement, incon-
sistency.
- DIS-CON-GRU'TIES, *n. pl.*
- DIS-CON-NECT ('dís-kón-nékt'), *v. t.*
To separate; to disunite.
- *DIS-CON-NEC-TION ('dís-kón-nékt-
shún), *n.* Separation, disunion.
- *DIS-CON-SO-LATE ('dís-kón-sò'ltè),
a. Comfortless; hopeless; sad,
melancholy.
- DIS-CON-SO-LATE-LY ('dís-kón-sò-
'lèt-lè), *ad.* In a disconsolate
manner.
- DIS-CON-TENT ('dís-kón-tènt'), *n.*
Want of contentment; uneasi-
ness:—*a.*, uneasy, dissatisfied:
—*v. t.*, to dissatisfy.
- DIS-CON-TENT-ED ('dís-kón-tènt'éd),
p. prf.:—*a.*, uneasy, dissatisfied.
- DIS-CON-TENT-ED-LY ('dís-kón-
tènt'éd'lè), *ad.* With dissatis-
faction; disaffectedly.
- DIS-CON-TENT-MENT ('dís-kón-tènt-
mènt), *n.* The state of being dis-
contented; disquietude.
- *DIS-CON-TIN-U-ANCE ('dís-kón-
tín'ú'ánsè), *n.* Want of continu-
ance; a breaking off; cessation;
intermission; disruption.
- DIS-CON-TIN-U-A-TION ('dís-kón-
tín'ú-á'shún), *n.* Disruption of
continuity, separation, discon-
tinuance.
- *DIS-CON-TIN-UE ('dís-kón-tín'ù),
v. t. To leave off; to interrupt:
—*v. i.*, to leave off; to cease.
- *DIS-CON-TIN'Ú'ING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-CON-TI-NU-I-TY ('dís-kón-tè-
nú'è'tè), *n.* Disunity of parts;
want of cohesion; cessation.
- DIS-CORD ('dís'kòrd), *n.* Disagree-
ment, difference, dissension, dis-
sonance, strife. †
- *DIS-CORD-ANCE ('dís-kòrd'ánsè), }
DIS-CORD-AN-CY ('dís-kòrd'án'sè), }
n. Disagreement, opposition,
dissension, discord.
- *DIS-CORD-ANT ('dís-kòrd'ánt), *a.*
Inharmonious, inconsistent, dis-
sonant, harsh. [144-14.][348-19.]
- DIS-CORD-ANT-LY ('dís-kòrd'ánt'lè),
ad. Inconsistently; in disagree-
ment with itself.
- DIS-COUNT ('dís'kòunt), *n.* A de-
duction or allowance for prompt
or advanced payment.
- DIS-COUNT ('dís-kòunt'ordís'kòunt),
v. t. To count back; to pay
back again; to deduct.
- *DIS-COUN-TE-NANCE ('dís-kòunt-
tè'nánsè), *v. t.* To discourage by
cold treatment:—*n.*, disfavor;
slight.
- DIS-COUN'TE'NAN-CING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-COUR-AGE ('dís-kúr'rjè), *v. t.*
To depress; to deter; to deprive
of confidence; to dissuade. (*ap.*
p.—from.)
- DIS-COUR'Á'GING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-COUR-AGE-MENT ('dís-kúr'rjè-
mènt), *n.* The cause of depres-
sion or fear; the act of disheart-
ening. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- *DIS-COURSE ('dís'kòrsè'), *n.* Con-
versation, mutual intercourse of
language; a treatise; a sermon
[117-19]:—*v. i.*, to converse; to
talk; to reason:—*v. t.*, to utter
or give forth.
- DIS-COUR'SING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-COUR-SIVE ('dís-kòr'sív), *a.*
Reasoning; conversable.
- *DIS-COUR-TE-ÓUS ('dís-kúr'tshè'ús
or dís-kúr'tè'ús), *a.* Uncivil,
rude.
- *DIS-COUR-TE-SY ('dís-kúr'tè'sè), *n.*
Incivility, rudeness.
- DIS-COUR'TE'SIES, *n. pl.*
- *DIS-COUS ('dís'kús), *a.* Broad, flat.
- DIS-COV-ER ('dís-kúv'úr'), *v. t.* To
disclose; to bring to light; to
find out; to reveal; to detect.
- *DIS-COV-ER-A-BLE ('dís-kúv'úr-
á-bl), *a.* Capable of being found out.
- DIS-COV-ER-ER ('dís-kúv'úr'úr), *n.*
One who discovers.
- DIS-COV-ER-Y ('dís-kúv'úr'rè), *n.*
Disclosure; the act of finding
out; that which is first brought
to light.
- *DIS-COV'ER'IES, *n. pl.*
- DIS-CRED-IT ('dís-krèd'ít), *n.* Re-
proach, disgrace; want of trust:
—*v. t.*, to deprive of credibility;
to disgrace.
- *DIS-CRED-IT-A-BLE ('dís-krèd'ít-
á-bl), *a.* Reproachful, disgraceful.
- *DIS-CREET ('dís-krèét'), *a.* Prud-
ent, sober; modest; cautious.
- DIS-CREET-LY ('dís-krèét'lè), *ad.*
Prudently, cautiously.
- DIS-CREET-NESS ('dís-krèét'nèss), *n.*
Prudence; discretion.
- DIS-CREP-ANCE ('dís-krèp'ánsè or
dís'krè'pánsè), *n.* Difference,
contrariety, disagreement.
- *DIS-CRE-PAN-CY ('dís-krèp'án'sè
or dís'krè'pán-sè), *n.* Same as
DISCREPANCE.
- DIS-CRE-PANT ('dís-krèp'ánt or dís-
krè'pánt), *a.* Different; dis-
agreeing.
- *DIS-CRETE ('dís-krète'), *a.* Dis-
tinct; disjunctive; separate.
- *DIS-CRE-TION ('dís-krèsh'án), *n.*
Prudence; liberty of acting at
pleasure; wise management.
- *DIS-CRE-TION-A-RY ('dís-krèsh'-
án'á-rè), *a.* Left to discretion
or choice; unrestrained; un-
limited.
- DIS-CRE-TIVE ('dís-krè'tív), *a.* Sepa-
rate, distinct.

*DIS-CRIM-I-NATE (dis-krím'è'nâte) *v. t.* To mark with notes of difference; to select; to separate:—*v. i.*, to make a distinction; to distinguish. [322.]

DIS-CRIM'I-NA-TING, *p. pres.*

DIS-CRIM-I-NATE-LY (dis-krím'è-nít-lè), *ad.* Distinctly; minutely.

DIS-CRIM-I-NA-TION (dis'krím-è-ná-shún), *n.* The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction; discernment. [158-24.]

*DIS-CRIM-I-NA-TIVE (dis-krím'è-ná-tív), *a.* That which observes distinction; serving to distinguish.

*DIS-CU-BI-TOR-Y (dis-kù'bè'túr-rè), *a.* Fitted to the posture of leaning.

*DIS-CUM-BEN-CY (dis-kúm'bèn'sè), *n.* The act of leaning at meat.

DIS-CUM-BER (dis-kúm'búr), *v. t.* To disengage; to unburden.

DIS-CUR-SION (dis-kúr'shún), *n.* A running or rambling about.

DIS-CUR-SIVE (dis-kúr'sív), *a.* Moving here and there; roving.

*DIS-CUR-SOR-Y (dis-kúr'súr'rè), *a.* Argumental; discursive.

*DIS-CUS (dis'kús), *n.* A quoit; a disk.

DIS'CUS'ES, *n. pl.*

*DIS-CUSS (dis-kús'), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, DISCUSSES.] To examine; to debate; to disperse; to scatter. [51-29.]

DIS-CUS-SER (dis-kús'súr), *n.* One who discusses.

*DIS-CUS-SION (dis-kús'hún), *n.* Disquisition; examination; argument, debate.

DIS-DAIN (díz-dáne'), *v. t.* To scorn, to despise, to contemn [285-17]:—*n.*, scorn, contempt. [66-13.]

*DIS-DAIN-FUL (díz-dáne'fúl), *a.* Scornful; indignant; haughty.

DIS-DAIN-FUL-LY (díz-dáne'fúl'lè), *ad.* With haughty scorn.

DIS-EASE (díz-èeze'), *n.* Any deviation from health; disorder;

distemper; malady; sickness:—*v. t.*, to afflict with disease; to infect.

DIS-EAS'ING, *p. pres.*

'DIS-ÈM-BÀRK', *v. t.* To carry to land; to put on shore:—*v. i.*, to go on land; to quit a ship.

DIS-EM-BAR-KA-TION (dis-èm-bàrk-ká-shún), *n.* A landing or going ashore.

'DIS-ÈM-BÀR'RÁSS, *v. t.* To free from perplexity; to extricate; to liberate.

*'DIS-ÈM-BÀR'RÁSS'MÈNT, *n.* Liberation, extrication.

'DIS-ÈM-BÈL'LÍSH, *v. t.* To divest of embellishment.

DIS-EM-BIT-TER (dis-èm-bít'túr), *v. t.* To free from bitterness.

*DIS-EM-BOD-Y (dis-èm-bòd'dè), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, DISEMBODies.] To divest of body; to discharge from military service.

*'DIS-EM-BOD'IED, *p. prof.*

*DIS-EM-BOGUE (dis-èm-bòg'), *v. t.* To pour out at the mouth, as a river:—*v. i.*, to gain a vent; to flow.

*'DIS-EM-BO'GUING, *p. pres.*

DIS-EM-BOW-EL (dis-èm-bòù'èl), *v. t.* To take out the bowels.

'DIS-EM-BOW'EL'ING, } *p. pres.*

'DIS-EM-BOW'EL'LING, } *p. pres.*

'DIS-EM-BOW'EL-ED, } *p. prof.*

*'DIS-EM-BOW'ELL-ED, } *p. prof.*

'DIS-ÈM-BRÛL', *v. t.* To free from perplexity.

DIS-EN-CHANT (dis-èn-tshánt'), *v. t.* To free from enchantment.

DIS-EN-CUM-BER (dis-èn-kúm'búr), *v. t.* To discharge from encumbrance; to disburden; to free.

*DIS-EN-CUM-BRANCE (dis-èn-kúm'bránce), *n.* Freedom from encumbrance; deliverance.

DIS-EN-GAGE (dis-èn-gáje'), *v. t.* To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties; to extricate, release. (*ap. p.*—from.)

*'DIS-EN-GA'GING, *p. pres.*

DIS-EN-GA-GED (dis-èn-gájd'), *p. prof.*:—*a.*, at leisure, unoccupied.

DIS-EN-GAGE-MENT (dis-èn-gáje'mènt), *n.* Release; vacancy.

DIS-EN-NO-BLE (dis-èn-nò'bl), *v. t.* To deprive of rank or title.

'DIS-EN-NO'BLING, *p. pres.*

*DIS-EN-ROLL (dis-èn-ròle'), *v. t.* To erase from a roll or list.

*DIS-EN-THRAAL. See DISINTHRAAL.

DIS-EN-TAN-GLE (dis-èn-táng'gl), *v. t.* To set free from; to clear; to unfold; to disengage.

*'DIS-EN-TAN'GLING, *p. pres.*

DIS-EN-TAN-GLE-MENT (dis-èn-táng'gl'mènt), *n.* Disengagement.

DIS-EN-THRONE (dis-èn-thróne'), *v. t.* To dethrone, to depose.

'DIS-EN-THRO'NING, *p. pres.*

*DIS-EN-TOMB (dis-èn-tòòm'), *v. t.* To disinter.

*DIS-EN-TRANCE (dis-èn-tráncè'), *v. t.* To awaken from a trance.

'DIS-EN-TRAN'GING, *p. pres.*

'DIS-È-STÈÈM, *n.* Disregard:—*v. t.*, to slight; to dislike.

DIS-FA-VOR (dis-fá'vúr), *n.* Discountenance; dislike:—*v. t.*, to discountenance; to oppose.

DIS-FIG-U-RA-TION (dis'fig-ù-rá-shún), *n.* The act of disfiguring; deformity.

DIS-FIG'ÛRE, *v. t.* To deform; to deface; to maim.

DIS-FIG'ÛRING, *p. pres.*

*DIS-FIG'ÛRE-MÈNT, *n.* Defacement of beauty; deformity.

*DIS-FRAN-CHISE (dis-frán'tshíz), *v. t.* To deprive of privileges or immunities; to deprive of citizenship.

DIS-FRAN'CHIS'ING, *p. pres.*

*DIS-FRAN-CHISE-MENT (dis-frán'tshíz'mènt), *n.* The act of depriving of privileges.

DIS-FÛRN'ISH, *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, DIS-FURNISHES.] To unfurnish; to strip.

DIS-GÀR'NISH, *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, DIS-GARNISHES.] To strip of ornaments.

- DIS-GORGE (díz-gòrje'), *v. t.* To discharge by the mouth; to pour out with violence; to give up.
- DIS-GOR'GING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-GORGE-MENT (dís-gòrje'mént) *n.* Act of disgorging; yielding up.
- DIS-GRA'CE (díz-gráse'), *n.* Shame, ignominy, dishonor, disfavor, discredit—*v. t.*, to dishonor; to bring to shame. [384-13.]
- DIS-GRA'ACING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-GRA'CE-FUL (díz-gráse'fúl), *a.* Shameful, ignominious, base.
- DIS-GRA'CE-FUL-LY (díz-gráse'fúl-lè), *ad.* In disgrace; ignominiously.
- DIS-GRA'CE-FUL-NESS (díz-gráse'fúl'nés), *n.* Shamefulness.
- DIS-GUISE (díz-gíze'), *v. t.* To conceal by an unusual dress; to hide; to disfigure:—*n.*, a dress to conceal; a counterfeit show; mask. [374-3.]†
- DIS-GUI'SING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-GUISE-MENT (díz-gíze'mént), *n.* A dress of concealment; false appearance.
- DIS-GUIS-ER (díz-gíze'úr), *n.* One who puts on a false appearance.
- DIS-GUST (díz-gúst'), *n.* Aversion, dislike; disrelish, nausea:—*v. t.*, to offend; to excite aversion; to give a disrelish. [326-11.]
- DIS-GUST'ED, *p. prf.* (*ap. p.*—at, with).
- DIS-GUST-FUL (díz-gúst'fúl), *a.* Nauseous, disgusting.
- DISH, *n.* A vessel in which food is served up at table; any particular kind of food:—*v. t.*, to serve in a dish.
- DISH'ES, *n. pl.* and *pr. t.* 3.
- *DIS-HABILLE (dís-á-bíl'), *n.* Undress, loose dress:—sometimes spelled DESHABILLE.
- *DIS-HEART-EN (dís-hár'tn), *v. t.* To discourage; to deject.
- DISH-ÉV'EL, *v. t.* To spread the hair disorderly.
- DISH-EV'EL'ING, } *p. prs.*
 *DISH-EV'EL'LING, }
 DISH-EV'EL-ED, } *p. prf.*
 *DISH-EV'ELI-ED, }
- DIS-HON-EST (díz-òn'ést), *a.* Void of probity or faith; fraudulent.
- DIS-HON-EST-LY (díz-òn'ést'lè), *ad.* Knavishly, fraudulently.
- *DIS-HON-EST-Y (díz-òn'ést'è), *n.* Faithlessness; want of probity; treachery; knavery.
- DIS-HON-OR (díz-òn'núr), *n.* Reproach, shame, disgrace, ignominy:—*v. t.*, to disgrace; to treat with indignity; to refuse acceptance or payment on a draft.
- *DIS-HON-OR-A-BLE (díz-òn'núr-á-bl), *a.* Shameful; reproachful.
- DIS-HON-OR-A-BLY (díz-òn'núr-á-blè), *ad.* Disgracefully, basely, shamefully.
- DIS-HU-MOR (dís-yù'múr), *n.* Ill-humor; peevishness.
- DIS-IN-CLI-NA-TION (dís-ín-klè-ná'shún), *n.* Want of inclination; unwillingness.
- DIS-IN-CLINE (dís-ín-klíne'), *v. t.* To make averse; to disaffect.
- *DIS-IN-CLI'NING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-IN-FECT (dís-ín-fékt'), *v. t.* To purify from infection.
- DIS-IN-FECT-ANT (dís-ín-fékt'ánt), *n.* A substance that prevents or removes infection.
- DIS-IN-FEC-TION (dís-ín-fékt'shún), *n.* A cleansing from infection.
- DIS-IN-GEN-U-OUS (dís-ín-jén'ù'ús) *a.* Unfair, illiberal; artful.
- DIS-IN-GEN-U-OUS-LY (dís-ín-jén'ù'ús-lè), *ad.* In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; meanly.
- *DIS-IN-GEN-U-OUS-NESS (dís-ín-jén'ù'ús-nés), *n.* Subtlety.
- *DIS-IN-HER-IT (dís-ín-hér'ít), *v. t.* To deprive of hereditary right.
- DIS-IN-TE-GRATE (dís-ín-tè'gráte), *v. t.* To separate into particles.
- DIS-IN-TE'GRA-TING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-IN-TE-GRATION (dís-ín-tè'grát'shún), *n.* Separation into particles.
- *DIS-ÍN-TÉR', *v. t.* To take out of the grave. [185-14.]
- *DIS-ÍN-TÉR'RING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-ÍN-TÉR-RED (dís-ín-tèrd') *p. prf.*
- DIS-ÍN-TÉR-EST-ED (díz-ín'tèr'èst-èd), *a.* Not moved by private advantage; unselfish; impartial.
- DIS-ÍN-TÉR-EST-ED-LY (díz-ín'tèr'èst-èd'lè), *ad.* In a disinterested manner; unselfishly.
- DIS-ÍN-TÉR-EST-ED-NESS (díz-ín'tèr'èst-èd'nés), *n.* Freedom from self-interest; impartiality.
- *DIS-ÍN-TÉR'MÈNT, *n.* The act of unburying.
- *DIS-ÍN-THRALL (dís-ín-thrálw'), *v. t.* To rescue from oppression; to set free.
- DIS-ÍN-THRALL-MENT } (dís-ín-
 *DIS-ÍN-THRALL-MENT } thrálw'-
 mént), *n.* Emancipation from slavery.
- DIS-JOIN (dís-jóin'), *v. t.* To separate; to part from each other; to disunite.
- DIS-JOINT (dís-jóint'), *v. t.* To put out of joint:—*v. i.*, to fall in pieces; to separate.
- DIS-JOINT-LY (dís-jóint'lè), *ad.* In a divided state.
- DIS-JUNCT (dís-júngkt'), *a.* Dis-jointed; separate; disjoined.
- *DIS-JUNC-TION (dís-júngkt'shún), *n.* Disunion, separation, parting.
- DIS-JUNCT-IVE (dís-júngkt'ív), *a.* Separating, disjoining; uniting parts of a discourse in construction, but disjoining the sense:—*n.*, a conjunction which expresses opposition in meaning.
- DIS-JUNCT-IVE-LY (dís-júngkt'ív-lè), *ad.* Distinctly, separately.
- DISC } (dísk), *n.* The face of the
 *DISK } sun or a planet as it ap-
 pears to the eye; a discus; a
 quoit. [104-7.]
- DIS-LIKE (dís-líke'), *v. t.* Distaste; aversion; disinclination (*ap. p.*—to):—*v. t.*, to disrelish; to hate.

- DIS-LI'KING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-LIKE-NESS (dîs-lik'e'nês), *n.* Dissimilitude, unlikeness.
- *DIS-LIMB (dîs-ilm'), *v. t.* To tear limb from limb.
- DIS-LO-CATE (dîs-lò'kâte), *v. t.* To put out of joint; to disjoint.
- DIS-LO'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-LO-CA-TION (dîs-lò-kâ'shûn), *n.* The state of being displaced; a joint put out; luxation.
- *DIS-LODGE (dîz-lòdje'), *v. t.* To remove from a place.
- *DIS-LOGG'ING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-LOY-AL (dîz-lò'âl), *a.* Not true to allegiance; faithless.
- *DIS-LOY-AL-LY (dîz-lò'âl'lè), *ad.* Not faithfully; treacherously.
- DIS-LOY-AL-TY (dîz-lò'âl'tè), *n.* Want of fidelity or allegiance.
- DIS-MAL (dîz'mâl), *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful, dreary, gloomy, direful, calamitous. [126-17.]
- *DIS-MAL-LY (dîz'mâl'lè), *ad.* Sorrowfully, sadly, horribly.
- *DIS-MAL-NESS (dîz'mâl'nês), *n.* Horror; sorrow, gloominess.
- DIS-MAN-TLE (dîs-mân'tl), *v. t.* To throw off a dress; to strip; to demolish; to destroy.
- DIS-MAN'TLING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-MASK (dîs-mâsk'), *v. t.* To divest of a mask; to unmask.
- DÎS-MÂS'T', *v. t.* To deprive of masts.
- DIS-MAY (dîs-mâ'), *v. t.* To terrify, to affright, to daunt, to appall:—*n.*, loss of courage; fear, terror, fright.
- *DIS-MAY-ED-NESS (dîs-mâ'éd'nês), *n.* Dejection of courage.
- DIS-MEM-BER (dîz-mêm'bûr), *v. t.* To divide limb from limb; to separate; to mutilate.
- DIS-MEM-BER-MENT (dîz-mêm'bûr'mént), *n.* Separation, division; mutilation. [256-1.] [64-15.]
- DIS-MISS (dîs-mîs'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, DISMISSES.*] To send away; to discard; to discharge.
- *DIS-MÏSS'ÁL, *n.* The act of dismissing; dismissal.
- *DIS-MÏS-SION (dîs-mîsh'ûn), *n.* The act of sending away; discharge. (*ap. p.*—from. [243-18.]
- DIS-MÏS-SIVE (dîs-mîs'siv), *a.* Causing dismissal; removing.
- DIS-MOUNT (dîz-mòunt'), *v. t.* To throw or alight from a horse, &c.; to throw a cannon from its carriage:—*v. i.*, to alight from a horse.
- *DIS-O-BE-DI-ENCE (dîs-ò-bè'dè'ênse), *n.* Violation of lawful commands; neglect or refusal to obey.
- *DIS-O-BE-DI-ENT (dîs-ò-bè'dè'ènt), *a.* Not observant of lawful authority; refusing to obey.
- *DIS-O-BEY (dîs-ò-bâ'), *v. t.* To break commands; to neglect or refuse to obey.
- DIS-OB-LI-GA-TION (dîs'òb-lè-gâ'shûn), *n.* Offense; cause of disgust.
- DIS-O-BLIGE (dîs-ò-blîje'), *v. t.* To offend; to disgust; to displease; to show incivility to.
- *DIS-O-BLI'GING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, disgusting, offensive, unaccommodating.
- *DIS-ORB-ED (dîz-òrb'éd'), *a.* Thrown out of its proper orbit.
- DIS-OR-DER (dîz-òr'dûr), *n.* Irregularity, confusion; tumult; disorder; disease [296-27]:—*v. t.*, to throw into confusion; to make sick; to derange; to discompose.
- DIS-OR'DER-ED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, irregular, loose, diseased.
- DIS-OR-DER-LY (dîz-òr'dûr'lè), *a.* Confused, irregular; lawless:—*ad.*, irregularly, confusedly.
- DIS-OR-GAN-I-ZA-TION (dîs'òr-gân-è-zâ'shûn), *n.* Act of disorganizing; subversion of order; dissolution, disintegration.
- DIS-ÒR'GÂN'IZE, *v. t.* To derange or destroy the functions or organs of a body; to disintegrate.
- DIS-OR'GAN'Y-ZING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-OR-GAN-I-ZER (dîs-òr'gân'ly-zûr), *n.* One who, or that which, disorganizes.
- DIS-OWN (dîz-òne'), *v. t.* To deny, renounce; to disclaim.
- *DIS-PAR-AGE (dîs-pâr'rîj), *v. t.* To underrate; to decay unduly; to undervalue.
- DIS-PAR'A'GING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-PAR-A-GER (dîs-pâr'è'jûr), *n.* One who disparages; a traducer.
- DIS-PAR-AGE-MENT (dîs-pâr'rîj'mént), *n.* Unjust depreciation; detraction; undervaluation. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- *DIS-PAR-I-TY (dîs-pâr'è'tè), *n.* Inequality, difference. [216-11.]
- DÎS-PÂR'T', *v. t.* To separate; to divide.
- DIS-PAS-SION (dîs-pâsh'ûn), *n.* Want of passion, apathy.
- DIS-PAS-SION-ATE (dîs-pâsh'ûn't), *a.* Cool, calm, temperate.
- DIS-PATCH. See DESPATCH.
- *DIS-PAW-PER (dîs-pâw'pûr), *v. t.* To deprive a pauper of his claim to support.
- *DIS-PÊL', *v. t.* To drive away; to disperse; to dissipate. [165-3.]
- *DIS-PELL'ING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-PELL'ED, *p. prf.*
- *DIS-PEN-SA-BLE (dîs-pên'sâ'bl), *a.* Unnecessary.
- *DIS-PEN-SA-RY (dîs-pên'sâ'rè), *n.* A place where medical advice and remedies are furnished to the poor.
- DIS-PEN'SA'TION (dîs-pên'sâ'shûn), *n. pl.*
- DIS-PEN-SA-TION (dîs-pên'sâ'shûn), *n.* Administration; distribution; method of Providence; that which Providence allots; an exemption from an obligation. [128-22.] [264.]
- *DIS-PEN-SA-TOR-Y (dîs-pên'sâ'tûr-rè), *n.* A book in which the composition of medicines is described; a pharmacopœia:—*a.*, granting dispensation.

- DIS-PEN'SA'TOR-IES, *n. pl.*
DIS-PÊNSE', *v. t.* To deal out; to distribute; to administer:—DIS-PENSE (with), to do without.
- DIS-PEN'SING, *p. prs.*
*DIS-PEN-SER (dis-pén'sûr), *n.* One who dispenses; a distributor. [182-17.]
- DIS-PEO-PLE (dis-pé'pl), *v. t.* To depopulate.
- *DIS-PEO'PLING, *p. prs.*
DIS-PERSE (dis-pérse'), *v. t.* To scatter, dissipate, dispel. [133-23.] [325-2.]
- DIS-PER'SING, *p. prs.*
DIS-PERS-ED-LY (dis-pérs'éd'lé), *ad.* In a scattered manner.
- DIS-PÉRS'ÈD'NÈSS, *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered.
- DIS-PERS-ER (dis-pérs'ûr), *n.* A scatterer; a spreader.
- *DIS-PER-SION (dis-pér'shûn), *n.* The act of scattering or spreading; the state of being scattered.
- DIS-PER-SIVE (dis-pér'sív), *a.* Dissipating; tending to scatter.
- DIS-PÉR'ÏT, *v. t.* To discourage; to depress; to dishearten.
- DIS-PÉR'ÏT'ÈD-NÈSS, *n.* Want of vigor or spirit.
- DIS-PLACE (dis-pláse'), *v. t.* To put out of place; to remove.
- DIS-PLA'CING, *p. prs.*
DIS-PLACEMENT (dis-pláse'mént), *n.* Act of removing from the usual place; removal from office.
- *DIS-PLA-CEN-CY (dis-plá'sén'sé), *n.* Incivility, disobedience.
- DIS-PLÁNT', *v. t.* To remove a plant; to drive away a people.
- DIS-PLANT-A-TION (dis-plánt-á'shûn), *n.* The removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.
- DIS-PLAY (dis-plá'), *v. t.* To exhibit; to spread wide; to show ostentatiously [221-14]:—*n.*, an exhibition; a show; a parade.
- DIS-PLEASE (dis-pléáz'), *v. t.* To offend.
- DIS-PLEAS'ING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-PLEAS-URE (dis-plézh'ûr), *n.* Uneasiness, offense, anger.
- DIS-PLEAS'URING, *p. prs.*
DIS-PLÔDE', *v. t.* To explode.
- DIS-PLO'DING, *p. prs.*
DIS-PLO-SION (dis-plò'zhûn), *n.* A sudden burst with loud noise.
- DIS-PÒRT', *n.* Play, sport:—*v. i.*, to play; to toy; to wanton:—*v. t.*, to divert.
- *DIS-POS-A-BLE (dis-pòz'à'bl), *a.* Free to be used or employed; appropriable, usable.
- DIS-POS-AL (dis-pòz'ál), *n.* The act of disposing; regulation.
- DIS-POSE (dis-pòze'), *v. t.* To arrange, place; to adapt, employ (*ap. p.*—for); to incline (*ap. p.*—to); to sell, get rid (*ap. p.*—(of). [30-19.] [223-6.]
- DIS-POS'ING, *p. prs.*
DIS-PO-SED (dis-pòzd'), *p. prf.* (*ap. p.*—to.)
- DIS-POS-ER (dis-pòz'ûr), *n.* A giver; a governor. [265-25.]
- DIS-PO-SI-TION (dis-pòz-zìsh'ûn), *n.* Act of disposing; mode of arranging; order, method; temper of mind; quality; predominant inclination. [135-1.] [282-2.]
- *DIS-POS-SESS (dis-pòz-zés'), *v. t.* [put out of possession, deprive, disseize. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- *DIS-POS-SES-SION (dis-pòz-zèsh'ûn), *n.* Act of dispossessing.
- DIS-POS-SESS-OR (dis-pòz-zés'ûr), *n.* One who dispossesses.
- *DIS-PO-SURE (dis-pò'zhûr), *n.* Disposal; state; management.
- DIS-PRAISE (dis-práze'), *n.* Censure, blame:—*v. t.*, to blame, to censure.
- *DIS-PRAS'ING, *p. prs.*
*DIS-PRÔDÛR', *n.* Confutation, refutation, conviction of error.
- DIS-PRO-POR-TION (dis-prò-pòrè'shûn), *n.* Unsuitableness; want of symmetry; disparity [265-14]:—*v. t.*, to join things unsuitable in quantity or form.
- DIS-PRO-POR-TION-A-BLE (dis-prò-pòrè'shûn-à-bl), *a.* Unsuitable in quantity; disproportionated.
- DIS-PRO-POR-TION-A-BLE-NESS (dis-prò-pòrè'shûn-à-bl-nès), *n.* Unsuitableness, unfitness.
- *DIS-PRO-POR-TION-A-BLY (dis-prò-pòrè'shûn-à-blé), *ad.* Unsuitably.
- DIS-PRO-POR-TION-AL (dis-prò-pòrè'shûn-ál), *a.* Not symmetrical; unequal; inadequate.
- *DIS-PRO-POR-TION-AL-LY (dis-prò-pòrè'shûn-ál-lé), *ad.* Unsuitably:—same as DISPROPORTIONATELY.
- DIS-PRO-POR-TION-ATE (dis-prò-pòrè'shûn'ít), *a.* Unsuitable to something else; unsymmetrical:—same as DISPROPORTIONAL.
- *DIS-PRO-POR-TION-ATE-LY (dis-prò-pòrè'shûn'ít-lé), *ad.* Unsuitably.
- DIS-PROV-A-BLE (dis-pròdv'à'bl), *a.* Capable of being refuted.
- *DIS-PROVE (dis-pròdv'), *v. t.* To confute; to refute; to prove to be false.
- DIS-PROV'ING, *p. prs.*
*DIS-PU-TA-BLE (dis-pù'tá'bl), *a.* Liable to contest, convertible, doubtful.
- DIS-PÛ'TÁNT, *n.* A controvertist; a reasoner [219]:—*a.*, engaged in controversy; disputing.
- DIS-PU-TA-TION (dis-pù-tá'shûn), *n.* Controversy, argumentation; debate. [303-20.]
- *DIS-PU-TA-TIOUS (dis-pù-tá'shû) *a.* Inclined to dispute; captious. †
- *DIS-PU-TA-TIVE (dis-pù'tá'tív), *a.* Disposed to debate or dispute.
- DIS-PÛTE', *v. i.* To contend by argument; to debate (*ap. p.*—with persons, for principles or prizes):—*v. t.*, to contend for or against:—*n.*, contest, controversy; disagreement; altercation; quarrel. †
- DIS-PU'TING, *p. prs.*

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mê, mêt—plue, pin—nô, môve,

- DIS-PU-TER (dis-pù'túr), *n.* A controvertist; one who disputes.
- DIS-QUAL-I-FI-CA-TION (dis'kwól-lé-fé-ká'shún), *n.* That which disqualifies; unfitness.
- DIS-QUAL-I-FY (dis'kwól'lè'fí), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, DISQUALIFIES.*] To make unfit; to deprive of a right. (*ap. p.—for, from.*)
- *DIS-QUAL'I-FIED, *p. prf.*
- *DIS-QUI-ET (dis'kwí'èt), *n.* Uneasiness, restlessness, anxiety:—*v. t.*, to disturb; to make uneasy.
- DIS-QUI-ET-NESS (dis'kwí'èt'nés), *n.* Uneasiness, restlessness.
- *DIS-QUI-E-TUDE (dis'kwí'èt'túde), *n.* Uneasiness, anxiety. [187.]
- *DIS-QUI-SI-TION (dis'kwè-zísh'-ún), *n.* A formal discourse; treatise; essay; discussion. [304-21.]
- 'DIS-RÈ-GÁRD', *n.* Slight notice; neglect; contempt:—*v. t.*, to neglect; to slight, contemn. [158-38.]
- 'DIS-RÈ-GÁRD'FÚL, *a.* Negligent; contemptuous.
- *DIS-REL-ISH (dí-z-rèl'ísh), *n.* Dis-taste; dislike, aversion:—*v. t.*, to dislike the taste of; not to relish.
- DIS-REL'ISH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- DIS-REP-U-TA-BLE (dis-rèp'ù'tá-bl) *a.* Disgraceful, dishonorable.
- 'DIS-RÈ-PÚTE', *n.* Ill character; dishonor; discredit.
- DIS-RE-SPECT ('dis-rè-spèkt'), *n.* Incivility, rudeness.
- DIS-RE-SPECT-FUL ('dis-rè-spèkt'-fúl), *a.* Irreverent; uncivil, rude.
- DIS-RE-SPECT-FUL-LY ('dis-rè-spèkt'fúl'lè), *ad.* Irreverently; uncivilly, rudely.
- DIS-ROBE (dis-ròbe' or dí-z-ròbe'), *v. t.* To undress; to uncover; to strip.
- DIS-RO'BING, *p. prs.*
- Dís-ròòt', *v. t.* To root up; to extirpate.
- DIS-RUP-TION (dis-rúp'shún), *n.* The act of breaking asunder; breach; rent, rupture.
- *DIS-RUP-TURE (dis-rúp'tshúr), *v. t.* To rend; to rupture:—*n.*, see DISRUPTION. [70-5.]
- DIS-SAT-IS-FAC-TION (dis'sát-ís-fák'shún), *n.* State of being dissatisfied, discontent; uneasiness.
- *DIS-SAT-IS-FAC-TOR-Y (dis'sát-ís-fák'túr-rè), *a.* Causing discontent.
- *DIS-SAT-IS-FY (dis-sát'ís'fí), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, DISSATISFIES.*] To displease; to make discontented.
- *DIS-SAT'IS'FI-ED, *p. prf.* (*ap. p.—with.*)
- DIS-SECT (dis-sèkt'), *v. t.* To cut in pieces; to divide and examine an organism; to anatomize.
- *DIS-SECT-I-BLE (dis-sèkt'è'bl), *a.* Capable of dissection.
- *DIS-SEC-TION (dis-sèk'shún), *n.* The act of dissecting; anatomy.
- DIS-SECT-OR (dis-sèkt'úr), *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.
- *DIS-SEI-ZIN } (dis-sè'zín), *n.*
Dis-sei-zin } Unlawful dispossessing.
- *DIS-SEIZE (dis-sèéz'), *v. t.* To dispossess wrongfully.
- DIS-SEIZ'ING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-SEIZ-EE ('dis-sèéz-èè'), *n.* One dispossessed wrongfully.
- *DIS-SEIZ-OR (dis-sèéz'ór), *n.* One who dispossesses unlawfully.
- DIS-SEM-BLE (dis-sèm'bl), *v. t.* To hide under a false appearance; to conceal real motives; to pretend:—*v. i.*, to play the hypocrite.
- DIS-SEM'BLING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-SEM-BLER (dis-sèm'blúr), *n.* A hypocrite; one who conceals his real character or motives.
- DIS-SEM-BLING-LY (dis-sèm'blíng-lè), *ad.* Hypocritically.
- *DIS-SEM-I-NATE (dis-sèm'è'náte), *v. t.* To sow; to scatter, as seed; to spread every way; to diffuse.
- DIS-SEM'INA-TING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-SEM-I-NA-TION (dis'sèm-è-ná'-shún), *n.* The act of scattering, as seed; a sowing, diffusion.
- DIS-SEM-I-NA-TOR (dis'sèm-è-ná'-túr), *n.* One who disseminates.
- DIS-SEN-SION (dis-sèn'shún), *n.* Disagreement; strife; discord.
- DIS-SEN-SIOUS (dis-sèn'shús), *a.* Contentious, quarrelsome.
- Dís-sènt', *v. i.* To disagree in opinion; to differ (*ap. p.—from*):—*n.*, disagreement from an opinion; separation from a church.
- *DIS-SEN-TA-NE-OUS ('dis-sèn-tá-nè's), *a.* Disagreeable, inconsistent.
- DIS-SENT-ER (dis-sènt'úr), *n.* One who disagrees; one who separates from an established church.
- *DIS-SEN-TIENT (dis-sèn'shènt), *a.* Dissenting:—*n.*, a dissenter.
- DIS-SER-TA-TION (dis-sér-tá'shún), *n.* A discourse; an essay. [304-23.]
- DIS-SERVE (dis-sèrv'), *v. t.* To injure.
- DIS-SERV'ING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-SER-VICE (dis-sèrv'vís), *n.* Injury, mischief, harm.
- *DIS-SER-VICE-A-BLE (dis-sèrv'vís-á-bl), *a.* Injurious, mischievous.
- *DIS-SER-VER (dis-sèrv'úr), *v. t.* To cut in two; to break; to sunder.
- DIS-SERV'ERING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-SIM-I-LAR (dis-sím'è'lúr), *a.* Unlike; different.
- *DIS-SIM-I-LAR-I-TY (dis'sím-è-lár-è'tè), *n.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance, difference.
- *DIS-SIM-IL-I-TUDE ('dis-sím-il-è'túde), *n.* Same as DISSIMILARITY.
- DIS-SIM-U-LA-TION (dis'sím-ù-lá'-shún), *n.* The act of dissembling; hypocrisy. [283-1.]
- DIS-SI-PATE (dis'sè'páte), *v. t.* To scatter, disperse; to spend lavishly, to squander. [94-32.][167.]
- DIS'SÍ-PA-TING, *p. prs.*
- DIS'SÍ-PA-TED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, dissolute.
- *DIS-SI-PA-TION ('dis-sè-pá'shún), *n.* Dispersion; dissolute living; excess; waste. [20-2.] [355-13.]
- *DIS-SO-CIA-BLE (dis-sò'shá'bl), *a.* Not sociable; ill-matched.

- DIS-SO-CIAL (dîs-sô'shâl), *a.* Not fond of society.
- DIS-SO-CI-ATE (dîs-sô'sh'ê'te), *v. t.* To separate; to disunite.
- DIS-SO-CI-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-SO-CI-A-TION (dîs-sô'sh'ê-â'shûn), *n.* Separation, division.
- *DIS-SO-LU-BLE (dîs-sô'lû-bl), *a.* Capable of being dissolved.
- *DIS-SO-L-U-BIL-I-TY (dîs-sô'l-lû-bîl'ê'tè), *n.* Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts.
- Dîs-sô'lûte, *a.* Loose; wanton; debauched, vicious, unrestrained. †
- DIS-SO-LUTE-LY (dîs-sô'lûte-lè), *ad.* Loosely; without restraint.
- *Dîs-sô'lûte-nèss, *n.* Laxity of manners, debauchery. [379-23.]
- DIS-SO-LU-TION (dîs-sô'lû'shûn), *n.* The act of dissolving; destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; death; the act of breaking up an assembly. [88-9.]
- *DIS-SOLV-A-BLE (dîz-zôlv'â-bl), *a.* Capable of dissolution; dissoluble.
- DIS-SOLVE (dîz-zôlv'), *v. t.* To melt; to disunite; to separate; to break up an assembly:—*v. i.*, to melt away; to be liquefied. [136-22.] [216-8.]
- DIS-SOLV-ING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-SOLV-ENT (dîz-zôlv'ênt), *a.* Having power to dissolve:—*n.*, that which causes to dissolve; a solvent.
- DIS-SOLV-ER (dîz-zôlv'ûr), *n.* He or that which dissolves.
- *DIS-SOLV-A-BLE (dîz-zôlv'â-bl), *a.* Liable to perish by dissolution.
- *DIS-SO-NANCE (dîs-sô'nânse), *n.* A union of inharmonic sounds; discord; disagreement.
- *Dîs-sô'nânt, *a.* Unharmonic; disagreeing; discordant.
- *DIS-SUADE (dîs-swâde'), *v. t.* To advise or exhort against; to deter; to dehort; to discourage.
- DIS-SUA-DING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-SUA-ER (dîs-swâde'ûr), *n.* One who dissuades.
- *DIS-SUA-SION (dîs-swâ'zhûn), *n.* Act of dissuading; dehortation; advice against something.
- DIS-SUA-SIVE (dîs-swâ'sîv), *a.* Tending to persuade against:—*n.*, an inducement employed to dissuade.
- DIS-SYL-LAB-IC (dîs-sîl-lâb'îk), *a.* Consisting of two syllables.
- *DIS-SYL-LA-BLE (dîs-sîl'lâ'bl or dîs'sîl-lâ'bl), *n.* A word of two syllables.
- *Dîs-tâff, *n.* The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.
- *DIS-TAIN (dîs-tâne'), *v. t.* To stain.
- DIS-TANCE (dîs-tânse), *n.* Space between bodies; space of time; remoteness in time or place; shy behavior; reserve:—*v. t.*, to place remotely; to leave behind in a race.
- DIS-TAN'GING, *p. prs.*
- Dîs-tânt, *a.* Remote in place or time; reserved; shy; cool.
- Dîs-tâste', *n.* Dislike, disrelish, aversion:—*v. t.*, to dislike.
- DIS-TAST'ING, *p. prs.*
- *Dîs-tâste'rûl, *a.* Nauseous, offensive, disagreeable.
- DIS-TEM-PER (dîs-têm'pûr), *n.* A disease; malady; disorder; ill-humor [171-18]:—*v. t.*, to disturb; to disorder.
- Dîs-têm'pêr-â'tûre, *n.* Bad temperature; perturbation; illness.
- DIS-TEND', *v. t.* To stretch out in breadth; to expand. [124-30.]
- *DIS-TEN-SI-BLE (dîs-tên'se'bl), *a.* Capable of being distended.
- *DIS-TEN-TION (dîs-tên'shûn), *n.* The act of stretching in every direction; expansion, breadth.
- *DIS-TICH (dîs'tîk), *n.* A couplet of verses or poetic lines.
- *Dîs-tîll, } *v. t.* To let fall in
DIS-TÏLL, } drops; to extract
spirit:—*v. i.*, to fall by drops; to flow gently; to use a still.
- *DIS-TIL'LING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-TILL-ED (dîs-tîld'), *p. prf.*
- *DIS-TIL-LA-BLE (dîs-tîl'lâ'bl), *a.* Capable of being distilled.
- DIS-TIL-LA-TION (dîs-tîl-lâ'shûn), *n.* Act of distilling. [distils.]
- DIS-TIL-LER (dîs-tîl'lûr), *n.* One who
- *DIS-TIL-LER-Y (dîs-tîl'lûr'è), *n.* A place where spirits are distilled.
- DIS-TIL'LER-IES, *n. pl.*
- *DIS-TILL-MENT } (dîs-tîl'mênt), *n.*
DIS-TILL-MENT } That which is drawn by distillation.
- *DIS-TINCT (dîs-tîngkt'), *a.* Different; clear; plain; marked out. (*ap. p.*—from.) [222-16.]
- *DIS-TINCT-ION (dîs-tîngkt'shûn), *n.* Difference; separation; preference; eminence, rank. [18-19.] [222-1.]
- DIS-TINCT-IVE (dîs-tîngkt'îv), *a.* Marking distinction or difference.
- DIS-TINCT-IVE-LY (dîs-tîngkt'îv-lè), *ad.* Particularly; plainly; clearly.
- DIS-TINCT-LY (dîs-tîngkt'lè), *ad.* Plainly; separately.
- DIS-TINCT-NESS (dîs-tîngkt'nês), *n.* Nice observation; clearness; precision.
- DIS-TIN-GUISH (dîs-tîng'gwîsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, DISTINGUISHES.*] To note the difference; to discern; to discriminate; to separate; to make eminent [47-24.] [367-7]:—*v. i.*, to make distinction. (*ap. p.*—from, between.)
- DIS-TIN-GUISH-ED (dîs-tîng'gwîsh)t *p. prf.*:—*a.*, eminent, celebrated. [221-12.]
- *DIS-TIN-GUISH-A-BLE (dîs-tîng'gwîsh'â-bl), *a.* Capable of being distinguished; worthy of note or regard; discernible. [183-21.]
- Dîs-tôrr', *v. t.* To twist; to wrest; to writhe; to pervert.
- *DIS-TOR-TION (dîs-tôrs'hûn), *n.* Deviation from the usual form or shape; act of distorting; perversion. [345.]

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mè, mêt—pline, pln—nò, mòve,

- DIS-TRACT (dis-trákt'), *v. t.* To divide; to perplex; to make mad. [170-19.]
- DIS-TRACT'ED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, perplexed; deranged; frantic.
- DIS-TRACT-ED-LY (dis-trákt'éd'lè), *ad.* Confusedly, wildly, frantically.
- DIS-TRACT-ED-NESS (dis-trákt'éd-nèss), *n.* The state of being distracted; madness.
- *DIS-TRACT-ION (dis-trákt'shûn), *n.* Confusion; disorder; perplexity; derangement, madness. [240-10.]
- DIS-TRACT-IVE (dis-trákt'iv), *a.* Tending to confuse or distract.
- *DIS-TRAIN (dis-trâne'), *v. t.* To seize goods for debt:—*v. i.*, to make seizure of goods.
- DIS-TRAIT (dis-tránt'), *n.* Seizure for debt.
- DIS-TRÈSS', *n.* The act of making a legal seizure; extreme suffering; calamity; misery; affliction [383-25]:—*v. t.*, to harass; to make miserable. [152-9.]
- DIS-TRÈSS'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- *DIS-TRÈSS'FÛL, *a.* Full of trouble or misery.
- *DIS-TRIB-U-TA-BLE (dis-trîb'ù'tá-bl), *a.* Capable of being distributed.
- *DIS-TRÎB'ÛTE, *v. t.* To divide among many; to deal out; to separate and replace, as types. [96.] [352.]
- DIS-TRIB'ÛTING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-TRIB-U-TION (dis-trê-b'ù'shûn), *n.* The act of distributing; dispensation; allotment; apportionment; sorting. [182-18.]
- DIS-TRIB-U-TIVE (dis-trîb'ù'tív), *a.* Assigning to others their proper portions.
- DIS-TRICT (dis'tríkt), *n.* A circuit, country, territory; tract, region:—*v. t.*, to divide into districts.
- DIS-TRÛST', *v. t.* To regard with suspicion; to doubt; not to trust:—*n.*, want of confidence; suspicion.
- DIS-TRÛST'FÛL, *a.* Suspicious; lacking confidence. (*ap. p.*—*of.*)
- DIS-TRÛST'FÛL'NESS, *n.* Want of confidence; diffidence.
- DIS-TRÛST'LÈSS, *a.* Void of distrust.
- DIS-TÛRB', *v. t.* To perplex; to disquiet; to interrupt; to molest; to trouble. [54-1.] [177-9.]
- *DIS-TÛRB-ANCE (dis-tûrb'ânse), *n.* Confusion, disorder, tumult.
- DIS-TÛRB-ER (dis-tûrb'âr), *n.* One who disturbs.
- DIS-UN-ION (dis-yûne'yûn or dis-ù'nè'dûn), *n.* Separation; breach of concord; disjunction.
- DIS-UN-ION-IST (dis-yûne'yûn'íst), *n.* One who advocates the disunion of confederated states.
- DIS-Û-NÛTE', *v. t.* To divide, separate:—*v. i.*, to fall asunder; to part.
- DIS-Û-NÛTING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-Û-NÛ-TY (dis-ù'nè'tè), *n.* A state of separation.
- DIS-Û-SAGE (dis-ù'zîj), *n.* Cessation of use or custom; disuse.
- DIS-ÛSE', *n.* Cessation of use or custom; disuse.
- DIS-USE (dis-ùze'), *v. t.* To cease to use.
- DIS-Û'SING, *p. prs.*
- DIS-VAL-U-A-TION (dis'vâl-ù-â'shûn), *n.* Disgrace; disesteem.
- DIS-VAL-UE (dis-vâl'ù), *v. t.* To undervalue; to disesteem.
- DIS-VAL'ÛING, *p. prs.*
- *DIS-VOUCH (dis-vòùtsh'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* DISVOUCHES.] To discredit; to contradict.
- DITCH (dítsh), *n.* A trench; a moat:—*v. t.*, to make a ditch; to entrench.
- DITCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- *DITCH-ER (dítsh'âr), *n.* One who digs ditches.
- *DI-THE-ISM (dít'hè'ízsm), *n.* The doctrine of the existence of two Gods.
- *DITH-Y-RAM-BIC (dít'h-è-râm'bík), *n.* A song in honor of Bacchus; a wild, enthusiastic poem:—*a.*, wild, enthusiastic.
- DITH-Y-RAMB, *n.* See DITHYRAMBIC.
- *DIT-TI-ED (dít'tid), *a.* Sung; adapted to music.
- DÍT'TÒ, *ad. or n.* Said or aforesaid.
- ~~DITTO~~ DITTO is often contracted into *DO*.
- *DIT-TY (dít'tè), *n.* A poem to be sung; a song, a lay.
- *DIT'TIES, *n. pl.*
- *DÌ-ÛR'NÁL, *a.* Daily; relating to, or performed in, a day:—*n.*, a journal.
- *DI-UR-NAL-LY (dì-ûr'nállè), *ad.* Daily; every day.
- DÌ-Û-TÛR'NÁL, *a.* Lasting.
- *DI-Û-TUR-NI-TY (dì-ù-tûr'nè'tè), *n.* Length of duration.
- *DI-VAN (dè-vân'), *n.* The grand council of Turkey; a council-chamber; a kind of sofa.
- DI-VAR-I-CATE (dì-vâr'è'kàte), *v. i.* To be parted into two:—*v. t.*, to divide into two branches.
- *DI-VAR'ÛCA-TING, *p. prs.*
- DI-VAR-I-CA-TION (dì'vâr-è'kâ'shûn), *n.* Partition into two; division.
- DIVE, *v. i.* To plunge under water, to immerse; to go deep.
- *DÛ'VING, *p. prs.*
- DI-VER (dì'vûr), *n.* One who dives.
- DI-VERGE (dè-vèr'je'), *v. i.* To tend various ways from one point; to branch off; to radiate:—opposed to CONVERGE.
- DI-VER'GING, *p. prs.*
- DI-VER-GENCE (dè-vèr'jènsè), *n.* Departure from any point.
- *DI-VER-GENT (dè-vèr'jènt), *a.* Tending to various parts from one point; receding from each other.
- *DI-VERS (dì'vèrz), *a.* Several, sundry. [51-18.]
- *DI-VERSE (dì'vèrse), *a.* Multi-form, different.
- DI-VERSE-LY (dì'vèrs'lè), *ad.* In different ways; variously.

DI-VER-SI-FI-CA-TION (dê-vêr'sê-fê-kâ'shûn), *n.* Variation; multifor-
mity, change, variety of forms.

DI-VER-SI-FY (dê-vêr'sê'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, DIVERSIFIES.*] To make different; to variegate; to vary. [66-15.†]

*DI-VER'SI-FI-ED, *p. prf.*

DI-VER-SI-FORM (dê-vêr'sê'fôrm), *a.* Having various forms.

*DI-VER-SION (dê-vêr'shûn), *n.* The act of turning aside; sport, recreation. [170-27.]

DI-VER-SI-TY (dê-vêr'sê'tê), *n.* Difference; variety. [78-18.]

*DI-VER'SI-TIES, *n. pl.*

DI-VERT (dê-vêrt'), *v. t.* To turn aside; to please; to amuse. [248-25.]

*DI-VER-TISE (dê-vêr'tîz or 'dî-vêr-tîze'), *v. i.* To amuse; to divert.

DI-VER-TIS'ING, *p. prs.*

*DI-VER-TISE-MENT (dê-vêr'tîz-ment), *n.* Diversion, pleasure, delight.

DI-VERT-IVE (dê-vêrt'îv), *a.* Recreative, amusing; tending to divert.

DI-VEST (dê-vêst'), *v. t.* To strip, to make naked. (*ap. p.—of.*) [158-36.] [381-26.]

DI-VES-TURE (dê-vê's'tshûr), *n.* The act of depriving or stripping.

*DI-VI-DA-BLE (dê-vî'dâ'bl), *a.* Capable of division.

DI-VIDE (dê-vîde'), *v. t.* To part; to separate:—*v. i.*, to sunder; to sever; to share. (*ap. p.—between two, among many.*)

DI-VI'DING, *p. prs.*

DI-VI-DEND (dîv'ê'dênd), *n.* A share; part allotted; the number given to be divided.

*DI-VI-DER (dê-vî'dûr), *n.* One who or that which divides.

DI-VI'DERS, *n. pl.* A pair of compasses.

DI-VI-NA-TION (dîv-ê-nâ'shûn), *n.* Foretelling of events.

DI-VINE (dê-vîne'), *a.* Of the nature of God; heavenly [347-24]:—*n.*, a minister of the gospel; a clergyman [200-28]:—*v. t.*, to foretell, foreknow:—*v. i.*, to conjecture.

DI-VI'NING, *p. prs.*

DI-VINE-LY (dê-vîne'lê), *ad.* In a divine manner.

DI-VI-NER (dê-vî'nûr), *n.* One who divines; a soothsayer.

*DI-VI-N-I-TY (dê-vîn'ê'tê), *n.* Deity, divine nature; a god; the science of divine things, theology.

*DI-VI'N-TIES, *n. pl.*

DI-VIS-I-BLE (dê-vîz'ê'bl), *a.* Capable of being divided.

*DI-VIS-I-BIL-I-TY (dê-vîz-ê-bîl'î-tê), *n.* Capacity of being divided.

DI-VIS-ION (dê-vîzh'ûn), *n.* The act of dividing; partition; difference; space; section; discord.

*DI-VI-SIVE (dê-vî'zîv), *a.* Creating division or discord.

*DI-VI-SOR (dê-vî'zûr), *n.* The number that divides.

*DI-VOR-CE (dê-vôr'sê'), *n.* The legal separation of husband and wife; separation:—*v. t.*, to separate married persons; to disunite; to sever.†

*DI-VOR'GING, *p. prs.*

DI-VOR-CE-MENT (dê-vôr'sê'mênt), *n.* See DIVORCE.

DI-VOR-CE-A-BLE } (dê-vôr'sê'bl), *a.*
DI-VOR-CI-BLE } Capable of being divorced.

DI-VOR-CER (dê-vôr'sûr), *n.* One who divorces.

DI-VOR-CIVE (dê-vôr'sîv), *a.* Having power to divorce.

DI-VUL-GE (dê-vûl'jê'), *v. t.* To publish; to proclaim; to reveal.

*DI-VUL'GING, *p. prs.*

*DI-VUL-GER (dê-vûl'jûr), *n.* One who reveals.

DI-VUL-SION (dê-vûl'shûn), *n.* The act of plucking away.

DIZ'ËN, *v. t.* To bedizen; to deck.

*DIZ-ZI-NESS (dîz'zê'nês), *n.* Giddiness.

DI-Z-ZY (dîz'zê), *a.* [*DIZZIER—DIZZIEST.] Giddy, thoughtless; causing giddiness:—*v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, DIZZIES,*] to whirl round; to make giddy.

*DIZ-ZI-ED (dîz'zîd), *p. prf.*

Do (dôd), *v. t.* [DID—DONE.] [*prs. t. 3, DOES.*] To act any thing; to perform; to achieve:—*v. i.*, to act or behave in any manner well or ill; to fare well or ill; to answer a purpose.

Do is used both as a *principal* and as an *auxiliary* verb. As an auxiliary it helps to form the present and past tenses of the emphatic form, in which form *do* is the *sign* of the present, and *did* of the past.

*Do'ING, *p. prs.*

Do. See *DIRTO*.

*DO-CI-BLE (dôs'sê'bl or dô'sê'bl), *a.* Tractable; easy to be taught.

*DO-CILE (dôs'sîl or dô'sîl), *a.* Teachable, easily instructed.

*DO-CIL-I-TY (dò-sîl'î-tê), *n.* Willingness to be taught. [247-16.]

DOCK (dôk), *n.* An herb; a place where ships are built or repaired; a place in court where criminals stand:—*v. t.*, to cut short; to place in a dock.

*DOCK-ET (dôk'ît), *n.* A label or direction on goods; a list of cases in court:—*v. t.*, to label; to enter in a docket.

DOC-TOR (dôk'tûr), *n.* A title in divinity, law, physic, &c.; a physician [226]:—*v. t.*, to prescribe medicine for; to physic; to cure.

*DOC-TO-RAL (dôk'tô'râl), *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOC-TO-RATE (dôk'tô'rît), *n.* The degree of a doctor.

DOC-TO-RATE (dôk'tô'râte), *v. t.* To confer the degree of doctor.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nò, môve,

- DOC-TORS'-COM-MONS** (dòk'túr-z-kóm'múnz), *n. pl.* A college of civilians in London.
- DOC-TOR-SHIP** (dòk'túr'ship), *n.* The rank of a doctor.
- *DOC-TRESS** (dòk'trêss), }
DOC-TOR-ESS (dòk'túr'êss), } *n.*
A female doctor.
- *DOC-TRI-NAL** (dòk'trè'nál), *a.* Containing doctrine; pertaining to doctrine. [343-10.]
- DOC-TRINE** (dòk'trín), *n.* The principles of a sect; a tenet; a precept. [185-4.]
- DOC-U-MENT** (dòk'ù'mènt), *n.* A writing containing instruction or direction:—*v. t.*, to give written directions or instruction.
- *DOC-U-MEN-TA-RY** ('dòk-ù-mèn-târê), *a.* Consisting of documents; contained in documents.
- DO-DEC-A-GON** (dò-dèk'á'gón), *n.* A plane figure of twelve sides and twelve angles.
- *DO-DEC-A-HE-DRON** (dò-dèk-á-hè'drón), *n.* A solid contained by twelve pentagonal faces.
- *DODGE** (dòdje), *v. i.* To use craft; to shift place; to evade:—*n.*, an evasion.
- DODG'ING**, *p. prs.*
- *DOE** (dò), *n.* The female deer.
- *DOES** (dòze), *n. pl.*
- *DOES** (dòz), *prs. t.* 3 of DO.
- DO-ER** (dòd'úr), *n.* One who does any thing; an agent.
- DÓFF**, *v. t.* To put off; to strip.
- DOG** (dòg or dâwg), *n.* A domestic animal; a constellation; an andiron:—*v. t.*, to follow like a dog.
- *DOG'GING**, *p. prs.*
- *DOG'GED**, *p. prf.*
- DOG-GED** (dòg'gèd or dâwg'gèd), *a.* Stubborn, sour, sullen.
- DOG-DAYS** (dòg'dâze or dâwg'dâze), *n. pl.* Days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.
- *DOGE** (dòje), *n.* The former title of the chief magistrates of Venice and Genoa.
- DOG-GED-LY** (dòg'gèd'lè or dâwg'gèd'lè), *ad.* Sullenly, stubbornly.
- DOG-GED-NESS** (dòg'gèd'nèss or dâwg'gèd'nèss), *n.* Sullenness.
- *DOG-GER-EL** (dòg'grêl, dâwg'grêl, or dòg'gúr'èl), *n.* Mean verses:—*a.*, contemptible, vile.
- *DOG-GISH** (dòg'gish or dâwg'gish), *a.* Brutal, like a dog.
- DÒG'MÁ**, *n.* An established principle; a settled opinion.
- DOG'MA'TA**, }
DOG'MAS, } *n. pl.*
- *DOG-MAT-I-CAL** (dòg-mát'è'kál), }
DOG-MAT-IC (dòg-mát'ík), } *a.* Magisterial, positive, arrogant. [228.]
- DOG-MAT-I-CAL-LY** (dòg-mát'è'kál-lè), *ad.* Positively.
- DOG-MAT'ICS**, *n. pl.* Doctrinal theology.
- *DOG-MA-TISM** (dòg'mát'izm), *n.* Dogmatical assertion; positiveness in opinion. [300.]
- DOG-MA-TIST** (dòg'mát'íst), *n.* A magisterial teacher.
- DOG-MA-TIZE** (dòg'mát'íze), *v. i.* To assert or teach in a positive manner.
- *DOG'MA'TI-ZING**, *p. prs.* [ner.]
- DOG-STAR** (dòg'stâr or dâwg'stâr), *n.* The star (Sirius) which gives name to the dog-days.
- DOG'S-EAR** (dògz'èèr or dâwgz'èèr), *n.* The folded corner of a leaf of a book.
- DOG-TROT** (dòg'tròt or dâwg'tròt), *n.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.
- DO-INGS** (dòd'ingz), *n. pl.* Things done; transactions; feats, actions.
- *DÒÏT**, *n.* A Dutch coin; a trifle.
- DÒLE**, *n.* Any thing dealt out; a pittance:—*v. t.*, to deal out sparingly.
- *DÒ'LING**, *p. prs.*
- DÒLE'FUL**, *a.* Sorrowful, gloomy, causing grief.
- DOLE-FUL-LY** (dòle'fúl'lè), *ad.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully.
- DOLE-FUL-NESS** (dòle'fúl'nèss), *n.* Sorrow.
- *DOLE-SOME** (dòle'sòm), *a.* Melancholy, gloomy, sorrowful.
- DÒLL**, *n.* A puppet for a child.
- DOL-LAR** (dòl'lâr), *n.* In the United States, a coin worth one hundred cents; in Europe and Spanish America, a coin of various values:—*a.*, worth a dollar, as bills; denoting a dollar, as the mark [\$].
- *DO-LOR** (dò'lòr), *n.* Grief, sorrow.
- *DOL-O-RIF-IC** (dòl-ò-ríf'ík), *a.* Causing grief or pain.
- *DOL-O-ROUS** (dòl-ò-ròs), *a.* Sorrowful, dismal, doleful.
- *DOL-PHIN** (dòl'fín), *n.* A fish.
- DÒLT**, *n.* A dull, stupid fellow.
- DÒLT'ISH**, *a.* Stupid, dull.
- *DO-MAIN** (dò-máne'), *n.* Estate; dominion, possession. [25.]
- DÒME**, *n.* A building; a hemispherical arch; a cupola.
- DO-MES-TIC** (dò-mès'tík), *a.* Belonging to the house; private; tame; not foreign; intestine [55-12]:—*n.*, a household servant.
- DO-MES-TI-CATE** (dò-mès'tè'kâte), *v. t.* To make domestic; to tame.
- *DO-MES'TI-CATING**, *p. prs.*
- DO-MES-TI-CATION** (dò-mès-tè'kát-shún), *n.* Act of domesticating.
- DO-MES-TIC-I-TY** ('dò-mès-tis'è'tè), *n.* State of being domestic.
- *DOM-I-CIL-IA-RY** ('dòm-è-síl'yá-rè), *a.* Relating to an abode; intruding into private houses.
- *DOM-I-CILE** (dòm'è'sil), *n.* A residence, a house, a mansion.
- DOM-I-NANT** (dòm'è'nánt), *a.* Predominant, ascendant, ruling.
- DOM-I-NATE** (dòm'è'nâte), *v. t.* To rule; to govern.
- *DOM'INA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- DOM-I-NA-TION** ('dòm-è-ná'shún), *n.* Arbitrary authority; power, tyranny. [38-17.]
- DOM-I-NA-TOR** (dòm'è'ná-târ), *n.* The presiding power; a ruler.
- *DOM-I-NEER** ('dòm-è-nèèr'), *v. i.* To rule with insolence; to bluster.

*DOM-I-NE (dôm'è'nè), *n.* A pastor or teacher.
 *DO-MIN-I-CAL (dô-mîn'è'kâl), *a.* Relating to the Lord's day.
 *DO-MIN-ION (dô-mîn'yôn), *n.* Sovereign authority; territory; region, district. [57-4.]
 DOM-I-NO (dôm'è'nò), *n.* A kind of hood; a dress; a small block of bone with one marked face.
 *DOM'INOS, *n. pl.* A game.
 DÔN, *n.* The Spanish title for a gentleman:—*v. t.*, to put on.
 DON'NING, *p. pres.*
 DON'NED, *p. prof.*
 DO-NA-RY (dô'nâ'rè), *n.* A thing given to sacred uses.
 *DO'NA'RIES, *n. pl.*
 DÔ-NÂTE', *v. t.* To give; to bestow.
 DO'NA'TING, *p. pres.*
 DO-NA-TION (dô-nâ'shôn), *n.* The act of giving; a gift.
 *DON-A-TIVE (dôn'â'tiv), *n.* A gift; a present:—*a.*, giving or given.
 DONE, *p. prof.* of DO.
 DO-NEE (dô-nèè'), *n.* One to whom any thing is given.
 DON-JON (dân'jôn), *n.* A strong tower; the keep of an ancient castle.
 DON-KEY (dôn'kè), *n.* An ass or mule.
 DO-NOR (dô'nôr), *n.* A giver.
 DÔM, *v. t.* To condemn; to destitute; to judge [237-9]:—*n.*, judicial sentence; fate. [105-6.]
 DOOM'S-DAY (dôòmz'dâ), *n.* The day of judgment.
 DOOM'S-DAY-BOOK (dôòmz'dâ'bûk), *n.* A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which estates were registered:—sometimes written DOMESDAY-BOOK and also DOOMS-DAY-BOOK.
 DOOR (dôre), *n.* The gate of a house; entrance; passage; avenue.
 *DOOR-KEEP-ER (dôre'kèèp'ûr), *n.* One who attends at the door.
 DOR-IC (dôr'ik), *a.* Relating to an order of Grecian architecture.
 *DOR-MAN-CY (dôr'mân'sè), *n.* Sleep.

DÔR'MÂN, *a.* Sleeping; concealed. [82-8.]
 DOR-MER (dôr'mûr), *n.* A beam; a window in the roof of a house.
 *DOR-MI-TOR-Y (dôr'mè'tûr-rè), *n.* A place to sleep in. [201-16.]
 DOR'MI'TOR-IES, *n. pl.*
 DÔR'MÔÛSE, *n.* A small animal.
 DOR'MICE, *n. pl.*
 DÔR'SÂL, *a.* Pertaining to the back.
 DÔSE, *n.* The quantity of medicine to be given at one time.
 *DOST (dûst), *pres. t. 2* of DO (used in the solemn style).
 DÔT, *n.* A small point or spot in writing:—*v. t.*, to make dots or spots.
 DOT'TING, *p. pres.*
 *DOT'TED, *p. prof.*
 DO-TAGE (dô'tâje), *n.* Loss of understanding in old age.
 DÔTÂL, *a.* Relating to a dowry.
 *DÔTÂRD, *n.* A man whose age has impaired his intellect.
 DO-TA-TION (dô-tâ'shôn), *n.* Endowment.
 DÔTE, *v. i.* To become silly by age or passion; to love excessively. (*ap. p.*—on.)
 DÔ'TING, *p. pres.*
 DO-TER (dô'tûr), *n.* One who dotes.
 *DOTH (dûth), *pres. t. 3* of DO (used in the solemn style in place of DOES).
 DO-TING-LY (dô'ting'lè), *ad.* Fondly.
 *DÔT'TÂRD, *n.* A tree kept low by cutting.
 DOUB-LE (dûb'bl), *a.* United by twos; twice as much; twofold; of two kinds; deceitful, acting two parts:—*v. i.*, to increase to twice the quantity; to return upon a former track:—*v. t.*, to increase to twice the quantity; to fold:—*n.*, twice the quantity or number; a trick; an artifice; a fold.
 *DOUB'LING, *p. pres.*
 DOUB-LE-DEAL-ER ('dûb-bl-dèèl'ûr), *n.* A deceitful, subtle person.

*DOUB-LE-DEAL-ING ('dûb-bl-dèèl'ing), *n.* Artifice, dissimulation.
 DOUB-LE-MIND-ED ('dûb-bl-mind'èd), *a.* Deceitful; wavering.
 DOUB-LE-NESS (dûb'bl'nèss), *n.* The state of being double.
 *DOUB-LET (dûb'lèt), *n.* The inner garment of a man; a pair; *in Printing*, a repetition of words by mistake.
 DOUB'LING (dûb'ling), *n.* A fold; artifice; a double.
 *DOUB-LOON (dûb-lôôn'), *n.* A Spanish coin of gold, worth about sixteen dollars.
 DOUB-LY (dûb'blè), *ad.* Twice.
 DOUBT (dôût), *v. t.* To question; to fear; to suspect; to distrust:—*v. i.*, to hesitate:—*n.*, uncertainty of mind, suspense, suspicion, scruple, hesitation. (*ap. p.*—of.) [doubts.
 *DOUBT-ER (dôût'ûr), *n.* One who
 DOUBT-FUL (dôût'fâl), *a.* Ambiguous; uncertain; questionable. [249-4.]
 *DOUBT-FUL-LY (dôût'fâl'lè), *ad.* With doubt; ambiguously.
 *DOUBT-FUL-NESS (dôût'fâl'nèss), *n.* Uncertainty, ambiguity, suspense.
 DOUBT-LESS (dôût'lèss), }
 *DOUBT-LESS-LY (dôût'lèss'lè), }
ad. Without doubt; unquestionably.
 *DOU-CEUR (dû-sûr'), *n.* A gift; a bribe, a lure.
 *DOUCHE (dôsh), *n.* A column of water falling from the height of several feet.
 *DOUGH (dò), *n.* Unbaked paste.
 *DOUGH-FACE (dô'fâse), *n.* One who is flexible in principle.
 *DOUGH-TY (dôût'tè), *a.* Brave, illustrious, eminent.
 *DOUGH-TI-NESS (dôût'tè'nèss), *n.* Bravery, valor.
 *DOUGH-Y (dô'è), *a.* Soft like dough.
 *DÔÛSE, *v. t.* To plunge suddenly in the water:—*v. i.*, to fall suddenly into the water.

- DOUS'ING, *p. prs.*
 DOVE (dâv), *n.* A domestic pigeon.
 *DOVE-COT (dâv'kôt), *n.* A small house for pigeons.
 DOVE-TAIL (dâv'tâle), *n.* A joint which has the appearance of a dove's tail when spread:—*v. t.*, to unite by a dovetail joint.
 *DOW-A-GER (dôû'âjêr), *n.* A widow with a jointure; a title of widows of rank.
 *DOW-DY (dôû'dè), *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman:—*a.*, awkward; ill-dressed.
 DOW'DIES, *n. pl.*
 *DOW-EL (dôû'èl), *v. t.* To fasten boards at the edges by pins:—*n.*, a pin for fastening timber.
 DOW'EL'ING, } *p. prs.*
 *DOW'EL'LING, }
 DOW'EL-ED, }
 *DOW'ELL-ED, } *p. prf.*
 DOW-ER (dôû'âr), }
 DOW-ER-Y (dôû'âr'rè), } *n.*
 *DOW-RY (dôû'rè), }
 A jointure; a wife's or widow's portion; endowment.
 *DOW'ERS, }
 *DOW'ER'IES, } *n. pl.*
 *DOW'RIES, }
 *DOW-LAS (dôû'lâs), *n.* A kind of coarse linen.
 DOWN (dôûn), *n.* Soft feathers, fibres, wool, or hair; a large, open plain; a sand ridge:—*prp.*, along a descent; from a higher place to a lower:—*ad.*, on the ground; below the horizon; to the bottom:—*a.*, dejected, downcast, disheartened.
 DOWN-CAST (dôûn'kâst), *a.* Bent down; dejected.
 DOWN-FALL (dôûn'fâl), *n.* Ruin, calamity, overthrow.
 DOWN-HILL (dôûn'hîl), *n.* Declivity, descent:—*a.*, descending.
 *DOWN-RIGHT (dôûn'rîte), *a.* Open, plain, positive in expression.
 DOWN-RIGHT (dôûn'rîte), *ad.* In plain terms, truly.
- DOWN-SIT-TING (dôûn'sît'ting), *n.* A sitting down; repose.
 DOWN-WARD (dôûn'wârd), *a.* Tending to a lower place.
 DOWN-WARD (dôûn'wârd), }
 DOWN-WARDS (dôûn'wârdz), } *ad.*
 Towards a lower place.
 DOWN-Y (dôûn'è), *a.* [DOWNIER—DOWNIEST.] Covered with down or nap; soft, tender.
 DOW'RY. See DOWER.
 *DOX-OL-O-GY (dôks-ôl'ô'jè), *n.* A song giving glory to God.
 DOX-OL'O'GIES, *n. pl.*
 DÔZE, *v. i.* To slumber; to drowse:—*n.*, a slight sleep. [317-21.]
 *DO'ZING, *p. prs.*
 *DOZ-EN (dôz'zn), *n. sing. or pl.* The number twelve:—*a.*, twelve.
 *DO-ZI-NESS (dô'zè'nès), *n.* Sleepiness, drowsiness.
 *DO-ZY (dô'zè), *a.* [DOZIER—DOZIEST.] Sleepy, dull.
 DRÂB, *n.* A low woman; a kind of cloth:—*a.*, of a brown color.
 *DRACHM (drâm), *n.* { *In Medi-*
 DRAM (drâm), *n.* { *cine*, the eighth part of an ounce in weight.
 The DRACHM of measure or capacity is now called a FLUIDRACHM, which see. DRAM is the popular, and DRACHM the technical, orthography.
 *DRACHM (drâm), } *n.* A
 *DRACH-MA (drâk'mâ), } Grecian silver coin; a Grecian weight of about 55 grains troy:—see DRAM and DRACHM.
 DRÂFF, *n.* Refuse, sweepings.
 DRÂFT, *n.* Any thing drawn; a number of men drawn from an army; an order for money:—*v. t.*, to draw; to detach.
 DRAFTS. See DRAUGHTS.
 DRÂG, *v. t.* To pull:—*v. i.*, to trail on the ground:—*n.*, a net; an instrument with hooks; a kind of car drawn on the ground.
 *DRAC'GING, *p. prs.*
 DRAG-GED (drâgd), *p. prf.*
- DRAG-GLE (drâg'gl), *v. t.* To make dirty by dragging:—*v. i.*, to grow dirty by being dragged.
 DRAG'GLING, *p. prs.*
 DRAG-MAN (drâg'mân), *n.* One who uses a dragnet.
 DRAG'MEN, *n. pl.*
 DRAG-NET (drâg'nêt), *n.* A net which is drawn along the bottom of rivers, &c.
 DRAG-O-MAN (drâg'ô'mân), *n.* An Eastern interpreter.
 DRAG'O'MANS, *n. pl.*
 *DRAG-ON (drâg'ôn), *n.* A winged serpent; a constellation; a devil.
 DRAG-ON-LIKE (drâg'ôn'like), *a.* Furious, fiery.
 *DRA-GOON (drâ-gôôn'), *n.* A kind of soldier who serves either on horse or foot [373-22]:—*v. t.*, to persecute by abandoning a place to soldiers; to harass.
 DRAIN (drâne), *v. t.* To draw off gradually; to exhaust; to make dry [370-23] [74-18]:—*n.*, a sewer, a channel for water.
 DRÂKE, *n.* The male of the duck.
 *DRÂM, *n.* A glass of liquor; a small quantity; the sixteenth part of an ounce avoirdupois:—*v. t.*, to drink liquor:—see DRACHM.
 *DRAM'MING, *p. prs.*
 DRAM-MED (drâmd), *p. prf.*
 DRAMA (drâ'mâ or drâm'â), *n.* A poem accommodated to action; a theatrical representation. [96-17.]
 DRAM-MAT-IC (drâ-mât'ik), }
 DRAM-MAT-I-CAL (drâ-mât'èkâl), }
a. Having the form of a drama; represented by action. [272.]
 DRAM-A-TIST (drâm'â'tîst), *n.* One who composes plays.
 DRANK, *pst. t.* of DRINK.
 DRÂPE, *v. t.* To cover with cloth.
 DRÂ'PING, *p. prs.* [in cloth.]
 DRAP-ER (drâ'pûr), *n.* One who deals
 DRAP-ER-Y (drâ'pûr'rè), *n.* Dress of a statue, &c.; hangings; clothwork.
 DRAP'ER'IES, *n. pl.* [powerful]
 DRAS-TIC (drâs'tîk), *a.* Efficacious,

- *DRAUGHT (drâft), *n.* The act of drinking; a quantity drunk at once; the act of drawing; delineation, sketch; a current of air; depth of water. [130-17.] [349-4.]
- DRAUGHTS, *n. pl.* A game.
- *DRAUGHTS-MAN (drâfts'mân), *n.* One who draws writings, plans, &c.
- DRAUGHTS'MEN, *n. pl.*
- DRÂW, *v. t.* [DREW—DRAWN.] To pull along; to attract; to inhale; to unsheathe; to represent by picture; to form a representation; to compose; to allure; to win:—*v. i.*, to pull; to practice drawing.
- DRAW-ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, delineation, representation, sketch.
- DRAW-BACK (drâw'bák), *n.* Money paid back; any loss of advantage.
- *DRAW-BRIDGE (drâw'brîdje), *n.* A bridge made to be lifted up or drawn aside.
- *DRAW-EE (drâw-êê'), *n.* One on whom a bill is drawn.
- DRAW-ER (drâw'ûr), *n.* One who draws; a sliding box.
- DRAW'ERS, *n. pl.* An under-garment.
- *DRAW-ING-ROOM (drâw'ing'rôôm), *n.* The room in which company assembles.
- *DRÂWL, *v. i.* To utter slowly:—*n.*, protracted utterance.
- DRÂWN, *p. prf.* of DRAW:—*a.*, equal; open; unclosed; un-sheathed; in a melted state.
- *DRÂW'WELL, *n.* A deep well.
- DRAY (drâ), *n.* A low cart.
- *DRAY-MAN (drâ'mân), *n.* One who attends a dray.
- DRAY'MEN, *n. pl.*
- DREAD (drêd), *n.* Fear, terror, awe:—*a.*, terrible, awful, frightful:—*v. t.*, to fear greatly:—*v. i.*, to be in fear.
- DREAD-FUL (drêd'fûl), *a.* Frightful, terrible, fearful.
- *DREAD-FUL-LY (drêd'fûl'lê), *ad.* Terribly, frightfully.
- *DREAD-FUL-NESS (drêd'fûl'nês), *n.* Frightfulness.
- DREAD-LESS (drêd'lês), *a.* Fearless, intrepid, bold.
- DREAD-LESS-NESS (drêd'lês'nês), *n.* Fearlessness.
- DREAD-NOUGHT (drêd'nâwt), *n.* A thick cloth or a garment of such cloth.
- DREAM (drêêm), *n.* The thoughts of a sleeping person; vain fancy:—*v. i.* [DREAMED or DREAMT—DREAMED or DREAMT], to think in sleep; to think idly; to imagine:—*v. t.*, to see in a dream.
- DREAM-ED (drêêmd), } *p. prf.*
- DREAMT (drêêmt), }
- *DREAM-ER (drêêm'ûr), *n.* One who dreams; an idle, fanciful man.
- DREAM-LESS (drêêm'lês), *a.* Without dreams.
- DREAR (drêêr), } *a.* Gloomy,
- *DREAR-Y (drêêr'ê), } dismal. [332]
- DREAR-I-NESS (drêêr'ê'nês), *n.* Gloominess.
- *DREDGE (drêdje), *n.* A kind of net; a machine for clearing canals and rivers:—*v. t.*, to gather with a dredge; to sprinkle
- *DREDG'ING, *p. prs.* [flour on.
- *DREG-GI-NESS (drêg'gê'nês), *n.* Foulness with dregs; feulence.
- *DRÊG'GISH, *a.* Foul with lees.
- DREG-GY (drêg'gê), *a.* Consisting of dregs; feulent; dreggish.
- DREGS (drêgz), *n. pl.* The sediment of liquors; the lees, refuse.
- DRENCH (drêنش), *v. t.* To soak; to saturate with drink or moisture; to wet thoroughly; to physic:—*n.*, a draught; physic for a brute.
- *DRENCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- DRÊSS, *v. t.* [DRESSED or DREST—DRESSED or DREST.] To clothe; to adorn; to cover a wound; to cook; to make straight:—*v. i.*, to arrange in a line:—*n.*, clothes; garments; apparel.
- *DRESS'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- DRESS'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the application made to a sore; trimming.
- DRESS-ER (drês'sûr), *n.* One who dresses; a side-board.
- DRESS-ING-ROOM (drês'ing'rôôm), *n.* A room to dress in.
- DRES-SY (drês'sê), *a.* [DRESSIER—DRESSIEST.] Showy in dress.
- DREST, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of DRESS.
- DREW, *pst. t.* of DRAW.
- *DRIB-BLE (drîb'bl), *v. i.* To fall weakly and slowly, or in drops.
- DRIB'BLING, *p. prs.*
- DRIB'BL'ET, *n.* A small sum or quantity.
- DRI-ER. } See under DRY.
- DRI-ED. }
- DRIFT, *n.* Impulse; any thing driven at random; tendency, aim, scope, design; a passage between shafts in a mine:—*v. t.*, to drive, urge along; to throw in heaps.
- DRIFT-WOOD (drift'wûd), *n.* Wood floated by water.
- DRILL, *v. t.* To pierce with a drill; to exercise; to sow in rows:—*n.*, an instrument with which holes are bored; a small furrow; military exercise.
- DRINK (drîngk) *v. i.* [DRANK—DRUNK or DRANK.] To swallow liquors; to quench thirst:—*v. t.*, to suck up; to absorb:—*n.*, beverage.
- *DRINK-A-BLE (drîngk'â'bl), *a.* Capable of being drunk, potable.
- DRINK-ER (drîngk'ûr), *n.* A drunkard; one who drinks.
- DRIP, *v. i.* To fall in drops:—*v. t.*, to let fall in drops:—*n.*, that which falls in drops; the eaves of a house.
- *DRIP'PING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, fat gathered from roast meat. [364-20.]
- *DRIP-PED (drîpt), *p. prf.*
- DRIVE, *v. t.* [DROVE—DRIVEN.] To force along; to force or urge in any direction; to guide; to compel:—*v. i.*, to be forced along; to rush hastily; to pass in a carriage; to tend to; to aim.
- *DRIV'ING, *p. prs.*
- DRIV-EL (drîv'êl), *v. i.* To slaver; to be silly:—*n.*, slaver; a fool.

DRO

DRU

DRY

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nô, môve,

DRIV'EL'ING, } *p. prs.*
 *DRIV'EL'LING, }
 DRIV'EL-ED } (driv'vld), *p. prf.*
 *DRIV'ELL-ED }
 DRIV-EL-ER } (driv'v'l'ûr), *n.*
 DRIV-EL-LER }
 A fool; an idiot.
 DRIV'EN, *p. prf.* OF DRIVE.
 DRIV-ER (driv'vûr), *n.* One who drives; a wheel that communicates power.
 DRIZ-ZLE (driz'z'l), *v. i.* To fall in slow drops:—*n.*, a small rain, a mist.
 *DRIZ'ZLING, *p. prs.*
 *DRIZ-ZLY (driz'z'le), *a.* Raining small drops.
 DROLL (drôle), *a.* Comic, laughable, odd:—*n.*, a jester, a buffoon:—*v. i.*, to jest; to play the buffoon.
 DROL-LER-Y (drôl'ûr'rè), *n.* Idle jokes, buffoonery, mummery.
 *DROL'LER'IES, *n. pl.*
 DROM-E-DA-RY (drôm'è'dâ-rè), *n.* A camel with one hump.
 *DROM'E'DA-RIES, *n. pl.*
 DRÔNE, *n.* The male bee; a pipe of a bagpipe; a sluggard:—*v. i.*, to live in idleness.
 DRO'NING, *p. prs.*
 DRÔ'NISH, *a.* Idle, sluggish.
 DRÔP, *v. i.* To languish; to grow weak; to faint.
 DRÔP, *n.* A globule of moisture; diamond hanging in the ear; a door or platform made to fall:—*v. t.* [DROPPED OR DROPT—DROPPED OR DROPT], to pour in drops; to let fall; to let go; to utter slightly; to cease:—*v. i.*, to fall in drops; to fall; to die; to vanish.
 DRO'PING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, that which falls in drops; a fall.
 *DRO-PED (dropt), *p. prf.*
 DRÔP'LËT, *n.* A little drop.
 DRÔP'—SÈ-RÈNE', *n.* Gutta-serena; amaurosis; a disease of the eye.
 *DRO-SI-CAL (drôp'sè'kâl), *a.* Diseased with a dropsy.

DROP-SY (drôp'sè), *n.* A disease from a collection of morbid watery matter in the body.
 *DRO'P'IES, *n. pl.*
 DROPT, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* OF DROP.
 DRÔSS, *n.* The sum of melted metals; rust, refuse.
 *DROS-SI-NESS (drôs'sè'nès), *n.* Foulness, rust.
 DROS-SY (drôs'sè), *a.* [DROSSIER—DROSSIEST.] Full of dross, impure.
 *DROUGHT (drôût), } *n.* Want of
 DROUTH (drôûth), } rain; thirst;
 dry weather.
 *DROUGHT-I-NESS (drôût'è'nès), *n.* The state of wanting rain.
 DROUGHT-Y (drôût'è), *a.* [DROUGHTIER—DROUGHTIEST.] Dry, wanting
 DROUTH. See DROUGHT. } rain.
 DRÔVE, *n.* A number of cattle or other animals:—*pst. t.* OF DRIVE.
 DRO-VER (drô'vûr), *n.* One who drives cattle to market.
 DROWN (drôûn), *v. t.* To suffocate in water; to overwhelm; to deluge; to overflow:—*v. i.*, to be suffocated by water.
 DROWSE (drôûze), *v. i.* To sleep unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy or dull:—*v. t.*, to make heavy with sleep; to make dull.
 *DROWS'ING, *p. prs.*
 DROW-SI-LY (drôû'zè'lè), *ad.* In a sleepy manner; heavily.
 DROW-SI-NESS (drôû'zè'nès), *n.* Sleepiness.
 *DROW-SY (drôû'zè) *a.* [DROWSIER—DROWSIEST.] Sleepy, dull, stupid.
 DRÛB, *v. t.* To thrash; to beat; to pound:—*n.*, a thump, a blow, a knock.
 DRUB'ING, *p. prs.*
 *DRUB-BED (drûbd), *p. prf.*
 DRUDGE (drûdje), *v. i.* To labor hard; to slave:—*n.*, one who works hard; a servant. [237—12.]
 DRUG'ING, *p. prs.*
 *DRUG-ER-Y (drûdj'ûr'rè), *n.* Mean labor, hard work.
 DRUG'ER'IES, *n. pl.*

DRÛG, *n.* An ingredient used in physic, a medicine; an unsalable article:—*v. t.*, to season with drugs; to dose immoderately.
 DRUG'GING, *p. prs.*
 DRUGG'ED, *p. prf.*
 DRUG-GET (drûg'glt), *n.* A kind of coarse woollen cloth.
 *DRÛG'GIST, *n.* One who sells drugs.
 DRU-ID (drû'id), *n.* A priest of the ancient Britons.
 DRU-ID-ESS (drû'id'ès), *n.* A priestess of the ancient Britons.
 DRU-ID'ESS-ES, *n. pl.*
 *DRU-ID-I-CAL (drû-îd'è'kâl), *a.* Relating to the Druids.
 DRU-ID-ISM (drû'id'izm), *n.* The rites and doctrines of the Druids.
 DRÛM, *n.* An instrument of military music; the tympanum of the ear; a cylinder:—*v. i.*, to beat a drum:—*v. t.*, to expel with the beat of drum. (*ap. p.* —from, out of.)
 DRUM'ING, *p. prs.*
 *DRUM-MED (drûmd), *p. prf.*
 *DRUM-MA-JOR (drûm-mâ'jûr), *n.* The chief drummer of a regiment.
 DRUM-MER (drûm'mûr), *n.* One who beats the drum.
 DRUM-STICK (drûm'stîk), *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten.
 DRUNK (drûngk), *a.* Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated:—*p. prf.* OF DRINK.
 *DRUNK-ARD (drûngk'ûrd), *n.* One habitually intoxicated; a sot.
 DRUNK-EN (drûngk'kn), *a.* Intoxicated; addicted to drunkenness.
 DRUNK-EN-LY (drûngk'kn'lè), *ad.* In a drunken manner.
 *DRUNK-EN-NESS (drûngk'kn'nès), *n.* Intoxication with liquor.
 DRY (dri), *a.* [DRIER—DRIEST.] Not moist; arid; not wet; barren; without rain; thirsty; sarcastic:—*v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, DRIES], to free from moisture; to drain:—*v. i.*, to grow dry; to evaporate.

- DRI-ER** } (drĩ'ũr), *n.* { One that
***DRY-ER** } dries.
- DRI-ED** (drĩd), *p. prf.*
- ***DRY-AD** (drĩ'ũd), *n.* A wood-nymph.
- DRY-GOODS** (drĩ'gũdũs), *n.* Cloth, silks, &c. in distinction from groceries.
- DRY-LY** (drĩ'lẻ), *ad.* Without moisture; coldly; sarcastically.
- ***DRY-NESS** (drĩ'nẻs), *n.* Want of moisture; want of feeling.
- DRY-ROT** (drĩ'rũt), *n.* A disease in timber; sap-rot.
- DRY-SHOD** (drĩ'shũd), *a.* Without wet feet.
- Dũ'ẢL**, *a.* Denoting the number two.
- ***Dũ-ẢL-ISM** (dũ'ũl'ĩzm), *n.* The doctrine of two gods.
- ***Dũ-ẢL-I-TY** (dũ'ũl'ẻtẻ), *n.* The state of being two.
- DũB**, *v. t.* To make a knight of; to confer a title:—*n.*, a blow.
- DũB'ING**, *p. prs.*
- DũB-PED** (dũb), *p. prf.*
- ***Dũ-BI-OUS** (dũ'bẻũs), *a.* Uncertain, doubtful, not clear.
- Dũ-BI-OUS-LY** (dũ'bẻũs-lẻ), *ad.* Doubtfully, uncertainly.
- Dũ-BI-OUS-NESS** (dũ'bẻũs-nẻs), *n.* Uncertainty, doubt.
- ***Dũ-BI-TẢ-BLE** (dũ'bẻtỏ-bẻl), *a.* Doubtful, uncertain.
- ***Dũ-CẢL** (dũ'kỏl), *a.* Pertaining to a duke. [by dukes.]
- ***Dũ-CẢT** (dũk'ũt), *n.* A coin struck
- ***DũCH-ESS** (dũtsh'ẻs), *n.* The lady of a duke.
- DũCH'ESS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- ***DũCH-Y** (dũtsh'ẻ), *n.* The territory of a duke.
- ***DũCH'ES**, *n. pl.*
- DũCK** (dũk), *n.* A water-fowl; a species of canvas; a word of endearment:—*v. i.*, to dive under water:—*v. t.*, to put under water; to immerse.
- DũCK-ING-STOOL** (dũk'kẻng'stũdũl), *n.* A stool for ducking scolds.
- ***DũCK-LEG-GED** (dũk'ẻgđ), *a.* Short-legged.
- DũCK-LING** (dũk'kẻng), *n.* A young duck.
- DũCT** (dũkt), *n.* A tube or canal to carry off fluids.
- DũC-TILE** (dũk'tẻl), *a.* Capable of being drawn out; pliable, flexible; easily led.
- ***DũC-TỈ-L-I-TY** (dũk'tẻl'ẻtẻ), *n.* Flexibility; compliance; the quality of being drawn out or extended. [352.]
- DũD-GEON** (dũđ'gẻũn), *n.* A small dagger; sullenness; anger.
- DũDS**, *n.* Old clothes.
- DũE** (dũ), *a.* Owed; proper, fit; exact:—*n.*, that which is owed; debt; right; custom:—*ad.*, exactly, directly; as, *due* west.
- Dũ-EL** (dũ'ẻl), *n.* A combat between two:—*v. i.*, to fight a single combat.
- Dũ'EL'ING**, } *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the act
***Dũ'EL'ING**, } or custom of fight-
ing duels.
- Dũ-EL-ED** } (dũ'ẻlđ), *p. prf.*
- ***Dũ-ELL-ED** }
Dũ-EL-ER } (dũ'ẻl'ẻr), }
***Dũ-EL-LER** }
Dũ-EL-IST } (dũ'ẻl'ẻst), } *n.*
- ***Dũ-EL-LIST** }
One who fights a duel; a single combatant.
- ***Dũ-Ễ-L'Ỏ**, *n.* The rule of duelling.
- ***Dũ-Ễ-N'Ả**, *n.* A female guardian of a young girl.
- DũG**, *n.* A nipple:—*pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of DIG.
- DũKE**, *n.* One of the highest order of nobility; a sovereign prince.
- DũKE-DOM** (dũkẻ'dũm), *n.* The possession, title, or authority of a duke. [monious.]
- ***DũL-CET** (dũl'sẻt), *a.* Sweet, hard.
- ***DũL-CI-FY** (dũl'sẻ'ẻf), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, DULCIFIES.] To sweeten.
- DũL'CỈ-FI-ED**, *p. prf.*
- DũL-CỈ-FI-CẢ-TỈ-ON** (dũl'sẻ'ẻ-fẻ-kỏ-shũn), *n.* The act of sweetening.
- ***DũL-CỈ-MỄR** (dũl'sẻ'mẻr), *n.* A musical instrument.
- DũL-CỎ-RẢ-TỄ** (dũl'kỏ'rỏtẻ), *v. t.* To sweeten.
- DũL'CỎ-RẢ-TỈ-ON** (dũl'kỏ'rỏ-shũn), *n.* The act of sweetening.
- DũLL**, *a.* Stupid; blunt; slow of understanding; not bright:—*v. t.*, to stupefy; to blunt.
- ***DũL'LẢRD**, *n.* A blockhead, a dolt.
- DũL-LY** (dũl'ẻ), *ad.* Stupidly; sluggishly.
- ***DũL-NESS** (dũl'ẻs), *n.* Slowness
- DũLL-NESS** } of comprehension;
} stupidity, drowsiness.
- ***Dũ-LY** (dũ'ẻ), *ad.* Properly, fitly.
- ***DũMB** (dũm), *a.* Mute, incapable of speech; silent.
- ***DũMB-BELLS** (dũm'bẻlẻs), *n. pl.* Weights held in the hands and swung to and fro for exercise.
- DũMB-LY** (dũm'ẻ), *ad.* Mutely.
- ***DũMB-NESS** (dũm'ẻs), *n.* Incapacity to speak; muteness.
- ***DũMB-FOUND** (dũm'fũnd), }
DũMB-FOUND-ER (dũm'fũnd'ẻr), }
v. t. To strike dumb.
- DũMB-SHOW** (dũm'shẻ), *n.* Pantomime.
- ***DũMB-WẢIT-ER** (dũm'wỏtẻ'ẻr), *n.* A frame with shelves for conveying food from the kitchen to table.
- DũMP**, *v. t.* To throw out from a cart.
- DũMP'ISH**, *a.* Sad, melancholy.
- DũMP'ISH'NESS**, *n.* Sadness, melancholy.
- DũMP'LING**, *n.* A sort of pudding.
- DũMP'S**, *n. pl.* A dull state, gloom.
- DũMP-Y** (dũmp'ẻ), *a.* [DUMPIER—DUMPIEST.] Short and thick.
- DũN**, *a.* A dull brown color:—*v. t.*, to ask often for a debt:—*n.*, a clamorous creditor; a demand for a debt.
- DũN'NING**, *p. prs.*
- DũN'NED**, *p. prf.*
- DũNCE** (dũnẻs), *n.* A dolt; a blockhead.
- ***DũN-GEON** (dũn'gẻũn), *n.* A close, dark prison. [275-10.]

- *DUN-NAGE (dûn'nij), *n.* Loose articles placed in ships so as to support goods.
- DUN-NER (dûn'nûr), *n.* One employed to solicit debts; a dun.
- *DU-O-DE-CILL-ION ('dû-ò-dè-sil'yân), *a.* or *n.* By the French or American method of numeration, a number expressed by a unit in the fortieth place; by the English method, a unit in the seventy-third place.
- DU-O-DEC-I-MAL ('dû-ò-dès'è'mâl), *a.* Numbered by twelve.
- *DU-O-DEC'IMALS, *n. pl.* A multiplication in which the denominations increase by twelves. See FRACTION.
- DU-O-DEC-I-MO ('dû-ò-dès'è'mò), *n.* A book in which one sheet of paper makes twelve leaves:—*a.*, having twelve leaves to a sheet.
- DU-O-DEC'IMOS, *n. pl.*
- DÛ-ò-DÈ-NÛM, *n.* The first of the small intestines.
- DÛPE, *v. t.* To trick; to cheat; to deceive:—*n.*, one imposed on.
- DUP'ING, *p. pres.*
- DU-PLÉ (dû'pl), *a.* Double.
- DU-PLI-CATE (dû'plè'kâte), *v. t.* To double; to fold.
- *DU'PLI'CA-TING, *p. pres.*
- DU-PLI-CATE (dû'plè'kât), *n.* A second thing of the same kind; an exact copy:—*a.*, doubled; twofold.
- DU-PLI-CA-TION ('dû-plè-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of doubling.
- DU-PLI-CA-TURE (dû'plè-kâ'tûre), *n.* A fold, any thing doubled.
- *DU-PLI-CI-TY (dû-plis'sè'tè), *n.* Deceit; doubleness of heart or speech; double dealing.
- *DU-RA-BIL-I-TY ('dû-râ-bil'è'tè), *n.* Power of lasting in a given state; permanence. [294-23.]
- DU-RA-BLE (dû'râ'bl), *a.* Lasting; having long continuance. [220-6.]
- DU-RA-BLE-NESS (dû'râ'bl-nès), *n.* Power of lasting.
- DU-RA-BLY (dû'râ'blè), *ad.* In a lasting manner.
- *DU-RANCE (dû'rânse), *n.* Imprisonment, continuance, custody.
- DU-RA-TION (dû-râ'shûn), *n.* Continuance, length of time. [283.] [46-28.]
- *DU-RESS (dû-rès' or dû'rès), *n.* Constraint; unlawful imprisonment.
- DU-RING (dû'rîng), *pp.* For the time of the continuance of.
- DURST, *pst. t.* of DARE (to venture).
- DÛSK, *a.* Tending to darkness:—*n.*, tendency to darkness, twilight.
- *DUSK-I-LY (dûsk'è'lè), *ad.* With a tendency to darkness, cloudily.
- DUSK-I-NESS (dûsk'è'nès), *n.* Slight darkness.
- DÛSK'ISH, *a.* Inclining to darkness.
- DUSK-Y (dûsk'è), *a.* Tending to darkness, obscure; gloomy.
- DÛST, *n.* Earth, or other matter, reduced to powder; the state of dissolution:—*v. t.*, to free from dust; to sprinkle with dust.
- DÛSTER (dûst'ûr), *n.* He or that which frees from dust.
- DÛST-I-NESS (dûst'è'nès), *n.* The state of being dusty.
- DÛST-Y (dûst'è), *a.* [DÛSTER—DÛSTIEST.] Covered with dust.
- DÛTCHESS. See DÛCHESS.
- DÛTCH-Y. See DÛCH-Y.
- *DÛ-TE-OUS (dû'tè'ûs), *a.* Dutiful, obedient; obsequious.
- DU-TI-FUL (dû'tè'fûl), *a.* Obedient to superiors and parents.
- *DU-TI-FUL-LY (dû'tè'fûl-lè), *ad.* Submissively, obediently.
- *DU-TI-FUL-NESS (dû'tè'fûl-nès), *n.* Obedience, submission, respect.
- DÛTY (dû'tè), *n.* That which one is bound to perform; obligation; tax, custom. [56.] [382-27.]
- *DÛ-TIES, *n. pl.*
- DÛWÂRF, *n.* A man, animal, or plant below the common size:—*v. t.*, to hinder from growing. [204.]
- *DÛWÂRF'ISH, *a.* Below the natural size; little.
- DÛWÂRF'ISH'NESS, *n.* Smallness of stature.
- DÛWÈLL, *v. i.* [DÛWÈLT or DÛWÈLLED—DÛWÈLT or DÛWÈLLED.] To inhabit; to reside; to fix the mind upon. (*ap. p.*—on, upon, in, at.)
- DÛWÈLL'ING, *p. pres.*:—*n.*, habitation, abode, residence.
- *DÛWÈLL-ER (dÛwèll'ûr), *n.* A resident.
- DÛWÈLT, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of DÛWÈLL.
- DÛWIN-DLE (dÛwin'dl), *v. i.* To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little. [285-12.]
- DÛWIN'LING, *p. pres.*
- *DÛYE (dl), *v. t.* To color; to stain:—*n.*, coloring matter; a stain.
- *DÛYE'ING, *p. pres.*
- *DÛY-ER (dl'ûr), *n.* One who dyes.
- DÛYE-STUFF (dl'stûf), *n.* Materials for dyeing.
- *DÛY'ING, *p. pres.* of DIE:—*a.*, given or manifested while expiring; as, *dying* words, *dying* love; mortal; as, *dying* struggles:—*n.*, death.
- DÛYKE. See DÛKE.
- DÛY-NAM-IC (dl-nâm'îk),
DÛY-NAM-IC-AL (dl-nâm'è'kâl), } *a.*
Relating to dynamics.
- *DÛY-NAM'ICS, *n. pl.* The science of bodies in motion.
- *DÛY-NAS-TY (dl'nâs'tè'ordin'âs'tè)n.
A race of sovereigns in succession;
government, sovereignty. [39-36.]
- DÛY'NAS'TIES, } *n. pl.*
DÛN'AS'TIES, }
- DÛY-N-TER-IC ('dis-ên-tèr'îk), *a.*
Relating to dysentery.
- *DÛY-EN-TER-Y (dis'ên'tèr-rè), *n.*
A disease of the bowels.
- *DÛY-PEP-SI-A (dis-pèp'sè'â), }
*DÛY-PEP-SY (dis-pèp'sè), } *n.*
DÛY-PEP-SY (dis'pèp'sè), }
A difficulty of digestion.
- DÛY-PEP-TIC (dis-pèp'tîk), *a.* Relating to or afflicted with dyspepsy:—*n.*, one afflicted with dyspepsy.

E (èè), *n.* The fifth letter and second vowel. The name is written *E*, and the plural *Ees*. E.E. stand for *ells English*, or *errors excepted*; E.N.E. for *east-northeast*; E.G. or e.g. for *exempli gratia* (for example); etc. or &c. for *et ceteri*, *et ceteræ*, *et cetera* (and others; and so forth).

***EACH** (èètsh), *a.* and *pro.* Either of two; every one of a number.

EA-GER (èè'gûr), *a.* Ardent; inflamed with desire; vehement; quick; sharp. (*ap. p.*—in, for, after.) [72-34.]

EA-GER-LY (èè'gûr'lè), *ad.* Ardently, keenly, earnestly.

***EA-GER-NESS** (èè'gûr'nèss), *n.* Ardor; strong desire; vehemence; earnestness. [239-21.]

EA-GLE (èè'gl), *n.* A bird of prey; a standard; a gold coin of the United States of the value of ten dollars.

***EA-GLE-EY-ED** (èè'gl'ide), *a.* Sharp-sighted.

EA-GLET (èè'glèt), *n.* A young eagle.

EAR (èèr), *n.* The organ of hearing; attention; power of judging of harmony; the spike of corn:—*v. i.*, to shoot into ears.

EAR'ED, *p. prf.*—*a.*, having ears.

EAR-LAP (èèr'lâp), *n.* The tip of the ear.

***EAR-LESS** (èèr'lès), *a.* Without ears.

EARL (èèrl), *n.* A title of British nobility of the third rank; a noble of the third rank.

***EARL-DOM** (èèr'l'dûm), *n.* The jurisdiction of an earl.

***EAR-LI-NESS** (èèr'lè'nès), *n.* The state of being early; quickness of action.

EARL-MAR-SHAL ('èrl-mâr'shâl), *n.* In Great Britain, an officer who superintends military solemnities, the College of Arms, &c.

EAR-LOCK (èèr'lôk), *n.* A curl of hair near the ear.

EAR-LY (èèr'lè), *a.* [EARLIER—EARLIEST.] Soon with respect to something else:—*ad.*, soon, in good time.

EAR-MARK (èèr'mârk), *n.* A mark on the ear.

EARN (èèrn), *v. t.* To gain by labor; to obtain; to acquire.

***EAR-NEST** (èèr'nèst), *a.* Ardent in any affection, warm, zealous; intent, eager:—*n.*, seriousness; the money which is given to bind a bargain; pledge. †

EAR-NEST-LY (èèr'nèst'lè), *ad.* Warmly, zealously, eagerly.

EAR-NEST-NESS (èèr'nèst'nès), *n.* Eagerness, warmth, zeal.

EARN-INGS (èèrn'ings), *n. pl.* Gains acquired by labor.

***EAR-RING** (èèr'ring), *n.* An ornament for the ears.

EAR-SHOT (èèr'shôt), *n.* Reach of the ear; distance at which words may be heard.

EARTH (èèrth), *n.* Soil, land; the terraqueous globe, the world:—*v. t.*, to hide in earth; to cover with earth:—*v. i.*, to burrow under ground.

EARTH-BORN (èèrth'bôrn), *a.* Born of the earth; meanly born.

EARTH-BOUND (èèrth'bôûnd), *a.* Fastened to the earth.

EARTH-EN (èèr'thn), *a.* Made of earth.

***EARTH-EN-WARE** (èèr'thn'wâre), *n.* Crockery, ware made of earth.

***EARTH-I-NESS** (èèrth'è'nès), *n.* The quality of being earthy.

***EARTH-LI-NESS** (èèrth'lè'nès), *n.* Worldliness.

EARTH-LING (èèrth'ling), *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

EARTH-LY (èèrth'lè), *a.* Not heavenly; vile, mean, sordid.

***EARTH-QUAKE** (èèrth'kwâke), *n.* A tremor or convulsion of the earth.

EARTH-WORM (èèrth'wûrm), *n.* A worm bred under ground; a mean, sordid wretch.

EARTH-Y (èèrth'è), *a.* Consisting of earth; like earth.

EAR-WAX (èèr'wâks), *n.* The cerumen or viscous matter which is secreted in the ear.

EAR-WIG (èèr'wig), *n.* An insect; a centiped.

EASE (èèz), *n.* Quiet, rest, tranquillity; freedom from pain; facility:—*v. t.*, to free from pain; to assuage; to quiet.

***EAS'ING**, *p. prs.*

***EAS-EL** (èè'zìl), *n.* The frame on which a painter's canvas rests.

EASE-LESS (èèz'lès), *a.* Wanting rest.

EASE-MENT (èèz'mènt), *n.* Assistance.

***EAS-ILY** (èè'zè'lè), *ad.* Without difficulty or pain; readily.

EAS-I-NESS (èè'zè'nès), *n.* Freedom from difficulty or constraint; readiness; rest.

EAST (èèst), *n.* The quarter in which the sun rises:—*a.*, toward sunrise.

EAST-ER (èèst'âr), *n.* The festival commemorative of our Savior's resurrection.

EAST-ER-LY (èèst'âr'lè), *a.* Toward the east.

EAST-ERN (èèst'âr'n), *a.* Dwelling or found in the East; Oriental.

EAST-WARD (èèst'wârd), *a.* Toward the east.

EAS-Y (èè'zè), *a.* [EASIER—*EASIEST.] Not difficult; quiet; complying; free from anxiety; causing no pain. [277-3.]

EAT (èèt), *v. t.* [EAT, ATE—EATEN.] To devour; to consume; to corrode:—*v. i.*, to take meals; to feed.

EAT'EN, *p. prf.*

***EAT-A-BLE** (èèt'âbl), *n.* That which may be eaten:—*a.*, capable of being eaten.

EAT-ER (èèt'âr), *n.* One who eats.

EAVES (èèvz), *n. pl.* The edges of the roof of a house. [212-4.]

*EAVES-DROP-PER (èèvz/dròp'pûr), *n.* A listener under windows; one who secretly listens.

*EBB, *n.* The reflux of the tide toward the sea; decline, waste [155]:—*v. i.*, to flow back toward the sea; to decline; to decay.

*EBB-TIDE, *n.* The reflux of the tide.

EB-ON (èb'ân), } *n.* A hard,
*EB-ON-Y (èb'ân'nè), } black, valuable wood:—*a.*, black, like ebony.

*E-BRI-E-TY (è-brl'è'té), *n.* Intoxication, drunkenness.

*E-BULL-IENT (è-bûl'yént), *a.* Boiling over.

*E-BUL-LI-TION (èb-ûl-lîsh'ân), *n.* The act of boiling; a bubbling, effervescence.

*E-CEN-TRIC (èk-sên'trîk), }
E-CEN-TRI-CAL (èk-sên'trè'kál), }
a. Deviating from the centre; irregular; departing from the usual course. [86-35.] [338-3.]

E-CEN-TRIC-I-TY (èk-sên-trîs'sè'té), *n.* Deviation from a centre; irregularity. [384-11.]

*E-CEN-TRIC'ITIES, *n. pl.*

E-CLE-SI-AS-TIC (èk'klè-zè-âs'tîk), *n.* A person dedicated to the ministry of religion:—*a.*, relating to the church; not civil.

*E-CLE-SI-AS-TI-CAL (èk'klè-zè-âs'tè'kál), *a.* Relating to the church; not civil.

*ECH-E-LON (èsh'è'lông or 'èsh-è'lông'), *n.* A movement of an army like the steps of stairs.

*ECH-O (èk'kò), *n.* The return of a sound; the sound returned [107-26]:—*v. i.*, to resound; to be sounded back:—*v. t.*, to send back a sound; to reverberate. [364-22.] [75-7.]

*ECH'ONES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

*E-CLAIR-CISSE-MENT (èk-klàrè'sîz'mént or èk-klàrè'sîs'mông), *n.*

Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair.

*E-CLAT (è-klâw' or è-klâ'), *n.* Splendor, show; striking effect.

*E-LEC-TIC (èk-lèk'tîk), *a.* Selecting, choosing at will:—*n.*, one who selects from different systems.

*E-LEC-TI-CISM (èk-lèk'tè'sîzm), *n.* The practice of selecting from different systems.

*E-CLIPSE (è-klîps'), *n.* An obscuration of the light of a heavenly body; darkness, obscuration [239-27]:—*v. t.*, to darken a luminary; to obscure.

E-CLIP'SING, *p. prs.*

*E-CLIP-TIC (è-klîp'tîk), *n.* A great circle of the celestial sphere, which is the apparent path of the sun:—see ZODIAC.

*E-LOGUE (èk'lóg), *n.* A pastoral poem.

*E-CO-NOM-IC (èk-ò-nóm'îk),

E-CO-NOM-I-CAL (èk-ò-nóm'è'kál), *a.* Pertaining to economics; frugal, saving.

*E-CO-NOM-ICS (èk-ò-nóm'îks), *n. pl.* The science of household management.

E-CON-O-MIST (è-kón'ò'mîst), *n.* One frugal in expenses. [267-20.]

*E-CON-O-MIZE (è-kón'ò'mîze), *v. t.* To use with economy.

E-CON'OMI-ZING, *p. prs.*

E-CON-O-MY (è-kón'ò'mè), *n.* Frugality, discretion of expense; regulation, system. [150-8.] [240-22.]

*E-CSTA-SY (èk'stâ'sè), *n.* Excessive joy; rapture. [35-5.] [357-10.]

*E-CSTA'SIES, *n. pl.*

*E-CSTAT-IC (èk-stât'îk), }
E-CSTAT-I-CAL (èk-stât'è'kál), } *a.*
Filled with ecstasy, raptured. [46-27.]

E-C'URIE. See EQUERY.

*E-DA-CIOUS (è-dâ'shûs), *a.* Voracious, ravenous, greedy.

*E-DAC-I-TY (è-dâs'sè'té), *n.* Voraciousness, ravenousness.

ED-DER (èd'dûr), *n.* Wood put upon the top of fences.

ED-DY (èd'dè), *n.* Backward current; whirlpool; circular motion:—*v. i.*, to move as eddies.

ED'DI-ED, *p. prf.*

*ED'DIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

*E'DËN, *n.* A garden; Paradise.

EDGE (èdje), *n.* The thin or cutting part of a blade; extreme border; rim; keenness of mind or appetite; acrimony:—*v. t.*, to sharpen; to furnish with an edge; to border; to imbitter:—*v. i.*, to move forward sideways.

*ED'GING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a narrow lace; a border.

EDG-ED (èdjèd), *p. prf.*:—*a.*, sharp, not blunt.

EDGE-LESS (èdje'lèss), *a.* Blunt.

EDGE-TOOL (èdje'tòól), *n.* A tool with a sharp edge.

*EDGE-WISE (èdje'wîze), *ad.* In the direction of the edge.

*ED-I-BLE (èd'è'bl), *a.* Fit to be eaten; eatable.

E-DICT (è'dîkt), *n.* A proclamation; a decree issued by a sovereign.

ED-I-FI-CATION (èd-è-fè-kâ'shûn), *n.* Improvement; instruction in morals or religion.

*ED-I-FICE (èd'è'fis), *n.* A fabric, a building; a large structure.

ED-I-FY (èd'è'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* EDIFIES.] To build; to instruct, to teach.

*ED'IFI-ED, *p. prf.*

*E'DILE, *n.* The title of a magistrate of ancient Rome, who had care of public buildings or highways.

*ED'ÏT, *v. t.* To superintend a publication; to conduct; to publish.

E-DI-TION (è-dîsh'ân), *n.* Publication of a book; the whole impression of a book.

ED-I-TOR (èd'è'tûr), *n.* One who revises or prepares a publication; a publisher.

- ***ED-I-TO-RI-AL** (êd-ê-tô'rê'âl), *a.* Pertaining to an editor:—*n.*, an article in a public journal, written by the editor.
- ED-I-TRESS** (êd'ê'três), *n.* A female editor.
- ED-U-CATE** (êd'û'kâte), *v. t.* To bring up; to instruct; to train; to teach.
- ***ED'U'CA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- ED-U-CATION** (êd-û-kâ'shûn), *n.* Formation of manners in youth; instruction; tuition; nurture.
- ED-U-CATION-AL** (êd-û-kâ'shûn-âl), *a.* Pertaining to education.
- E-DUCE** (ê-dûsê'), *v. t.* To bring out; to elicit.
- ***E-DU'ING**, *p. prs.*
- E-DUC-TION** (ê-dûk'shûn), *n.* The act of bringing any thing into view.
- ***E-DUL-CO-RATE** (ê-dûl'kô'râte), *v. t.* To sweeten; to purify; to dilucrate.
- E-DUL'CO'RA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- E-DUL-CO-RA-TION** (ê-dûl'kô-râ'shûn), *n.* The act of sweetening.
- ***EÊL**, *n.* A serpentine, slimy fish.
- ***EF-FA-BLE** (êf'fâ'bl), *a.* Expressive; capable of being uttered.
- EF-FACE** (êf-fâsê'), *v. t.* To wear away; to destroy; to rub out.
- ***EF-FA'ING**, *p. prs.*
- EF-FECT** (êf-fêkt'), *n.* That which is produced by cause or agent; result, consequence; general intent [230-10]:—*v. t.*, to bring to pass; to achieve; to cause. [382.]
- ***EF-FECT-I-BLE** (êf-fêkt'ê'bl), *a.* capable of being effected; performable.
- EF-FECT-IVE** (êf-fêkt'iv), *a.* Having power to produce effects; operative, efficient, active, forcible. †
- ***EF-FECT-IVE-LY** (êf-fêkt'iv'lê), *ad.* Powerfully, with effect.
- EF-FECT-IVE-NESS** (êf-fêkt'iv'nês), *n.* Efficiency; efficacy.
- EF-FECT-LESS** (êf-fêkt'lês), *a.* Without effect; useless.
- EF-FECTS'**, *n. pl.* Goods, movables, personal estate. [55-30.]
- EF-FECT-U-AL** (êf-fêk'tshû'âl), *a.* Productive of effects, powerful.
- ***EF-FECT-U-AL-LY** (êf-fêk'tshû'âl-lê), *ad.* With effect; efficaciously. [190.]
- EF-FECT-U-ATE** (êf-fêk'tshû'âte), *v. t.* To bring to pass.
- ***EF-FECT'U-ATING**, *p. prs.*
- ***EF-FEM-I-NA-CY** (êf-fêm'ênâ-sê), *n.* Softness; unmanly delicacy.
- EF-FEM-I-NATE** (êf-fêm'ênâte), *v. t.* To make womanish; to unman.
- ***EF-FEM'INA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- EF-FEM-I-NATE** (êf-fêm'ênît), *a.* Womanish; tender.
- EF-FEM-I-NATE-LY** (êf-fêm'ênît-lê), *ad.* In an effeminate manner; weakly; softly.
- EF-FEM-I-NATE-NESS** (êf-fêm'ênît-nês), *n.* Effeminacy.
- EF-FEN-DI** (êf-fên'dê), *n.* In *Turkish*, a lord; a superior (applied to various officers of rank).
- ***EF-FER-VESE** (êf-fêr-vês'), *v. i.* To bubble; to send out gas.
- ***EF-FER-VES'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***EF-FER-VES-CENCE** (êf-fêr-vês'-sênsê), *n.* The escape of gas from a fluid; a gentle bubbling.
- ***EF-FER-VES-CENT** (êf-fêr-vês'-sênt), *a.* Gently bubbling.
- EF-FER-VES-CI-BLE** (êf-fêr-vês'-sê'bl), *a.* Capable of effervescence.
- ***EF-FETE** (êf-fê'tê'), *a.* Barren; worn out.
- ***EF-FI-CA-CIOUS** (êf-fê-kâ'shûs), *a.* Producing effect; effectual.
- EF-FI-CA-CIOUS-LY** (êf-fê-kâ'shûs-lê), *ad.* Effectually.
- EF-FI-CA-CIOUS-NESS** (êf-fê-kâ'shûs'nês), *n.* Efficacy.
- ***EF-FI-CA-CY** (êf-fê'kâ-sê), *n.* The power to produce effect. [65-21.]
- EF-FI'CA-CIES**, *n. pl.*
- EF-FI-CIENCE** (êf-fîsh'ênse), } *n.*
- ***EF-FI-CIENCY** (êf-fîsh'ên'sê), }
- The power or act of producing effects.
- EF-FI-CIENT** (êf-fîsh'ênt), *n.* A cause:—*a.*, causing effects.
- EF-FI-CIENT-LY** (êf-fîsh'ênt'lê), *ad.* With effect.
- EF-FI-GY** (êf-fî'jê), *n.* An image in painting or sculpture; resemblance; representation.
- ***EF-FI'GIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***EF-FLÂTE'**, *v. t.* To puff up, to inflate.
- EF-FLA'TING**, *p. prs.*
- EF-FLO-RESCÉ** (êf-flô-rês'), *v. i.* To form dust or powder on the surface; to flower.
- ***EF-FLO-RES'ING**, *p. prs.*
- EF-FLO-RES-CENCE** (êf-flô-rês'-sênsê), *n.* Production of dust or powder on the surface; the act of flowering.
- ***EF-FLO-RES-CENT** (êf-flô-rês'-sênt), *a.* Shooting out in forms of flowers.
- EF-FLU-ENCE** (êf-flû'ênse), *n.* That which issues; a flowing out.
- ***EF-FLU'ËNT**, *a.* Flowing out.
- ***EF-FLU-VI-UM** (êf-flû've'dm), *n.* Small particles which are continually flying off from bodies.
- ***EF-FLU'VIA**, *n. pl.*
- EF-FLUX** (êf-flûks), *n.* The act of flowing out; effusion; emanation.
- ***EF-FLUX'ES**, *n. pl.*
- ***EF-FLUX-ION** (êf-flûk'shûn), *n.* The act of flowing out, emanation.
- EF-FLO'RT**, *n.* Struggle; endeavor, attempt; strain. [56-8.]
- ***EF-FRONT-ER-Y** (êf-frânt'êr'rê), *n.* Impudence, boldness.
- ***EF-FUL-GENCE** (êf-fûl'jênsê), *n.* Lustre, brightness, splendor. [72.]
- EF-FUL-GENT** (êf-fûl'jênt), *a.* Luminous, bright, shining.
- ***EF-FUSE** (êf-fûzê'), *v. t.* To pour out gently; to spill; to shed.
- ***EF-FU'ING**, *p. prs.*
- EF-FU-SION** (êf-fû'zhûn), *n.* The act of pouring out; the thing poured out; a production without effort. [26.]
- EF-FU-SIVE** (êf-fû'siv), *a.* Pouring out, dispersing, diffusive.

- EFT**, *n.* A small lizard; a newt.
- *E-GES-TION** (è-jès'tshùn), *n.* The act of throwing out; voiding.
- *EGG**, *n.* That which is laid by some animals, from which their young is produced.
- EG-LAN-TINE** (èg'lân'tine or èg'lân'tin), *n.* A species of rose; sweetbrier.
- E-GO-ISM** (èg'ò'izm or èg'ò'izm), *n.* Selfishness; scepticism.
- E-GO-IST** (èg'ò'ist or èg'ò'ist), *n.* One who doubts every thing but his own existence.
- *E-GO-TISM** (èg'ò'tizm or èg'ò'tizm), *n.* Too frequent mention of one's self; vanity.
- E-GO-TIST** (èg'ò'tist or èg'ò'tist), *n.* One who talks much of himself.
- E-GO-TIST-IC** (è-gò-tist'ik or 'èg-ò-tist'ik), *a.* See EGOTISTICAL.
- *E-GO-TIST-IC-AL** ('è-gò-tist'èkál or 'èg-ò-tist'èkál), *a.* Full of self; conceited.
- E-GO-TIZE** (è'gò'tize or èg'ò'tize), *v. i.* To talk much of one's self.
- *E'GO'TI-ZING**, *p. prs.*
- E-GRE-GIOUS** (è-grè'jús), *a.* Eminent, remarkable, extraordinary.
- *E-GRE-GIOUS-LY** (è-grè'jús'lè), *ad.* Eminently, excessively.
- E-GRE-GIOUS-NESS** (è-grè'jús'nès), *n.* The state of being great.
- E-GRESS** (è'grès), }
***E-GRES-SION** (è-grèsh'ân), } *n.*
 The act of going out; departure.
- E'GRESS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- *E-GRET** (è'grèt), *n.* A fowl of the heron kind.
- E-GRETT** } (è-grèt'), *n.* An orna-
***E-GRETTE** } ment of feathers, ribbons, &c.
- EH** (à), *in.* An expression of surprise, or of inquiry.
- *EIDER-DOWN** (i'dür'dòdn), *n.* The down of the eider-duck.
- EI-DER-DUCK** (i'dür'dùk), *n.* A species of duck found in the Scottish islands.
- EIGH** (à), *n.* An expression of delight.
- EIGHT** (âte), *a. or n.* Twice four; 8.
- *EIGHTH** (àtth), *a.* The ordinal of eight; noting the number eight.
- EIGH-TEEN** (á'téén), *a. or n.* Ten and eight; 18.
- *EIGH-TEENTH** (á'tèènth), *a.* The ordinal of eighteen; noting the number eighteen.
- EIGHT-FOLD** (âte'fòld), *a.* Eight times repeated.
- *EIGHTH-LY** (àtth'lè), *ad.* In the eighth place.
- *EIGH-TI-ETH** (á'tè'èth), *a.* Noting the number eighty; the ordinal of eighty.
- EIGH-TY** (á'tè), *a. or n.* Eight times ten; 80.
- *EI-THER** (è'thür or i'thür), *a. and pro.* One of two; one or other; each:—*con. a.*, or. (*cor. c.—or.*)
- E-JAC-U-LATE** (è-ják'ù'láte), *v. t.* To utter suddenly; to shoot out. [369-26.]
- *E-JAC'U-LA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- E-JAC-U-LA-TION** (èják-ù-lá'shùn), *n.* A short prayer darts out occasionally; the act of throwing out. [194-7.]
- *E-JAC-U-LA-TOR-Y** (è-ják'ù-lá-tür-rè), *a.* Sudden, hasty.
- E-JECT** (è-jèkt'), *v. t.* To throw out; to expel; to discharge. [202-20.]
- *E-JEC-TION** (è-jèk'tshùn), *n.* Expulsion, a casting out.
- E-JEC-TMENT** (è-jèkt'mént), *n.* Dispossession; a writ for recovering the possession of property.
- E-JEC-TOR** (è-jèkt'ür), *n.* One who ejects.
- *EKE** (èèk), *ad.* Also, likewise, beside:—*v. t.*, to supply; to spin out; to protract.
- E'KING**, *p. prs.*
- E-LAB-O-RATE** (è-láb'ò'râte), *v. t.* To produce with labor; to finish with care.
- *E-LAB'O-RA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- E-LAB-O-RATE** (è-láb'ò'rít), *a.* Finished with great labor; much studied. [285-2.]
- E-LAB-O-RATE-LY** (è-láb'ò'rít-lè), *ad.* Laboriously; with great study.
- *E-LAB-O-RA-TION** (è'láb-ò-rá'shùn), *n.* Improvement by great labor or study.
- E-LAB-O-RA-TOR** (è-láb'ò-rá-tür), *n.* One who, or that which, elaborates.
- E-LA'IN**. See OLEIN.
- E-LAPSE** (è-láps'), *v. i.* To pass or glide away. [133-22.]
- E-LAP'SING**, *p. prs.*
- E-LAS-TIC** (è-lás'tík), *a.* Rebounding; springing back; having elasticity.
- *E-LAS-TIC-I-TY** ('è-lás-tis'sè'tè), *n.* That property of bodies by which they restore themselves after being bent or pressed.
- E-LATE** (è-láte'), *a.* Flushed with success; lofty:—*v. t.*, to exalt; to make proud. [234.]
- E-LA'TING**, *p. prs.*
- E-LA-TION** (è-lá'shùn), *n.* Triumph proceeding from success; elevation.
- EL-BOW** (èl'bò), *n.* The bend of the arm; an angle:—*v. t.*, to push with the elbow:—*v. i.*, to jut out at an angle like the elbow.
- *EL-BOW-CHAIR** (èl'bò'tshàre), *n.* A chair with arms.
- EL-BOW-ROOM** (èl'bò'ròóm), *n.* Room to move.
- ELD** (èld), *n.* Old age, people, or times.
- ELD** (*adjective*) is the obsolete positive of ELDER and ELDEST; it is obsolete as a noun.
- ELDER** (èl'dür), *a. com.* Surpassing another in years:—*n.*, the name of a tree; an older person; a church officer:—see OLD.
- *EL-DER-LY** (èl'dür'lè), *a.* Somewhat old; no longer young.
- EL-DER-SHIP** (èl'dür'shíp), *n.* Seniority; the body of elders.
- *ELDEST**, *a. sup.* Oldest:—see OLD.
- *EL-E-CAM-PANE** ('èl-è-kám-páne'), *n.* A plant; a sweetmeat.

- E-LECT** (ê-lêkt'), *v. t.* To choose from a number for office; to select:—*a.*, chosen, taken by preference; selected:—*n.*, one chosen.
- ***E-LECT-TION** (ê-lêk'tshûn), *n.* The act of choosing; the power of choice; voluntary preference; the choice of officers; divine choice. [146-24.] [334-23.]
- E-LECT-TION-EEB** (ê-lêk-shûn-êér'), *v. i.* To use arts to secure election to an office.
- E-LECT-IVE** (ê-lêkt'iv), *a.* Exerting the power of choice; dependent on choice. [147-3.]
- E-LECT-IVE-LY** (ê-lêkt'iv'lê), *ad.* By choice or election.
- ***E-LECT-OR** (ê-lêkt'ôr), *n.* One who has a right to vote at elections.
- ***E-LECT-O-RAL** (ê-lêk'tôrâl), *a.* Belonging to an elector or election.
- E-LECT-O-RATE** (ê-lêk'tôrâit), *n.* The territory of an elector of the German Confederation.
- E-LECT-TRIC** (ê-lêk'trîk), *n.* A substance which exhibits electricity.
- E-LECT-TRIC** (ê-lêk'trîk),
***E-LECT-TRIC-CAL** (ê-lêk'trê'kâl), }
a. Attractive; relating to electricity.
- ***E-LECT-TRIC-IAN** (ê-lêk-trîsh'ân), *n.* One versed in electricity.
- ***E-LECT-TRIC-I-TY** (ê-lêk-trîs'sê'tê), *n.* A subtle fluid excited by friction and chemical action.
- E-LECT-TRI-FI-A-BLE** (ê-lêk'trê-fl'â-bl), *a.* Possible to be electrified.
- E-LECT-TRI-FY** (ê-lêk'trê'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, ELECTRIFIES.*] To charge with electricity; to startle.
- E-LECT'RI-FI-ED**, *p. prf.*
- E-LECT-TRIZE** (ê-lêk'trize), *v. t.* To electrify.
- ***E-LECT'RI-ZING**, *p. prs.*
- E-LECT-RO-MAG-NET-ISM** (ê-lêk-trô-mâg'nê'tîz'm), *n.* The science which treats of the development of magnetism by means of a current of electricity.
- E-LEC-TROM-E-TER** (ê-lêk-trôm'ê-tûr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of electricity.
- E-LEC-TRO-TYPE** (ê-lêk'trô'tipe), *v. t.* To plate with metal by means of electricity:—*n.*, a metallic fac-simile taken by means of electricity.
- ***E-LECTRO'Y-PING**, *p. prs.*
- E-LEC-TRUM** (ê-lêk'trûm), *n.* Amber; an alloy of gold and silver.
- E-LECT-U-A-RY** (ê-lêk'tû'â-rê), *n.* A soft, compound medicine.
- ***E-LECT'U-RIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***EL-EE-MOS-Y-NA-RY** (êl-ê-môz'ê-'nâ-rê), *a.* Living upon alms:—*n.*, one living on charity.
- ***EL-E-GANCE** (êl'êgânse), *n.* Refinement; beauty, grace.
- ***EL'Ê-GÂNT**, *a.* Pleasing; having elegance; graceful. [163-12.] [25-11.]
- EL-E-GANT-LY** (êl'êgânt-lê), *ad.* With elegance; gracefully, richly.
- ***EL-E-GI-AC** (êl-ê'jê'âk or 'êl-ê-jî-'âk), *a.* Pertaining to elegy; mournful, plaintive.
- EL-E-GI-A-CAL** (êl-ê-jî'âk'âl), *a.* Elegiac.
- EL-E-GI-AST** (êl-ê'jê'âst),
EL-E-GI-AST (êl-ê-jî'âst), } *n.*
***EL-E-GIST** (êl'êjîst), }
A writer of elegies.
- EL-E-GY** (êl'êjê), *n.* A mournful song; a dirge.†
- ***EL'Ê-GIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***EL'Ê-MËNT**, *n.* The first or constituent principle of any thing; proper sphere; an ingredient.
- EL'Ê-MENTS**, *n. pl.* The rudiments of an art or science; earth, air, fire, and water. [23-43.]
- ***EL-Ê-MËNT'ÂL**, *a.* Pertaining to elements; arising from first principles.
- ***EL-E-MENT-A-RY** (êl-ê-mênt'â-rê), *a.* Relating to elements; uncompounded, primary.
- EL-E-PHANT** (êl'êfânt), *n.* The largest of quadrupeds.
- ***EL-E-PHAN-TINE** (êl'ê-fân'tîn), *a.* Pertaining to the elephant.
- ***EL'Ê-VÂTE**, *v. t.* To raise up; to exalt; to dignify; to cheer.
- EL'Ê-VÂ-TING**, *p. prs.*
- EL-E-VÂ-TION** (êl-ê-vâ'shûn), *n.* The act of raising aloft; exaltation; altitude. [79-38.] [289-8.]
- ***EL-E-VÂ-TOR** (êl'ê-vâ-tûr), *n.* A raiser or lifter up. [and one, 11.]
- E-LEV-EN** (ê-lêv'vn), *a. or n.* Ten
- ***E-LEV-ENTH** (ê-lêv'vnt'h), *a.* The ordinal of eleven; noting the number eleven.
- ***ELF**, *n.* A wandering spirit; a fairy.
- ***ELVES**, *n. pl.*
- ***ELF'IN**,
***ELF'ISH**, } *a.* Resembling elves.
- ELF-LOCK** (êlf'lôk), *n.* Knots of hair supposed to be twisted by elves.
- E-LL-CIT** (ê-lls'sît), *v. t.* To strike out; to draw forth; to deduce.
- ***E-LL-CI-TA-TION** (êlls-sê-tâ'shûn), *n.* Act of eliciting.
- ***E-LL-GI-BIL-I-TY** (êl-ê-jê-bîl'lê-'tê), *n.* Worthiness to be chosen, fitness for office.
- ***E-LL-GI-BLE** (êl'êjê-bl), *a.* Fit to be chosen; desirable, proper.
- ***E-LL-GI-BLY** (êl'ê-jê-blê), *ad.* Suitably. [expel.]
- E-LIM-I-NATE** (ê-llm'ênâte), *v. t.* To
- E-LIM'I-NÂ-TING**, *p. prs.*
- ***E-LIM-I-NÂ-TION** (êllm-ê-nâ-'shûn), *n.* Expulsion, rejection.
- ***E-LIS-ION** (ê-lîzh'ân), *n.* The act of cutting off a vowel at the end of a word; as, *th'*.
- ***E-LITE** (â-lê'tê'), *n.* The chosen or best part.
- ***E-LIX-IR** (ê-llk'sûr), *n.* A medicine; a compound tincture; a cordial.
- ***ELK**, *n.* A large animal of the stag kind.
- ***ELL**, *n.* A measure containing a yard and a quarter.
- ***EL-LIPSE**, *n.* An oval figure; an ellipsis.

- ***EL-LIP'SIS**, *n.* A figure of rhetoric by which something is left out; an omission; *in Geometry*, an oval figure. See **CONE**.
- ***EL-LIP'SES**, *n. pl.*
- ***EL-LIP-TIC** (èl-lîp'tîk), }
EL-LIP-TI-CAL (èl-lîp'tîkâl), } *a.*
 Having the form of an ellipsis; oval.
- ²**ELM**, *n.* The name of a tree.
- ***EL-O-CU-TION** (èl-ô-kù'shûn), *n.* Utterance, art of speaking; manner of delivery.
- ***EL-O-CU-TION-IST** (èl-ô-kù'shûn-îst), *n.* A teacher of elocution.
- EL'O'GY**. See **EULOGY**.
- EL-LON-GATE** (èl-lông'gâte), *v. t.* To lengthen; to draw out:—*v. i.*, to recede.
- EL-LON'GA'TING**, *p. prs.*
- EL-ON-GA-TION** (èl-ông-gâ'shûn), *n.* The act of lengthening; distance; departure.
- EL-LOPE** (èl-lôpe'), *v. i.* To go away without permission.
- EL-LO'PING**, *p. prs.*
- EL-LOPE-MENT** (è-lôpe'mênt), *n.* A clandestine departure.
- ***EL-O-QUENCE** (èl'ô'kwêns), *n.* The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory. [67.]
- EL-O-QUENT** (èl'ô'kwênt), *a.* Having the power of oratory; speaking with eloquence. [95–21.]
- EL-O-QUENT-LY** (èl'ô'kwênt-lê), *ad.* In an eloquent manner. [134.]
- ²**ELSE**, *pro.* Other, one besides:—*ad.*, otherwise; besides; except, (*cor. c.*—than.) (*ap. p.*—besides.)
- ***ELSE-WHERE** (èlse'hwêre), *ad.* In another place.
- EL-U-CI-DATE** (è-lù'sè'dâte), *v. t.* To remove obscurity; to explain.
- ***EL-U-CI'DA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- EL-U-CI-DA-TION** (è-lù-sè-dâ'shûn), *n.* Illustration, explanation.
- ***EL-U-CI-DA-TIVE** (è-lù'sè'dâ-tîv), *a.* Explanatory.
- ***EL-U-CI-DA-TOR** (è-lù'sè'dâ-tûr), *n.* An explainer; an expositor.
- EL-UDE** (è-lùde'), *v. t.* To escape by stratagem; to evade; to avoid. [26–31.] [236–11.]
- EL-U'DING**, *p. prs.*
- ***EL-U-DI-BLE** (è-lù'dè'bl), *a.* Capable of being eluded.
- EL-U-SION** (è-lù'zhûn), *n.* An escape from inquiry by evasion; an artifice.
- EL-U-SIVE** (è-lù'sîv), *a.* Using arts to escape; deceptive.
- ***EL-U-SOR-Y** (è-lù'sûr'è), *a.* Tending to elude.
- ***ELVES** (èlvz), *n. pl.* of **ELF**.
- ***ELYS-I-AN** (è-lîzh'è'ân), *a.* Exceedingly delightful, blissful.
- ***ELYS-I-UM** (è-lîzh'è'ûm), *n.* The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls.
- ²**EM**, *n.* The name of the letter M, under which see.
- EM-A-CI-ATE** (è-mâ'shè'âte), *v. t.* To waste:—*v. i.*, to grow lean; to lose flesh. [255–14.]
- EM-A'CI-A-TING**, *p. prs.*
- ***EM-A-CI-A-TION** (è-mâ-shè-â'shûn), *n.* The act of making lean; leanness.
- ²**EM'Â'NÂT**, *a.* Issuing from.
- ²**EM'Â'NÂTE**, *v. t.* To issue or flow from; to arise.
- EM'Â'NA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- ***EM-A-NA-TION** (è-m-â-nâ'shûn), *n.* The act of issuing from; that which issues; a product; an effluvium. [143–29.] [216–7.]
- EM-AN-A-TIVE** (è-m'ân-â-tîv), *a.* Issuing from; flowing from.
- EM-AN-CI-PATE** (è-mân'sè'pâte), *v. t.* To set free from servitude or slavery; to liberate; to free. [20–3.]
- ***EM-AN'CI'PA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- ***EM-AN-CI-PATION** (è-mân-sè-pâ'shûn), *n.* The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery; freedom, manumission. [362–13.]
- ***EM-AN-CI-PATOR** (è-mân-sè-pâ-tûr), *n.* One who emancipates; a liberator.
- EM-BALM** (è-m-bâm' or è-m-bâm'), *v. t.* To impregnate a body with aromatics, so that it may resist putrefaction. [93.]
- ***EM-BALM-ER** (è-m-bâm'ûr or è-m-bâm'ûr), *n.* One who embalms.
- EM-BANK-MENT** (è-m-bângk'mênt), *n.* The act of enclosing with a bank; a mound of earth.
- ²**EM-BÂ'GÔ**, *n.* A prohibition of vessels to leave port; a stop put to trade:—*v. t.*, to prohibit vessels from entering or leaving port.
- ***EM-BAR'GOES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- ²**EM-BÂ'RK'**, *v. t.* To put on shipboard; to engage another in an affair:—*v. i.*, to go on shipboard; to engage in an affair. (*ap. p.*—in, for.)
- ***EM-BAR-KA-TION** (è-m-bâr-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of going on shipboard.
- ²**EM-BÂ'R'RÂSS**, *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* **EMBARRASSES**.] To perplex; to entangle; to puzzle. †
- ²**EM-BÂ'R'RÂSS'MÊNT**, *n.* Perplexity, entanglement; trouble. [18–32.] [303–14.]
- ***EM-BAS-SY** (è-m'bâs'sè), *n.* A public message to a foreign nation; the person by whom it is sent.
- ***EM'BAS'SIES**, *n. pl.*
- EM-BAT-TLE** (è-m-bât'tl), *v. t.* To range in order of battle.
- EM-BAT'TLING**, *p. prs.*
- ***EM-BAY** (è-m-bâ'), *v. t.* To enclose in a bay.
- ²**EM-BÊD'**, *v. t.* To lay as in a bed.
- ²**EM-BÊL'LISH**, *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* **EM-BELLISHES**.] To adorn; to beautify. (*ap. p.*—with.)
- ²**EM-BÊL'LISH'MÊNT**, *n.* Decoration; ornament. [96–8.]
- EM-BER-DAY** (è-m'bûr'dâ), *n.* A day of fasting and prayer.
- EM-BERS** (è-m'bûrz), *n. pl.* Hot cinders; ashes with fire.
- EM-BER-WEEK** (è-m'bûr'wêek), *n.* A week in which an ember-day occurs.

- EM-BE-ZLE (êm-bêz'z'l), *v. t.* To steal by breach of trust; to waste.
- *EM-BEZ'ZLING, *p. prs.*
- *EM-BEZ-ZLE-MENT (êm-bêz'z'l-mênt), *n.* Illegal appropriation of the property of another.
- *EM-BEZ-ZLER (êm-bêz'z'lâr), *n.* One who embezzles.
- EM-BIT-TER. See IMBITTER.
- *EM-BLÂZE', *v. t.* To adorn with glittering embellishments.
- *EM-BLÂ'ZING, *p. prs.*
- *EM-BLA-ZON (êm-blâ'zn), *v. t.* To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck glarily.
- EM-BLA-ZON-ER (êm-blâ'zn'âr), *n.* One who emblazons.
- *EM-BLA-ZON-RY (êm-blâ'zn'rê), *n.* Devices upon shields.
- *EM-BLÊM, *n.* A picture representing a truth; a symbol; a type. [27-30.]
- EM-BLE-MAT-IC ('êm-blê-mât'ik),
- *EM-BLE-MAT-I-CAL ('êm-blê-mât'ê-kâl), *a.* Pertaining to an emblem; allusive.
- EM-BLE-MAT-I-CAL-LY ('êm-blê-mât'ê-kâl-lê), *ad.* By means of emblems; allusively.
- EM-BLE-MENTS (êm'blê'mênts), *n. pl.* The products of land sown.
- EM-BLEM-IZE (êm'blêm'ize), *v. t.* To represent by emblems.
- EM'BLEM'I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *EM-BOD-I-MENT (êm-bôd'ê'mênt), *n.* The state of being embodied. [108-31.]
- EM-BOD-Y (êm-bôd'ê), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, EMBODIES.*] To form into a body. [349-17.]
- *EM-BOD'IED, *p. prf.*
- EM-BOLD-EN (êm-bôl'dn), *v. t.* To make bold.
- *EM-BO-SOM (êm-bô'sm), *v. t.* To cherish.
- *EM-BÔSS', *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, EMBOSSES.*] To form with raised work; to engrave with relief or rising work. [work.]
- *EM-BÔSS'MÊNT, *n.* Relief, raised
- EM-BOW-EL (êm-bôd'êl), *v. t.* To deprive of entrails.
- EM-BOW'ELING, } *p. prs.*
 *EM-BOW'EL'LING, }
 EM-BOW'EL-ED, } *p. prf.*
 *EM-BOW'ELL-ED, }
- EM-BOW-ER. See IMBOWER.
- EM-BRACE (êm-brâs'ê), *v. t.* To hold fondly in the arms; to welcome; to include; to comprise; to comprehend:—*v. i.*, to join in an embrace:—*n.*, a clasp.
- *EM-BRA'GING, *p. prs.*
- EM-BRACE-MENT (êm-brâs'ê'mênt), *n.* Clasp, embrace.
- EM-BRA-CER (êm-brâ'sûr), *n.* One who embraces; one who attempts to corrupt a jury.
- EM-BRA-CER-Y (êm-brâ'sûr'rê), *n.* Attempt to corrupt a jury.
- *EM-BRA-SURE (êm-brâ'zhûr or 'êm-brâ-zhûre'), *n.* An aperture in a wall for cannon.
- EM-BRO-CATE (êm-brô'd'kâte), *v. t.* To rub a diseased part with medicinal liquors.
- EM'BRO'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- EM-BRO-CA-TION ('êm-brô-kâ'shûn), *n.* The lotion with which a diseased part is washed; the act of embrocating.
- *EM-BRO-DER (êm-brôd'ê'dûr), *v. t.* To decorate with figured work. [25-16.] [170-15.]
- EM-BROI-DER-ER (êm-brôd'ê'dûr'âr), *n.* One who adorns with needle-work.
- EM-BROI-DER-Y (êm-brôd'ê'dûr'rê), *n.* Variegated needle-work.
- *EM-BROI'DER'IES, *n. pl.*
- *EM-BRÔÏL', *v. t.* To disturb; to distract; to confuse.
- *EM-BRÔÏL'MÊNT, *n.* A state of contention.
- *EM-BRY-O (êm-brê'ô), *n.* The undeveloped state of an animal or plant; a thing unfinished:—*a.*, unfinished, undeveloped. [364-27.]
- EM'BRY'OS, *n. pl.*
- EM-MEND-A-BLE (ê-mênd'â-bl), *a.* Capable of amendment.
- *EM-EN-DA-TION ('êm-ên-dâ'shûn), *n.* Correction; improvement.
- *EM'È'RÂLD, *n.* A precious stone of a green color.
- E-MERGE (ê-mêrj'e'), *v. i.* To rise out of water; to come forth; to issue. [79-4.] (*ap. p.*—from.)
- *E-MER'GING, *p. prs.*
- E-MER-GENCE (ê-mêr'jênsê), } *n.*
 *E-MER-GEN-CY (ê-mêr'jêns'ê), }
 The act of emerging; sudden occasion; pressing necessity. [38-13.]
- E-MER'GEN'CES, } *n. pl.*
 *E-MER'GEN'CES, }
- E-MER-GENT (ê-mêr'jênt), *a.* Rising into view or notice; sudden, casual, urgent.
- *E-MER'IT'ËD, *a.* Allowed to have done sufficient public service.
- *E-MER-I-TUS (ê-mêr'êtûs), *a.* Honorably discharged from a public service.
- *E-MER-SION (ê-mêr'shûn), *n.* The act of emerging or rising out.
- *EM-ER-Y (êm'êr'rê), *n.* A hard mineral substance.
- *E-MET-IC (ê-mêt'ik), *a.* Having the quality of provoking vomits:—*n.*, a medicine that excites vomiting.
- EM-I-CA-TION ('êm-ê-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of flying off in sparks.
- EM-I-GRANT (êm'ê-grânt), *n.* One who emigrates.
- EM-I-GRATE (êm'ê-grâte), *v. i.* To leave one's native country to reside in another.
- *EM'IGRA-TING, *p. prs.*
- EM-I-GRA-TION ('êm-ê-grâ'shûn), *n.* Change of habitation; removal from one country to another.
- *EM-I-NENCE (êm'ê'nênsê), *n.* Loftiness, height; exaltation, celebrity; a title. [122-4.] [376-2.]
- EM-I-NENT (êm'ê'nênt), *a.* High, exalted; conspicuous; distinguished.
- EM-I-NENT-LY (êm'ê'nênt-lê), *ad.* Conspicuously; highly. [354-17.]

- EM-IS-SA-RY (ém'is'sà-rè), *n.* A secret agent; a spy:—*a.*, looking about; prying.
- *EM'IS'SA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- *E-MIS-SION (è-mish'ûn), *n.* The act of sending out.
- †E-MIT', *v. t.* To send forth; to let fly; to issue. [125-14.]
- E-MITTING, *p. prs.*
- *E-MITTED, *p. prf.*
- *EM-MET (ém'mét), *n.* An ant.
- *EM-OL-LES-CENCE (ém-òl-lès'sèns), *n.* The first softening of a melting body. [To soften.
- *E-MOL-LI-ATE (è-mòl'lè'âte), *v. t.*
- E-MOL/LI'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *E-MOLL-IENT (è-mòl'yènt), *a.* Softening; relaxing:—*n.*, a warm, softening application.
- EM-OL-LI-TION (ém-òl-lish'ûn), *n.* The act of softening or relaxing.
- *E-MÔL'LÛ'MÈNT, *n.* Advantage; gain, profit from an office.
- E-MOTION (è-mò'shûn), *n.* Disturbance of mind; feeling; agitation; passion. [72-37.] [242.]
- *E-MOTION-AL (è-mò'shûn'âl), } *a.*
- E-MO-TIVE (è-mò'tiv), }
Pertaining to emotion.
- †EM-PÀLE', *v. t.* To fence with a pale; to enclose; to put to death by thrusting a stake through the body.
- *EM-PÀ'LING, *p. prs.*
- †EM-PÀ'LEMÈNT, *n.* Act of empling.
- †EM-PÂN'ÈL, *n.* A list of men qualified to serve as jurors:—*v. t.*, to form a jury. [102-8.] See PANEL.
- EM-PAN'ELING, } *p. prs.*
- *EM-PAN'EL'LING, }
EM-PAN'EL-ED, } *p. prf.*
- *EM-PAN'ELL-ED, }
EM-PAS-SION (ém-pâsh'ûn), *v. t.* To move with passion; to impassion.
- *EM-PER-OR (ém'pèr'ûr), *n.* The ruler of an empire.
- *EM-PHA-SIS (ém'fâ'sis), *n.* A stress of voice laid upon a word or sentence.
- EM'PHÀ'SES, *n. pl.*
- *EM-PHA-SIZE (ém'fâ'size), *v. t.* To place emphasis on.
- EM'PHÀ'SI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- EM-PHAT-IC (ém'fât'ik), } *a.*
- EM-PHAT-I-CAL (ém'fât'è'kâl), }
Uttered with emphasis; strong.
- *EM-PHAT-I-CAL-LY (ém'fât'è'kâl-lè) *ad.* Strongly, forcibly. [106-25.]
- †EM'PIRE, *n.* Imperial power; an extensive region or a union of several states (governed by an emperor); sway, dominion. [76-29.] [259-6.]
- *EM-PI-RIC (ém'pè'rik or ém'pîr'ik), *n.* A quack; an ignorant physician.
- EM-PIR-IC (ém'pîr'ik), } *a.*
- EM-PIR-I-CAL (ém'pîr'è'kâl), }
Versed in experiments; applied without science; quackish.
- EM-PIR-I-CAL-LY (ém'pîr'è'kâl-lè), *ad.* By experience only.
- *EM-PIR-I-CISM (ém'pîr'è'sizm), *n.* Dependence on experience without science; quackery.
- *EM-PLAS-TIC (ém-plâ'stik), *a.* Adhesive, glutinous.
- EM-PLOY (ém-plòè'), *v. t.* To busy; to keep at work; to use; to engage in one's service (*ap. p.*—in, on, upon, about):—*n.*, business, occupation; office.
- *EM-PLOY-A-BLE (ém-plòè'â'bl), *a.* Capable of being employed; proper for use.
- EM-PLOY-E (âng-plòè-â'), } *n.*
- *EM-PLOY-EE (ém-plòè-èè'), }
One who is employed.
- EM-PLOY-ES', } *n. pl.*
- *EM-PLOY-EES', }
EM-PLOY-ER (ém-plòè'ûr), *n.* One who employs or causes to be used.
- EM-PLOY-MENT (ém-plòè'mènt), *n.* Occupation, business, office.
- *EM-PO-RI-UM (ém-pò'rè'ùm), *n.* A place of merchandise; a commercial city.
- EM-PO'RÏ'A, } *n. pl.*
- EM-PO'RÏ'UMS, }
EM-PÔV'ÉR'ISH, *v. t.* [*pr. t. 3,* EMPOVERISHES.] To make poor; to exhaust.
- †EM-PÔV'ÉR'ISH-MÈNT, *n.* Diminution, waste.
- *EM-POW-ER (ém-pòù'ûr), *v. t.* To invest with power; to enable; to authorize.
- †EM'PRËSS, *n.* The wife of an emperor; a female who governs an empire.
- EM'PRESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- *EM-PRISE (ém'prîze'), *n.* An attempt of danger; an enterprise.
- *EM-TI-NESS (ém'tè'nès), *n.* The state of being empty; want of intellect; a void space.
- EM-TY (ém'tè), *a.* Void, not full; containing nothing; unsatisfactory:—*v. t.* [*pr. t. 3,* EMPTIES], to evacuate; to exhaust:—*v. i.*, to become empty.
- *EM'TI-ED, *p. prf.*
- *EM-PYR-E-AL (ém-plr'è'âl), *a.* Refined beyond aerial; heavenly.
- *EM-PY-RE-AN (ém-pè-rè'an or ém'pîr'è'ân), *n.* The highest heaven:—*a.*, empyreal.
- †EM'ÛL'ÂTE, *v. t.* To rival; to vie with; to strive to equal. [98-33.] [285-18.]
- EM'ÛL'Â-TING, *p. prs.*
- EM-U-LÀ-TION (ém-ù-lâ'shûn), *n.* Rivalry, competition, contest.
- EM-U-LÀ-TIVE (ém'ù'lâ-tív), *a.* Inclined to emulation. [rival.]
- *EM-U-LÀ-TOR (ém'ù'lâ-tûr), *n.* A
- *E-MUL-GENT (è-mùl'jènt), *a.* Milking or draining out.
- EM-U-LOUS (ém'ù'lûs), *a.* Desirous of excelling. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- EM-U-LOUS-LY (ém'ù'lûs-lè), *ad.* With desire to excel.
- E-MUL-SION (è-mùl'shûn), *n.* A form of lubricating medicine.
- EN-A-BLE (èn-â'bl), *v. t.* To make able; to empower.
- EN-A'BLING, *p. prs.*
- EN-ACT (èn-âkt'), *v. t.* To pass a law; to perform. [250.]

EN-DEAR (èn-dèèr'), *v. t.* To make beloved. (*ap. p.*—to.) [94-27.]

*EN-DEAR-MENT (èn-dèèr'mént), *n.* Cause of love, affection, fondness.

*EN-DEAV-OR (èn-dèv'ûr), *n.* Labor directed to some end; exertion, effort:—*v. i.*, to labor to a certain purpose (*ap. p.*—after):—*v. t.*, to attempt; to try.

EN-DEC'A'GON. See UNDECAGON.

*EN-DE-MI-AL (èn-dè-m'è'ál), }
EN-DEM-IC (èn-dèm'ík), } *a.*
EN-DEM-I-CAL (èn-dèm'è'kál), }
Peculiar to a country or place, as diseases.

EN-DICT. See INDICT.

EN-DITE. See INDITE.

END-LESS (ènd'lès'), *a.* Without end; perpetual, incessant.

END-LESS-LY (ènd'lès'lè'), *ad.* Incessantly, without end.

*END-LESS-NESS (ènd'lès'nès'), *n.* Perpetuity, endless duration.

²EN-DÔRSE', *v. t.* To write on the back; to superscribe.

EN-DORS'ING, *p. prs.*

²EN-DÔRSE'MËNT, *n.* Superscription, writing on the back.

EN-DORS-ER (èn-dòrs'ûr), *n.* One who writes his name on the back of a note of exchange.

*EN-DOW (èn-dòd'ù'), *v. t.* To enrich with portion or gifts; to invest. (*ap. p.*—with.) [159-12.] [280-25.]

EN-DOW-MËNT (èn-dòd'ù'mént), *n.* The act of endowing; wealth bestowed; natural gift. [306-19.]

EN-DUE (èn-dù'), *v. t.* To supply; to endow. (*ap. p.*—with.)

*EN-DU'ING, *p. prs.*

EN-DUR-A-BLE (èn-dûr'â'bl), *a.* Capable of being endured.

*EN-DUR-ANCE (èn-dûr'ânse), *n.* Continuance, duration; fortitude.

²EN-DÛRE', *v. t.* To bear; to sustain:—*v. i.*, to last, to remain, to continue. [150-18.]

EN-DUR'ING, *p. prs.*

END-WISE (ènd'wîze), *ad.* On end.

EN-E-MY (èn'è'mè'), *n.* A public foe; an opponent, an antagonist, an adversary.

*EN'E'MIES, *n. pl.*

EN-ER-GET-IC (èn-èr-jèt'ík), *a.* Forceful, active, vigorous. [66-12.]

*EN-ER-GET-IC-AL-LY (èn-èr-jèt'ík'âl-lè'), *ad.* In a vigorous manner.

EN-ER-GIZE (èn'èr'jîze), *v. i.* To act with energy:—*v. t.*, to employ with energy.

*EN'ER'GI-ZING, *p. prs.*

*EN-ER-GY (èn'èr'jè'), *n.* Power, force, vigor. [72-40.] †

*EN'ER'GIES, *n. pl.*

¹E-NÊR'VATE, *v. t.* To weaken, deprive of force; to render feeble.

*E-NÊR'VATING, *p. prs.*

*E-NÊR-VATE (è-nér'vît), *a.* Weakened, enfeebled.

EN-ER-VA-TION (èn-èr-vâ'shûn), *n.* The act of weakening; weakness.

EN-FEE-BLE (èn-fèè'bl), *v. t.* To weaken; to enervate.

EN-FEE'BLING, *p. prs.*

*EN-FEOFF (èn-fèf'), *v. t.* To invest with possessions in fee.

*EN-FEOFF-MËNT (èn-fèf'mént), *n.* The act of enfeoffing; a deed.

*EN-FI-LADE (èn-fè-lâde'), *n.* A straight passage or line:—*v. t.*, to pierce in a right line.

¹EN-FI-LA'DING, *p. prs.*

EN-FOR-CE (èn-fòrse'), *v. t.* To strengthen; to compel; to urge.

EN-FOR'cing, *p. prs.*

*EN-FOR-CE-MËNT (èn-fòrse'mént), *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion. [158-5.]

EN-FOR-CER (èn-fòr'sûr), *n.* One who enforces.

EN-FRAN-CHISE (èn-frân'tshîz), *v. t.* To admit to the privileges of a freeman; to set free. [120-11.]

EN-FRAN'CHIS'ING, *p. prs.*

*EN-FRAN-CHISE-MËNT (èn-frân'tshîz'mént), *n.* The act of making free; releasing from slavery or imprisonment.

EN-GAGE (èn-gâje'), *v. t.* To bind by contract; to enlist; to win by pleasing means; to attach; to gain; to employ; to induce [112-33] [236-25]:—*v. i.*, to conflict; to fight; to enlist in any party; to embark in any business. (*ap. p.*—in a work, with an antagonist, for a time.)

*EN-GA'GING, *p. prs.*

EN-GAGE-MËNT (èn-gâje'mént), *n.* The act of engaging; obligation by contract; employment; fight, battle. [291-8.]

EN-GEN-DER (èn-jèn'dûr), *v. t.* To beget; to produce; to form; to excite:—*v. i.*, to be produced.

*EN-GINE (èn'jîn), *n.* An instrument in which many mechanical powers are combined; a machine; an agent.

*EN-GI-NEER (èn-jè-nèèr'), *n.* One who directs an engine, or enginery.

 A CIVIL ENGINEER superintends the construction of the artificial aids to trade and passage; such as railroads, canals, docks, bridges, &c.

EN-GIN-EER-ING (èn-jîn-èèr'ing), *n.* The art of managing engines; construction of roads, &c.

*EN-GINE-RY (èn'jîn'rè'), *n.* A combination of engines; artillery.

EN-GIRD (èn-gèrd'), *v. t.* [ENGIPT or ENGIRED—ENGIPT or ENGIRED.] To encircle; to encircle; to surround.

*EN-GISH (ing'glish), *a.* Belonging to England:—*n.*, the language or letters of England.

²EN-GLÛT', *v. t.* To swallow; to glut.

EN-GLUT'ING, *p. prs.*

*EN-GLUT'TED, *p. prf.*

EN-GORGE (èn-gòrje'), *v. t.* To devour; to swallow greedily.

*EN-GOR'GING, *p. prs.*

EN-GRAFT. See INGRAFT.

EN-GRAIN. See INGRAIN.

EN-GRAP-PLE (èn-gráp'pl), *v. i.* To close with; to grapple; to seize.

*EN-GRAP'PLING, *p. prs.*

²EN-GRÂSP', *v. t.* To grasp.

²EN-GRÂVE', *v. t.* [ENGRAVED—
—ENGRAVED or ENGRAVEN.] To
picture by incisions in any mat-
ter; to impress deeply; to
imprint.

EN-GRÂ'VING, *p. prs.*

EN-GRA-VER (ên-grâ'vûr), *n.* One
who engraves.

EN-GROSS (ên-grôse'), *v. t.* [*prs. t.*
3, ENGROSSES.] To monopolize;
to absorb; to forestall; to copy
in a large hand:—see REGRATE.

EN-GROSS'ING, *p. prs.* [335.]

*EN-GROSS-ER (ên-grôse'ûr), *n.*
One who engrosses.

*EN-GROSS-MENT (ên-grôse'mênt),
n. The act of engrossing; ex-
orbitant acquisition.

²EN-GÛLF', *v. t.* To swallow up
in a gulf.

EN-HANCE (ên-hânse'), *v. t.* To
raise; to advance in price; to
increase. [146-30.]

EN-HAN'PING, *p. prs.*

*EN-HANCE-MENT (ên-hânse'mênt),
n. Increase.

EN-NIG-MA (ên-nîg'mâ), *n.* A riddle;
an obscure question.

*EN-IG-MAT-I-CAL (ên-îg-mât'ê-
'kâl), *a.* Containing an enigma;
obscure; ambiguously expressed.

EN-IG-MAT-I-CAL-LY (ên-îg-mât'ê-
'kâl-lê), *ad.* In an obscure
manner.

E-NIG-MA-TIST (ê-nîg'mât'îst), *n.*
One who deals in enigmas.

²EN-JÔIN', *v. t.* To direct; to urge.
(*ap. p.*—on, upon.) [187-3.]

²EN-JÔIN'MÊNT, *n.* Direction, com-
mand.

EN-JOY (ên-jôÿ'), *v. t.* To feel with
pleasure; to delight in; to please.
[364-3.]

*EN-JOY-A-BLE (ên-jôê'â'bl), *a.*
Capable of being enjoyed.

EN-JOY-MENT (ên-jôê'mênt), *n.*
Happiness, agreeable sensation;
pleasure.

EN-KIN-DLE (ên-kîn'dl), *v. t.* To
set on fire; to inflame.

EN-KIN'DLING, *p. prs.*

EN-LARGE (ên-lârje'), *v. t.* To make
greater; to amplify; to increase;
to extend:—*v. i.*, to expatiate;
to speak in many words.

*EN-LAR'GING, *p. prs.*

*EN-LARGE-MENT (ên-lârje'mênt),
n. Increase; augmentation; ex-
pansion; release from confine-
ment.

*EN-LIGHT-EN (ên-lî'tn), *v. t.* To
illuminate; to instruct. [96-24.]
[258-4.]

*EN-LIGHT-EN-ER (ên-lî'tn'ûr), *n.*
One who or that which enlightens.

EN-LINK (ên-lîngk'), *v. t.* To chain
to; to bind.

²EN-LÎST', *v. t.* To enter into mili-
tary service; to enroll; to unite
firmly to a cause.

²EN-LÎST'MÊNT, *n.* The act of en-
listing or enrolling.

EN-LI-VEN (ên-lî'vn), *v. t.* To
make alive, sprightly, or active;
to animate.

*EN-MI-TY (ên'mê'tê), *n.* State of
opposition; hatred; hostility;
unfriendly disposition.

EN-MÎ'TIES, *n. pl.*

*EN-NE-A-GON (ên-nê-â'gôn or ên-
nê'â'gôn), *n.* A plane figure
having nine sides; a nonagon.

EN-NO-BLE (ên-nô'bl), *v. t.* To
dignify; to make noble.

*EN-NO-BLING, *p. prs.*

*EN-NO-BLE-MENT (ên-nô'bl'mênt),
n. Exaltation, elevation.

*EN-O-DA-TION (ên-ô-dâ'shûn), *n.*
The act of untying a knot; solu-
tion of a difficulty.

E-NOR-MI-TY (ê-nôr'mê'tê), *n.* De-
viation from rule; an atrocious
crime; great depravity. [260.]

*E-NOR-MI-TIES, *n. pl.*

EN-NOR-MOUS (ên-nôr'mûs), *a.* Irregu-
lar; out of rule; very great or
wicked; excessive. [264-21.]
[56-9.]

E-NOR-MOUS-LY (ê-nôr'mûs'lê), *ad.*
Beyond measure.

*E-NOR-MOUS-NESS (ê-nôr'mûs-
'nêds), *n.* Immeasurable wicked-
ness or excess; atrociousness.

*E-NOUGH (ê-nûf'), *a.* Being in a
sufficient measure; satisfying:
—*n.*, sufficiency, plenty:—*ad.*,
in a sufficient degree.

EN-QUIRE. See INQUIRE.

EN-RAGE (ên-râje'), *v. t.* To irri-
tate; to provoke to madness.

EN-RA'GING, *p. prs.*

EN-RANK (ên-rângk'), *v. t.* To
place in ranks or order.

EN-RAP-TURE (ên-râp'tshûr), *v. t.*
To transport with pleasure; to
enchant. [110-3.]

EN-RAP'ÛRING, *p. prs.*

²EN-RÂV'ISH, *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, EN-
RAVISHES.] To throw into ecsta-
sy; to enrapture. [delight.]

²EN-RÂV'ISH'MÊNT, *n.* Ecstasy of
EN-RICH (ên-rîtsh'), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3,
ENRICHES.] To make wealthy;
to fertilize.

*EN-RICH-MENT (ên-rîtsh'mênt), *n.*
Augmentation of wealth; in-
crease of fertility.

EN-RIDGE (ên-ridje'), *v. t.* To
form into ridges.

*EN-RIDG'ING, *p. prs.*

EN-RI-PEN (ên-rî'pn), *v. t.* To ripen.

EN-ROBE (ên-rôbe'), *v. t.* To
dress; to clothe.

EN-RO'PING, *p. prs.*

*EN-ROLL (ên-rôle'), *v. t.* To in-
sert in a roll or register; to
wrap around.

EN-ROLL'ING, *p. prs.*

*EN-ROLL'ED, *p. prf.*

*EN-ROL-MENT } (ên-rôle'mênt),
EN-ROLL-MENT }
n. A register; a record.

EN-ROOT (ên-rôôt'), *v. t.* To plant
deeply.

EN-SAM-PLÉ (ên-sâm'pl), *n.* An
example.

EN-SAN-GUINE (ên-sân'gwin), *v. t.*
To smear with blood.

- *EN-SAN'GUIN'ING, *p. prs.*
EN-SCONCE (èn-skònsè'), *v. t.* To cover, as with a fort; to shelter.
- *EN-SCON'GING, *p. prs.*
EN-SEAL (èn-sèèl'), *v. t.* To seal.
EN-SEAM (èn-sèém'), *v. t.* To sew up.
EN-SEAR (èn-sèèr'), *v. t.* To sear; to cauterize.
*EN-SHIELD (èn-shèèld'), *v. t.* To cover; to shield.
*EN-SHRINE', *v. t.* To preserve as a thing sacred; to enclose in a shrine.
EN-SHRI'NING, *p. prs.*
*EN-SI-FORM (èn'sé'fòrm), *a.* Sword-shaped.
EN-SIGN (èn'sine), *n.* The flag or standard of a regiment; mark of distinction; the officer who carries the flag.
EN-SIGN-CY (èn'sin'sè or èn'sine'sè), *n.* The office or rank of an ensign.
*EN-SIGN'CIÉS, *n. pl.*
EN-SLAVE (èn-slàvè'), *v. t.* To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty; to subject.
EN-SLA'VING, *p. prs.*
EN-SLAVE-MENT (èn-slàvè'mènt), *n.* The state of servitude; slavery.
EN-SNARE'. See INSNARE.
*EN-SPHERE (èn-sfèrè'), *v. t.* To place in a sphere.
EN-SPHE'RING, *p. prs.*
EN-STAMP (èn-stámp'), *v. t.* To stamp.
*EN-SUE (èn-shù'), *v. t.* To follow; to pursue:—*v. i.*, to succeed. [150.]†
*EN-SU'ING, *p. prs.*
EN-SU-RANCE. See INSURANCE.
EN-SURE (èn-shùrè'), *v. t.* To ascertain, make certain; to secure.
EN-SU-RING, *p. prs.*
EN-TAB-LA-TURE (èn-táb'lá'tùre), *n.* The architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.
*EN-TAIL (èn-tále'), *n.* An estate limited to certain heirs; a rule of descent:—*v. t.*, to settle the descent of an estate.
- EN-TAN-GLE (èn-táng'gl), *v. t.* To inwrap, insnare; to confuse; to perplex. [334-15.]
*EN-TAN'GLING, *p. prs.*
*EN-TAN-GLE-MENT (èn-táng'gl'mènt), *n.* Intricacy, perplexity.
EN-TER (èn'túr), *v. t.* To go or come into any place; to initiate; to set down in writing:—*v. i.*, to penetrate mentally; to be initiated. (*ap. p.*—on, upon, into.)
*EN-TER-PRIZE (èn'túr'prize), *n.* An adventure; an undertaking of hazard [267]:—*v. t.*, to undertake; to attempt.
*EN-TER-PRIS-ING, *p. prs.*
EN-TER-TAIN (èn-túr-táne'), *v. t.* To converse with; to treat; to receive hospitably; to amuse; to divert. [17-35.] [164-24.]
*EN-TER-TAIN-MENT (èn-túr-táne'mènt), *n.* Conversation; treatment at the table; amusement; diversion. [83-8.] [276-18.]
*EN-THRALL. See INTHRALL.
EN-THRONE (èn-thróne'), *v. t.* To place on a regal seat; to exalt.
*EN-THRO'NING, *p. prs.*
EN-THU-SI-ASM (èn-thù'sè'ázm or èn-thù'zhè'ázm), *n.* Heat of imagination; exaltation of ideas; ardent zeal. [86.]
*EN-THU-SI-AST (èn-thù'sè'ást or èn-thù'zhè'ást), *n.* One of a hot imagination; one of elevated fancy or exalted ideas; a zealot, a visionary. [357.]
EN-THU-SI-AS-TIC (èn-thù'sè-ás'tík or èn-thù'zhè-ás'tík), *a.* Enthusiastical.
EN-THU-SI-AS-TI-CAL (èn-thù'sè-ás'tè'kál or èn-thù'zhè-ás'tè'kál), *a.* Filled with enthusiasm; full of ardor and zeal, ardent. [267-11.]
EN-TICE (èn-tise'), *v. t.* To allure; to attract; to tempt.
EN-TI'GING, *p. prs.*
*EN-TICE-MENT (èn-tise'mènt), *n.* Allurement; that which entices. [23-32.]
- EN-TI-CER (èn-tí'súr), *n.* One who allures.
*EN-TI-CING-LY (èn-tí'sing'lè), *ad.* Alluringly, temptingly.
*EN-TIRE', *a.* Whole; undivided; complete; unbroken. [192-12.]
EN-TIRE-LY (èn-tíre'lè), *ad.* Without division; fully; completely.
*EN-TIRE'NÈSS, *n.* Wholeness.
EN-TI-TLE (èn-tí'tl), *v. t.* To grace or dignify with a title; to give a claim to; to name; to style. [18-40.] [252-25.]
*EN-TI'TLING, *p. prs.*
EN-TI-TY (èn-tè'tè), *n.* A thing which is; a real being.
*EN-TIT'IES, *n. pl.*
*EN-TÔIL', *v. t.* To insnare, entangle.
EN-TOMB (èn-tòòm'), *v. t.* To put into a tomb.
EN-TO-MOL-O-GIST ('èn-tò-mòl'ò'jist), *n.* One versed in entomology.
*EN-TO-MOL-O-GY ('èn-tò-mòl'ò'jè), *n.* The Natural History of insects.
*EN-TRAILS (èn'tríz), *n. pl.* The intestines; the bowels.
*EN-TRANCE (èn'tránse), *n.* Act of entering; passage; avenue. commencement. (*ap. p.*—on, upon, into.) [323-2.]
*EN-TRANCE (èn-tránse'), *v. t.* To put into a trance; to enchant.
EN-TRAN'GING, *p. prs.*
*EN-TRÁP', *v. t.* To insnare.
EN-TRÁP'PED, *p. prs.*
*EN-TRAP-FED (èn-trápt'), *p. prf.*
EN-TREAT (èn-trèèt'), *v. t.* To petition; to solicit; to beg earnestly.
EN-TREAT-Y (èn-trè'tè'), *n.* Petition, prayer, solicitation. [114-22.]
EN-TREAT'IES, *n. pl.*
*EN-TREE (òng-trá'), *n.* Entry.
EN-TRY (èn'trè), *n.* Passage; entrance; ingress; act of recording; an account recorded.
*EN-TR'IES, *n. pl.*
*EN-TWINE', }
*EN-TWIST', } *v. t.* To twist around.
E-NU-CLE-ATE (è-nù'klè'áte), *v. t.* To explain; to solve.

*E-NU'CLE'A-TING, *p. prs.*
 'E-NÛ'MÉR'ÂTE, *v. t.* To reckon up singly; to count; to number. [133-6.] [253-4.]
 *E-NU'MER'A-TING, *p. prs.*
 E-NU-MER-A-TION (è'nû-mêr-â'-shûn), *n.* The act of counting; a numbering.
 E-NU-MER-A-TIVE (è-nû'mêr-â'tiv), *a.* Reckoning up.
 E-NUN-CI-ATÉ (è-nûn/shè'âte), *v. t.* To utter distinctly; to express; to declare, proclaim.
 E-NUN'CI'A-TING, *p. prs.*
 *E-NUN-CI-A-TION (è'nûn-shè-â'-shûn), *n.* Declaration; manner of utterance, expression. [345-26.]
 *E-NUN-CI-A-TIVE (è-nûn/shè-â'-tîv), *a.* Declarative, expressive.
 EN-URE. See INURE.
 *EN-VEL-OP (èn-vêl'ûp), *v. t.* To inwrap; to cover by wrapping. [67-3.] [259-15.]
 EN-VEL-OP (èn-vêl'ûp), } *n.*
 *EN-VE-LOPE (èn-vê-lôpe'), }
 A wrapper; an outward case.
 *EN-VEL-OP-MENT (èn-vêl'ûp'mént)
n. Entanglement; a wrapping.
 EN-VEN-OM (èn-vên'ûm), *v. t.* To poison; to taint.
 *EN-VI-A-BLE (èn'vê-â-bl), *a.* Deserving envy; desirable.
 EN-VI-ER (èn'vê-ûr), *n.* One who envies.
 EN-VI-OUS (èn'vê-ûs), *a.* Infected with envy, jealous. (*ap. p.*—of, at.)
 *EN-VI-OUS-LY (èn'vê-ûs-lê), *ad.* With envy.
 *EN-VI-RON (èn-vî'rûn), *v. t.* To surround; to envelop.
 *EN-VI-RONS (èn-vî'rûnz or èn'vê-rônz), *n. pl.* Neighborhood, places lying around.
 EN-VOY (èn'vôê), *n.* A public minister sent to a foreign court; an ambassador.
 EN-VY (èn'vê), *v. t.* To hate another for excellence or success; to grieve at excellence in another; to grudge:—*v. i.*, to feel

envy:—*n.*, pain excited by another's excellence or happiness; rivalry; ill-will. [234-13.]
 *EN'VIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
 *EN'VI-ED, *p. prf.*
 EN-WRAP. See INWRAP.
 E-O-LI-AN-HARP. See ÆOLIAN-HARP.
 E-PACT (è'pâkt), *n.* The excess of the solar year or month above the lunar.
 *E-P-AU-LET (èp'âw'lêt), *n.* A military shoulder-ornament.
 *E-PHEM-E-RA (è-fêm'è'râ), *n.* A fever that terminates in one day; an insect that lives only one day.
 E-PHEM-E-RAL (è-fêm'è'râl), } *a.*
 E-PHEM-E-RIC (è-fêm'è'rîk), }
 Diurnal, beginning and ending in a day; short-lived. [56-25.]
 *E-PHEM-E-RIS (è-fêm'è'rîs), *n.* A journal; an account of the daily motions of the planets.
 *EPH-E-MER-I-DES (èf-è-mêr'è-dhês), *n. pl.*
 E-PHEM-E-RIST (è-fêm'è'rîst), *n.* One who consults the planets.
 *E-PHEM-E-RON (è-fêm'è'rôn), *n.* An insect of a day. [91-16.]
 E-PHEM'E-RA, *n. pl.* See EPHEMERA.
 *EPH-OD (èf'ôd), *n.* An ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.
 EP-IC (èp'îk), *a.* Comprising narrations, usually heroic:—*n.*, a heroic poem.†
 *EP-I-CE-DI-UM (èp-è-sê'dè'ûm), *n.* An elegy, a poem upon a funeral.
 EP-I-OURE (èp'è-kûre), *n.* A man given wholly to luxury; a sensualist.
 *EP-I-CU-RE-AN (èp-è-kû-rè-ân), *n.* A follower of Epicurus; one devoted to pleasure:—*a.*, luxurious, sensual.†
 EP-I-CU-RE-AN-ISM (èp-è-kû-rè-ân'îzm or èp-è-kû-rè-ân'îzm), *n.* The philosophy of Epicurus; indulgence in pleasure.
 EP-I-CU-RISM (èp'è-kû'rîzm), *n.* Luxury, sensual enjoyment.

*EP-I-CY-CLE (èp'è'sî-kl), *n.* A circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater.
 *EP-I-DEM-IC (èp-è-dém'îk),
 EP-I-DEM-I-CAL (èp-è-dém'è'kâl), *a.* Common to many people; generally prevailing; universal:—*n.*, a disease generally prevailing.
 *EP-I-DER-MIS (èp-è-dêr'mîs), *n.* The scarf-skin of man.
 *EP-I-GLOT-TIS (èp-è-glô'tîs), *n.* A cartilage which prevents food from entering the larynx.
 EP-I-GRAM (èp'è'grâm), *n.* A short, pointed poem.†
 EP-I-GRAM-MAT-IC (èp-è-grâm-mât'îk), *a.* Epigrammatical.
 *EP-I-GRAM-MAT-I-CAL (èp-è-grâm-mât'è'kâl), *a.* Belonging to epigrams; pointed.
 EP-I-GRAM-MA-TIST (èp-è-grâm-mât'îst), *n.* A writer of epigrams.
 *EP-I-GRAPH (èp'è'grâf), *n.* An inscription on a building, &c.
 EP-I-LEP-SY (èp'è'lêp-sê), *n.* The falling sickness; a convulsive disease in which the patient is deprived of sense.
 *EP'ÎLEP-SIES, *n. pl.*
 EP-I-LEP-TIC (èp-è-lêp'tîk), *a.* Convulsed; subject to epilepsy.
 *EP-I-LOGUE (èp'è'lôg), *n.* A poem or speech at the end of a play.
 *E-PIPH-A-NY (è-pîf'ân-è), *n.* A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, commemorating the visit of the Magi.
 *E-PIPH'ANIES, *n. pl.*
 *E-PIS-CO-PA-CY (è-pîs'kò-pâ-sê), *n.* Church government by bishops.
 E-PIS'CO'PA-CIES, *n. pl.*
 *E-PIS-CO-PAL (è-pîs'kò-pâl), *a.* Belonging to, or vested in, bishops.
 *E-PIS-CO-PAL-I-AN (è-pîs-kò-pâ-lè-ân), *n.* One who belongs to the Episcopal Church:—*a.*, relating to episcopacy.
 E-PIS-CO-PAL-LY (è-pîs'kò-pâl-lê), *ad.* According to episcopacy.

E-PIS-CO-PATE (è-plis'kò'pâte), *n.*
The office of a bishop.

*E-P-I-SODE (èp'èsòde), *n.* An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem.

EP-I-SOD-IC (èp-èsòd'ik),

EP-I-SOD-I-CAL (èp-èsòd'èkál), }
a. Contained in an episode; digressive.

*E-PIS-TLE (è-plis'sl), *n.* A letter. †

*E-PIS-TO-LA-RY (è-plis'tò'lá-rè), *a.*
Relating to letters; transacted by letters. [229-5.]

*EP-I-TAPH (èp'è'táf), *n.* An inscription upon a tombstone. [22-18.] [220-9.]

EP-I-TAPH-IC (èp-è-táf'ik), *a.*
Relating to an epitaph.

*EP-I-THA-LA-MI-UM (èp-è-thá-lá-mè'üm), *n.* A nuptial song. †

EP-I-THET (èp'è'thèt), *n.* An adjective denoting quality; a title, a name. [136-37.] [251-18.]

EP-I-THET-IC (èp-è-thèt'ik), *a.*
Containing epithets.

*E-PÍT'Ò'MÈ, *n.* Abridgment; a brief summary.

*E-PÍT'Ò'MIST, } *n.* One who

*E-PÍT'Ò'MIZ-ÉR, } abridges.

*E-PIT-O-MIZE (è-pít'ò'míze), *v. t.*
To abstract; to curtail.

*E-PIT'Ò'MI-ZING, *p. prs.*

*E-POCH (èp'òk or è'pòk), } *n.*
A remarkable period of time. †

*E-P-Ò-PÈÈ', *n.* An epic poem.

EP-U-LA-TION (èp-ù-lá'shùn), *n.*
A feast.

*EP-U-LA-RY (èp'ù'lá-rè), *a.*
Pertaining to a feast.

*E-QUA-BIL-I-TY (è-kwá-bil'lè'tè or èk-wá-bil'è'tè), *n.* Equality, evenness, uniformity.

E-QUA-BLE (èkwá'bl or èk'wá'bl), *a.*
Equal, uniform, smooth.

*E-QUA-BLY (èkwá'blè or èk'wá'blè), *ad.*
Uniformly, evenly.

E-QUAL (è'kwál), *a.* Like another; in just proportion; upon the same terms:—*n.*, one of the same age, rank, or merit:—*v. t.*, to make equal. (*up. p.*—to, with.)

E'QUAL'ING, } *p. prs.*

*E'QUAL'ING, } *p. prs.*

*E'QUAL-LED, } *p. prf.*

*E-QUAL-I-ZA-TION (è-kwál-è-zá'shùn), *n.* Act of making equal.

E-QUAL-IZE (è'kwál'íze), *v. t.* To make even; to be equal to.

*E'QUAL'Y-ZING, *p. prs.*

E-QUAL-I-TY (è-kwól'lè'tè), *n.* The same degree of dignity; uniformity; evenness; likeness.

*E-QUAL'Y-TIES, *n. pl.*

*E-QUAL-LY (è'kwál'lè), *ad.* In the same degree; evenly.

E-QUAN-GU-LAR, *See* EQUIANGULAR.

*E-QUA-NIM-I-TY (è-kwá-nim'è'tè), *n.* Evenness of mind; composure.

E-QUA-TION (è-kwá'shùn), *n.* The act of bringing to an equality; an expression of equality between two quantities.

*E-QUA-TOR (è-kwá'túr), *n.* A great circle which divides the globe into the northern and southern hemispheres. *See* EQUINOCTIAL and LATITUDE.

E-QUA-TO-RIAL (è-kwá-tò'rè'ál), *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

*E-QU-ER-Y (èk'wè'rè), } *n.* A

E-QUER-RY (è-kwè'rè), } keeper of, or stable for, horses.

*E'QUER'IES, } *n. pl.*

*E-QUES-TRIAN (è'kwès'trè'án), *n.* Pertaining to, or skilled in, horsemanship:—*n.*, a horseman.

E-QUI-AN-GU-LAR (è-kwè-àng'gù-lár), *a.* Having equal angles.

E-QUI-DIS-TANT (è-kwè-dís'tánt), *a.* At the same distance.

*E-QUI-LAT-ER-AL (è-kwè-lát'èr-ál), *a.* Having all sides equal.

E-QUI-LI-BRATE (è-kwè-ll'brá'te), *v. t.* To balance equally.

*E-QUI-LI'BRA-TION (è-kwè-ll-brá'shùn), *n.* Even balance.

E-QUI-LIB-RI-TY (è-kwè-llb'rè'tè), *n.* Equal balance.

*E-QUI-LIB-RI-UM (è-kwè-llb'rè'üm), *n.* Equipoise, equality of weight; state of being balanced.

E-QUI-NAL (è-kw'nál), } *a.* Relating to horses.

E-QUINE (è'kwine), } ting to horses.

*E-QUI-NOC-TIAL (è-kwè-nòk'shál), *n.* The line of the celestial globe that answers to the equator:—*a.*, pertaining to the equinox.

~~EQUATOR~~ and EQUINOCTIAL are often used synonymously.

E-QUI-NOX (è'kwè'nòks or èk'wè'nòks), *n.* The time when the sun crosses the equinoctial, and when day and night are equal.

*E'QUI-NOX-ES, *n. pl.*

E-QUIP (è-kwíp'), *v. t.* To furnish, accoutre; to fit out. [274-13.] [51-24.]

*E-QUIPP'ING, *p. prs.*

*E-QUIP'PED, *p. prf.*

*E-QUI-PAGE (èk'kwè'páje), *n.* Carriage of state, vehicle; furniture for a horseman; retinue.

E-QUI-PMENT (è-kwíp'mènt), *n.* The act of equipping or accoutring; that which is furnished.

*E-QUI-POISE (è'kwè'pòize), *n.* Equality of weight.

E-QUI-POL-LENCE (è-kwè-pól'lènce)

E-QUI-POL-LEN-CY (è-kwè-pól'lén'sè), *n.* Equality of force or power.

*E-QUI-POL-LENT (è-kwè-pól'lènt), *a.* Having equal power or force; equivalent.

E-QUI-PON-DER-ANCE (è-kwè-pón'dèr'ánsè), *n.* Equality of weight.

E-QUI-PON-DER-ANT (è-kwè-pón'dèr'ánt), *a.* Being of the same weight.

*E-QUI-PON-DER-ATE (è-kwè-pón'dèr'áte), *v. i.* To be of equal weight.

*E-QUI-PON'DER'A-TING, *p. prs.*

- EQ-UI-TA-BLE (èk'kwè'tá-bl), *a.* Just, candid, impartial, fair.
- *EQ-UI-TA-BLY (èk'kwè'tá-blè), *ad.* Justly, impartially.
- *EQ-UI-TY (èk'kwè'tè), *n.* Justice, right, impartiality, rectitude. [63-24.]
- *E-QUIV-A-LENCE (è-kwiv'â'lènsè), *n.* Equality of power or worth.
- E-QUIV-A-LENT (è-kwiv'â'lènt), *a.* Equal in value, merit, or excellence (*ap. p.*—to) [189-24]:—*n.*, a thing of equal weight, dignity, or value.
- E-QUIV-O-CAL (è-kwiv'ò'kál), *a.* Uncertain, ambiguous.
- *E-QUIV-O-CAL-LY (è-kwiv'ò'kál-lè), *ad.* Ambiguously.
- E-QUIV-O-CAL-NESS (è-kwiv'ò'kál-nès), *n.* Ambiguity; double meaning.
- E-QUIV-O-CATE (è-kwiv'ò'kâte), *v. i.* To use ambiguous expressions; to evade; to prevaricate.
- E-QUIV'Ò-CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- E-QUIV-O-CA-TION (è-kwiv'ò-ká'tshûn), *n.* Ambiguity of speech; double meaning; evasion.
- *E-QUIV-O-CA-TOR (è-kwiv'ò'kát-tûr), *n.* One who equivocates.
- *EQ-UI-VOKE (èk'wè'vòke or è'kwè'vòke), *n.* An ambiguous expression.
- ¹ERÁ, *n.* A fixed date from which time is reckoned; a particular epoch. [258-20.]
- *E-RA-DI-ATE (è-rá'dè'âte), *v. i.* To shine or shoot like a ray.
- E-RA'DIÁ-TING, *p. prs.*
- E-RA-DI-A-TION (è-rá-dè-â'shûn), *n.* Emission of rays.
- E-RAD-I-CATE (è-rád'è'kâte), *v. t.* To pull up by the root; to destroy.
- *E-RAD'I-CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- E-RAD-I-CA-TION (è-rád-è-ká'shûn), *n.* The act of rooting out.
- E-RAD-I-CA-TIVE (è-rád-è-ká'tiv), *a.* Extirpating; rooting out.
- ¹E-RÁSE', *v. t.* To rub out; to efface.
- *E-RA'SING, *p. prs.*
- *E-RA-SION (è-rá'zhûn), } *n.*
- E-RASE-MENT (è-ráse'mènt), } Destruction, obliteration.
- *E-RA-SURE (è-rá'zhûr), *n.* Act of rubbing out.
- ERR (ère), *ad.* Before; sooner than:—*prp.*, before.
- E-RECT (è-rèkt'), *v. t.* To place upright; to raise; to build:—*v. i.*, to rise upright:—*a.*, upright, not leaning; bold.
- E-RECTION (è-rèk'tshûn), *n.* The act of raising or elevating; the act of building.
- E-RECT-NESS (è-rèkt'nès), *n.* Uprightness of posture.
- *ERE-LONG (ère-lông'), *ad.* Before a long time.
- *ER'È-MITE, *n.* A hermit.
- ER-E-MIT-I-CAL (èr-è-mít'è'kál), *a.* Secluded, solitary.
- *ER-E-NOW (ère-nôû'), *ad.* Before this time. [time ago.]
- *ERE-WHILE (ère-hwille'), *ad.* Some
- ER-GOT (èr'gót), *n.* A fungus in rye.
- ER-MINE (èr'mín), *n.* An animal or its fur; the emblem or office of a judge. [261.]
- *ER-MIN-ED (èr'mínd), *a.* Clothed with ermine.
- ¹E-RÔDE', *v. t.* To canker, to eat away.
- E-RO'DING, *p. prs.*
- *E-RO-SION (è-rò'zhûn), *n.* An eating away; a wearing away.
- E-ROT-IC (è-ròt'ík), *a.* Relating to love.
- ERR (èr), *v. i.* To wander; to miss the right way; to mistake; to commit errors.
- ER-RAND (èr'ránd or ár'ránd), *n.* A message; a commission.
- *ER-RÁNT, *a.* Wandering, roving; vile, abandoned.
- ER-RANT-RY (èr'ránt'rè), *n.* An errant state; a roving.
- *ER'RANT-RIES, *n. pl.*
- ER-RAT-IC (èr-rát'ík), *a.* Wandering; irregular; erroneous. [135-18.]
- *ER-RÁ'TÛM, *n.* An error in printing or writing.
- ER-RA'TA, *n. pl.*
- ER-RO-NE-OUS (èr-rò'nè'ús), *a.* Wandering; mistaken; misled by error; incorrect.
- ER-RO-NE-OUS-LY (èr-rò'nè'ús-lè), *ad.* By mistake; not rightly.
- *ER-RO-NE-OUS-NESS (èr-rò'nè'ús-nès), *n.* Mistake; state of being erroneous.
- ER-ROR (èr'rûr), *n.* Mistake; a blunder; a deviation from the right.
- ²ERST, *ad.* First; formerly; once.
- *ER-U-BES-CENCE (èr-ù-bès'sènsè), *n.* Redness; a blush.
- *ER-U-BES-CENT (èr-ù-bès'sènt), *a.* Red; blushing.
- E-RUCT (è-rùkt') } *v. t.* To
- E-RUC-TATE (è-rùk'tâte), } belch.
- ¹E-RUC-TÁ-TING, *p. prs.*
- E-RUC-TA-TION (è-rùk-tá'tshûn), *n.* The act of belching.
- *ER'Û-DITE, *a.* Learned; well read; having knowledge.
- ER-U-DI-TION (èr-ù-dìsh'ân), *n.* Learning, knowledge. [265-6.]
- *ER-U-GI-NOUS (è-rù'j'è'nús), *a.* Partaking of the nature of copper.
- E-RUP-TION (è-rùp'tshûn), *n.* The act of breaking out or bursting forth; emission; explosion; a pustule. [79-37.]
- E-RUP-TIVE (è-rùp'tiv), *a.* Bursting forth.
- *ER-Y-SIP-E-LAS (èr-è-síp-è'lás), *n.* A violent disease of the skin.
- *ER-Y-SI-PEL-A-TOUS (èr-è-sè-pèl-â'tús), *a.* Resembling erysipelas.
- *ES-CA-LADE (ès-ká-láde'), *n.* The act of scaling walls.
- ES-CAPE (ès-kápe'), *v. t.* To flee from; to avoid:—*v. i.*, to get out of danger:—*n.*, flight, the act of getting out of danger.
- ES-CA'PING, *p. prs.*
- *ES-CHEAT (ès-tshèét'), *n.* Lands that fall to a lord or state by forfeiture, or by the tenant dying without heirs:—*v. i.*, to fall to the lord of the manor or to the state.

ES-CHEW (ês-tshôd'), *v. t.* To flee from; to avoid; to shun.

ES-CORT (ês'kôrt), *n.* A guard, a protection, a convoy.

ES-CORT (ês'kôrt'), *v. t.* To accompany; to guard from place to place.

*ES-CRI-TOIR } (ês-krè-twôr' or
ES-CRI-TOIRE } ês-krù-tôre'), *n.* A box with implements for writing; a seruitore.

*ES-CU-LA-PI-AN (ês-kù-là'pè'an), *a.* Pertaining to Esculapius; medical; healing.

ES-CU-LÈNT (ês'kù'lènt), *a.* Good for food;—*n.*, an eatable.

*ES-CUTCH-EON (ês-kùtsh'ân), *n.* Shield of a family; coat of arms:—also written SCUTCHEON.

E-SOPH'A'GUS. See CESOPHAGUS.

*ES-PAL-IER (ês-pál'yèr), *n.* Trees planted and trained to a wall, frame, or trellis. [206.]

ES-PR-ÛAL (ês-pèsh'âl), *a.* Principal, chief.

*ES-PE-CI-AL-LY (ês-pèsh'âl'lè), *ad.* Principally, chiefly. [57-23.] [181-16.]

*ES-PI'ÁL, *n.* Act of spying.

*ES-PI-O-NAGE (ês'pè-d'nàje or ês'pè-d'nàzh), *n.* Practice of employing spies; a close watch.

ES-POU-SAL (ês-pôd'zál), *a.* Relating to the act of espousing.

*ES-POU-SALS (ês-pôd'zálz), *n. pl.* The act of contracting a marriage.

ES-POUSE (ês-pôuze'), *v. t.* To betroth; to marry; to maintain; to defend. (*ap. p.*—to.)

*ES-POUS'ING, *p. prs.*

ES-PY (ês-pí'), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, ESPIES.] To see at a distance; to discover:—*v. i.*, to watch; to look about.

*ES-PI-ED (ês-plde'), *p. prf.*

*ES-QUIRE (ês-kwíre' or ês'kwíre), *n.* A title of a public officer or a gentleman; an attendant on a knight:—*v. t.*, to attend on.

ES-QU'IRING, *p. prs.*

ES-SAY (ês'sá'), *n.* An attempt, endeavor; a short treatise; a tract; a trial, an experiment. [223-10.]

ES-SAY (ês-sá'), *v. t.* To attempt.
*ES-SAY-IST (ês'sá'íst or ês-sá'íst), *n.* One who writes essays. [163-18.]

*ES-SENCE (ês'sènce), *n.* Existence; constituent qualities; perfume, odor [227-4]:—*v. t.*, to perfume, to scent.

*ES'SEN'ÇING, *p. prs.*

ES-SENTIAL (ês-sèn'shál), *a.* Important, necessary, principal; pure; highly rectified [334-8]:—*n.*, an essential principle, element; the chief point.

*ES-SENTIAL-LY (ês-sèn'shál'lè), *ad.* Necessarily; in an essential manner. [180-4.]

*ES-TÁB'LISH, *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, ESTABLISHES.] To settle or build firmly; to fix; to constitute. [35-16.] [224-7.]

*ES-TÁB'LISHMÈNT, *n.* Settlement, fixed state; income; an institution, public or private. [63.]

*ES-TÁTE', *n.* A class of the body politic; condition of life; fortune; possession in land; quality. [99.] [221-1.]

*ES-TÈM', *v. t.* To value; to hold in opinion; to prize; to regard:—*n.*, high value; estimation.

ES-THET-ICS. See ÆSTHETICS.

*ES-TI-MA-BLE (ês'tè'má-bl), *a.* Valuable; worthy of esteem.

ES-TI-MATE (ês'tè'máte), *v. t.* To rate; to adjust the value of. [87-38.]

ES'TI'MA-TING, *p. prs.*

ES-TI-MATE (ês'tè'mít), *n.* Value; computation, calculation; regard. (*ap. p.*—at.) [66-33.]

ES-TI-MA-TION (ês-tè'má'shùn), *n.* The act of estimating; opinion; calculation; esteem; regard. [221-9.]

*ES-TI-MA-TOR (ês'tè'má-tûr), *n.* One who estimates.

ES-TI-VAL (ês'tè'vál), *a.* Pertaining to the summer.

ES-TRANGE (ês-trànje'), *v. t.* To withdraw; to alienate; to make a stranger to. (*ap. p.*—from.)

ES-TRAN'GING, *p. prs.*

ES-TRANGE-MENT (ês-trànje'mènt), *n.* Alienation, reserve.

*ES-TRAY (ês-trá'), *n.* A beast gone astray.

*ES-TU-A-RY (ês'tshù'à-rè), *n.* An arm of the sea, where the tide meets a current of fresh water; a frith; an inlet.

*ES'TU'A-RIES, *n. pl.*

ES-TU-ATE (ês'tshù'àte), *v. i.* To swell and fall alternately; to boil.

ES'TU'A-TING, *p. prs.*

*ETCH (ètsh), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, ETCHES.] To engrave on metal by means of acid; to delineate. ETCH'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, an etched plate, or an impression from it.

*E-TÈR'NÁL, *a.* Without beginning or end; infinite in duration; everlasting; an appellation of God.

E-TER-NAL-LY (è-tèr'nál'lè), *ad.* Without beginning or end.

*E-TER-NI-TY (è-tèr'nè'tè), *n.* Duration without end. [165-15.] [23-40.]

*È-TÈR'NIZE, *v. t.* To make endless or eternal.

E-TER'NIZING, *p. prs.*

E-THER (è'thèr), *n.* An element more subtle than air, supposed to fill all space; a volatile, inflammable fluid. [183-19.]

*E-THE-RE-AL (è-thè'rè'ál), } *a.*
E-THE-RE-OUS (è-thè'rè'ús), }

Formed of ether; heavenly.

E-THE-RE-AL-IZE (è-thè'rè-ál'ize), *v. t.* To render spiritual.

E-THE-RE-AL-I-ZING, *p. prs.*

*E-THER-I-ZA-TION (è'thèr-è-zá'shùn), *n.* The act of etherizing.

E-THER-IZE (è'thè'r'ize), *v. t.* To fill or impregnate with ether.

*È-THER-I-ZING, *p. prs.*

- ETH-IC (*êth'ík*), }
 *ETH-I-CAL (*êth'ê'kál*), } *a.*
 Moral, treating on morality.
- *ETH-ICS (*êth'íks*), *n. pl.* The science of morals; moral philosophy. [84-7.] [349-26.]
- ETH-NIC (*êth'ník*), }
 ETH-NIC-AL (*êth'ník'ál*), } *a.*
 Relating to the races of mankind; pagan.
- ETH-NOG-RA-PHER (*êth-nôg'râ'fûr*), *n.* One versed in ethnography.
- ETH-NOG-RA-PHY (*êth-nôg'râ'fê*), *n.* A description of human races.
- *ETH-NOL-O-GIST (*êth-nôl'ô'jíst*), *n.* One versed in ethnology; an ethnographer.
- ETH-NOL-O-GY (*êth-nôl'ô'jê*), *n.* The science of the origin and relation of human races.
- *ET-I-O-LATE (*ê'tê-ô'lâte*), *v. t.* To whiten by excluding the sun.
- E/TI-O'LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *ET-I-QUETTE (*ê't-ê-kê't'*), *n.* The polite form or manner of action.
- *ET-Y-MO-LOG-I-CAL (*ê't-ê-mô-lô'j'ê'kál*), *a.* Relating to etymology.
- ET-Y-MOL-O-GIST (*ê't-ê-môl'ô'jíst*), *n.* One versed in etymology.
- ET-Y-MOL-O-GY (*ê't-ê-môl'ô'jê*), *n.* That part of philology which treats of the descent or derivation of words.
- *ET-Y-MOL'O-GIES, *n. pl.*
- *ET-Y-MON (*ê't'ê'môn*), *n.* A primitive word; a radical word.
- *EU-CHA-RIST (*yù'kâ'rist*), *n.* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
- EU-CHA-RIS-TIC (*yù'kâ-ris'tík*), *a.* Relating to the eucharist.
- EU-DI-OM-E-TER (*yù-dê-ôm'ê'tûr*), *n.* An instrument used to ascertain the purity of gases.
- EU-LO-GIST (*yù'lô'jíst*), *n.* One who praises.
- *EU-LO-GL-UM (*yù-lô'jê'âm*), *n.* Eulogy. [150-11.] [163-10.]
- EU-LO-GIZE (*yù'lô'jize*), *v. t.* To praise; to commend. [379-19.]
- EU-LO-GI'ZING, *p. prs.*
- EU-LO-GY (*yù'lô'jê*), *n.* Praise, encomium, panegyric.
- *EU'LO'GIES, *n. pl.*
- EU-PHON-IC (*yù-fôn'ík*), *a.* Sounding agreeably.
- *EU-PHO-NI-OUS (*yù-fô'nê'ús*), *a.* Harmonious; euphonic.
- EU-PHO-NISM (*yù'fô'nizm*), }
 *EU-PHO-NY (*yù'fô'nê*), } *n.*
 Agreeable sound.
- *EU'PHO'NIES, *n. pl.*
- *EU-ROC-LY-DON (*yù-rôk'lê'dôn*), *n.* A tempestuous northeast wind.
- *EU-RUS (*yù'rûs*), *n.* The east wind.
- *EU-THAN-A-SY (*yù-thân'â'sê*), *n.* An easy death.
- E-VAC-U-ATE (*ê-vâk'ù'âte*), *v. t.* To make empty; to free from.
- E-VAC-U'Á-TING, *p. prs.*
- E-VAC-U-A-TION (*ê-vâk-ù-â'shûn*), *n.* Discharge, withdrawal.
- E-VADE (*ê-vâde'*), *v. t.* To elude; to avoid; to escape.
- E-VA'DING, *p. prs.*
- *EV-A-GA-TION (*ê'v-â-gâ'shûn*), *n.* The act of wandering, deviation.
- *EV-A-NES-CENCE (*ê'v-â-nê's'sense*), *n.* A gradual vanishing. [21.]
- EV-A-NES-CENT (*ê'v-â-nê's'sent*), *a.* Vanishing, passing away.
- EV-AN-GEL-I-CAL (*ê'v-ân-jêl'ê'kál*), *a.* Agreeable to Gospel.
- *EV-AN-GE-LISM (*ê-vân'jê'lizm*), *n.* The preaching of the Gospel.
- E-VAN-GE-LIST (*ê-vân'gê'líst*), *n.* One of the writers of the Gospel; a preacher of the Gospel.
- *E-VAN-GE-LIZE (*ê-vân'jê'lize*), *v. t.* To instruct in the Gospel.
- E-VAN'GE'LI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- E-VAP-O-RA-BLE (*ê-vâp'ô'râ-blê*), *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor; vaporable.
- E-VAP-O-RATE (*ê-vâp'ô'râte*), *v. i.* To pass off in vapor:—*v. t.*, to disperse or convert into vapor.
- E-VAP'Ô-RA-TING, *p. prs.*
- E-VAP-O-RA-TION (*ê'vâp-ô-râ'shûn*), *n.* The conversion of a fluid into vapor.
- E-VAP-O-RA-TIVE (*ê-vâp'ô-râ'tiv*), *a.* Producing evaporation.
- *E-VA-SION (*ê-vâ'shûn*), *n.* Evasion, sophistry, artifice.
- *E-VA-SIVE (*ê-vâ'siv*), *a.* Practicing evasion, elusive. †
- EVE (*ê'v*), *n.* The close of the day; the time just preceding an event.
- E-VEN (*ê'vn*), *a.* Level; uniform; equal; smooth; calm:—*n.*, the close of the day:—*v. t.*, to make even; to make level:—*ad.*, likewise; still; verily.
- *E-VEN-ER (*ê'vn'ûr*), *n.* One who or that which makes even.
- EVEN'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the close of the day.
- E-VEN-HAND-ED (*ê'vn-hând'êd*), *a.* Impartial, equitable.
- E-VEN-LY (*ê'vn'lê*), *ad.* Equally; smoothly; impartially.
- *E-VEN-NESS (*ê'vn'nês*), *n.* The state of being even; uniformity; calmness.
- E-VEN-TIDE (*ê'vn'tide*), *n.* The time of evening.
- E-VENT (*ê'vênt'*), *n.* An incident; a thing that happens; consequence; conclusion.
- *E-VENT-FUL (*ê'vênt'fûl*), *a.* Full of events. [68.] [384-7.]
- E-VENT-U-AL (*ê'vênt'shù'ál*), *a.* Consequential; ultimate.
- *E-VENT-U-AL-I-TY (*ê'vênt'shù-â'l-ê'tê*), *n.* The faculty which notes events.
- *E-VENT-U-AL-LY (*ê'vênt'shù-â'l-lê*), *ad.* In the event, ultimately.
- *E-VENT-U-ATE (*ê'vênt'shù'âte*), *v. i.* To issue; to terminate.
- E-VENT'U'Á-TING, *p. prs.*
- EV-ER (*ê'v'ûr*), *ad.* At any time; forever; always.
- *EV-ER-GLADE (*ê'v'ûr'glâde*), *n.* A marshy, grassy tract of country.
- EV-ER-GREEN (*ê'v'ûr'grêen*), *n.* A plant that retains its verdure throughout the year:—*a.*, verdant throughout the year.

- EV-ER-LAST-ING (èv-ür-lást'ing), *a.* Enduring without end, perpetual:—*n.*, eternity.
- EV-ER-LAST-ING-LY (èv-ür-lást'ing'lè), *ad.* Eternally, without end.
- EV-ER-LAST-ING-NESS (èv-ür-lást'ing'nês), *n.* Eternity, perpetuity.
- EV-ER-LIV-ING (èv-ür-lliv'ing), *a.* Living without end.
- EV-ER-MORE (èv-ür-môre'), *ad.* Always, eternally.
- E-VERT (è-vêrt'), *v. t.* To overthrow.
- EV-ER-Y (èv'ür'rè), *a.* Each one of all, separately considered.
- EV-ER-Y-DAY (èv'ür-rè'dâ), *a.* Usual, common, happening daily.
- *EV-ER-Y-WHERE (èv'ür-êr'hwâre), *ad.* In every place.
- E-VICT (è-vikt'), *v. t.* To take away by a sentence of law.
- E-VIC-TION (è-vik'shûn), *n.* Dispossession by legal process.
- *EV-I-DENCE (èv'èd'ênsè), *n.* The state of being evident; witness; testimony [27-8]:—*v. t.*, to show, to prove, to make evident. [67-7.]
- *EV'IDEN-CING, *p. prs.*
- EV-I-DENT (èv'èd'ênt), *a.* Plain, apparent. [70-5.]
- *EV-I-DEN-TIAL (èv-è-dên'shâl), *a.* Affording testimony.
- EV-I-DENT-LY (èv'èd'ênt-lè), *ad.* Apparently, clearly. [67-4.]
- E-VIL (è'vl), *a.* [WORSE—WORST.] Wicked, corrupt, not good:—*n.*, wickedness, corruption; disease; calamity:—*ad.*, not well; injuriously.
- E-VIL-LY (è'vil'lè), *ad.* [WORSE—WORST.] In an evil manner; wickedly; not well.
- E-VIL-NESS (è'vl'nês), *n.* Contrariety to goodness; badness.
- E-VIL-SPEAK-ING (è-vl-spêék'ing), *n.* Slander, defamation.
- E-VINCE (è-vin'se'), *v. t.* To prove, to show; to make manifest. †
- E-VIN'ING, *p. prs.*
- *E-VIN-CI-BLE (è-vîn'sè'bl), *a.* Capable of proof.
- *E-VIN-CIVE (è-vîn'siv), *a.* Tending to prove.
- *E-VIS-CER-ATE (è-vîs'sêr'âte), *v. t.* To deprive of entrails.
- E-VIS'CE-RÀ-TING, *p. prs.*
- *E-VI-TA-BLE (èv'è'tâ-bl), *a.* Capable of being avoïd.
- EV-O-CA-TION (èv-ò-kâ'shûn), *n.* A calling out or forth.
- E-VOKE (è-vòke'), *v. t.* To call forth or out.
- E-VO'KING, *p. prs.*
- EV-O-LA-TION (èv-ò-lâ'shûn), *n.* The act of flying away.
- E-VOLVE (è-vòlv'), *v. t.* To unfold; to expand; to emit:—*v. i.*, to open or disclose itself.
- *E-VOLV'ING, *p. prs.*
- EV-O-LU-TION (èv-ò-lù'shûn), *n.* The act of unfolding or displaying; the motions of troops. [66-25.]
- *EV-O-LU-TION-ARY (èv-ò-lù'shûn'à-rè), *a.* Relating to evolutions.
- E-VUL-SION (è-vûl'shûn), *n.* The act of plucking out.
- *EWE (yù), *n.* The female sheep.
- *EW-ER (yù'ür), *n.* A kind of pitcher.
- *EX-A-CER-BATE (ègz-âs'êr'bâte or 'ègz-â-sêr'bâte), *v. t.* To exasperate; to irritate.
- EX-A'CE-RÈ-BA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-A-CER-BA-TION (ègz-âs-êr-bâ'shûn), *n.* Exasperation; increase of severity.
- EX-ACT (ègz-âkt'), *a.* Nice; careful; formal; accurate; strict:—*v. t.*, to extort; to require; to demand of right:—*v. i.*, to practice extortion.
- *EX-ACT-ER (ègz-âkt'ür), *n.* One who exacts.
- *EX-ACT-ION (ègz-âk'shûn), *n.* Extortion, unjust demand.
- EX-ACT-LY (ègz-âkt'lè), *ad.* Accurately, nicely. [323.]
- EX-ACT-NESS (ègz-âkt'nês), *n.* Accuracy, nicety.
- EX-AG-GER-ATE (ègz-âj'êr'âte), *v. t.* To heighten by representation; to enlarge beyond the truth. [127-26.]
- *EX-AG'GERÀ-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-AG-GER-A-TION (ègz-âj-êr-â'shûn), *n.* The act of heaping together; a statement beyond the truth.
- EX-ALT (ègz-âlt'), *v. t.* To raise on high; to extol; to magnify. [85-8.] †
- EX-AL-TÀ-TION (ègz-âl-tâ'shûn), *n.* The act of raising on high; elevation; state of greatness or dignity.
- EX-ALT-ED-NESS (ègz-âlt'êd'nês), *n.* State of being exalted.
- *EX-AM-I-NA-TION (ègz-âm-è-nâ'shûn), *n.* The act of examining; search or inquiry; scrutiny.
- EX-AM-INE (ègz-âm'in), *v. t.* To ask questions; to interrogate; to sift; to search into, to scrutinize.
- EX-AM'IN'ING, *p. prs.*
- EX-AM-I-NER (ègz-âm'è'nûr), *n.* One who interrogates or searches into.
- EX-AM-PLE (ègz-âm'pl), *n.* Copy or pattern; something to be imitated; precedent; former instance; illustration. [56-5.] [383-20.]
- EX-AN-I-MATE (ègz-ân'è'mît), *a.* Lifeless, dead, spiritless.
- EX-AN-I-MÀ-TION (ègz-ân-è-mâ'shûn), *n.* Deprivation of life.
- EX-AS-PER-ATE (ègz-âs-pêr'âte), *v. t.* To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to excite.
- *EX-AS'PERÀ-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-AS-PER-A-TION (ègz-âs-pêr-â'shûn), *n.* Aggravation; provocation, anger.
- *EX-CAN-DES-CENCE (èks-kân-dês'sênsè), *n.* A great heat; anger.
- EX-CAN-DES-CENT (èks-kân-dês-sênt), *a.* Very hot; having a white heat.

- EX-CA-VATE (êks'ká'vâte), *v. t.* To hollow; to cut into hollows; to dig out the inner part.
- *EX'CA'VA-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-CA-VA-TION (êks-ká'vá'shûn), *n.* The act of making hollow; the hollow formed; a cavity.
- EX-CCEED (êk-sèéd'), *v. t.* To go beyond; to excel, surpass; to outdo:—*v. i.*, to go too far; to go beyond limits.
- EX-CCEED'ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, great.
- *EX-CCEED-ING-LY (êk-sèéd'ing'lè), *ad.* To a great degree.
- *EX-CEL (êk-sèl'), *v. t.* To outdo; to surpass:—*v. i.*, to have good qualities; to be eminent. [72-18.] [244-4.]
- EX-CEL'LING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-CELL'ED, *p. prf.*
- EX-CEL-LENCE (êk'sèl'lènsè), *n.* Dignity, high rank; worth, good quality. [134-29.] [214-3.]
- *EX-CEL-LEN-CY (êk'sèl'lèn-sè), *n.* Great value, excellence; a title of honor.
- *EX'CEL-LEN-CIES, *n. pl.*
- EX-CEL-LENT (êk'sèl'lènt), *a.* Of great worth; good; meritorious; valuable.
- EX-CEL-LENT-LY (êk'sèl'lènt-lè), *ad.* Well in a high degree.
- EX-CEPT (êk-sèpt'), *v. t.* To leave out; to exempt [330-2]:—*v. i.*, to object, to make objections:—*prp.*, exclusively of; but:—*con. d.*, unless.
- *EX-CEPT-ION (êk-sèp'shûn), *n.* A thing excepted; objection. (*ap. p.*—from, to, against.)
- EX-CEPT-ION-A-BLE (êk-sèp'shûn-'â-bl), *a.* Liable to objection.
- EX-CEPT-ION-AL (êk-sèp'shûn'âl), *a.* Implying exceptions.
- *EX-CEPT-IOUS (êk-sèp'shûs), *a.* Peevish, apt to cavil.
- EX-CEPT-IVE (êk-sèp'tiv), *a.* Including an exception.
- *EX-CEPT-OR (êk-sèp'tûr), *n.* An objector.
- EX-CERN (êk-sèrn'), *v. t.* To strain out. [age extracted.]
- *EX-CERPT (êk'sèrpt), *n.* A passage.
- EX-CERPTS', } *n. pl.*
EX-CERP'TA, }
- EX-CCESS (êk-sès'), *n.* More than enough; superfluity; intemperance; extravagance. [17-16.] [280-16.]
- *EX-CCESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- EX-CES-SIVE (êk-sès'siv), *a.* Beyond due bounds; extreme; vehement. [283-18.]
- EX-CES-SIVE-LY (êk-sès'siv'lè), *ad.* Exceedingly, extravagantly.
- EX-CHANGE (êks-tshànjé'), *v. t.* To give and take reciprocally; to change, to barter [101-4.] [172-22]:—*n.*, the act of exchanging; barter; the difference between the value of money in two places; the place where merchants meet. [101-10.] [201-16.]
- EX-CHAN'GING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-CHANGE-A-BIL-I-TY (êks-'tshànjé-'â-bil'è'tè), *n.* The state of being exchangeable.
- *EX-CHANGE-A-BLE (êks-tshànjé-'â-bl), *a.* Capable of being exchanged.
- *EX-CHEQ-UER (êks-tshèk'ûr), *n.* In *England*, a court to which are brought all revenues belonging to the crown.
- EX-CISE (êk-size'), *n.* A tax levied upon domestic commodities:—*v. t.*, to levy a domestic tax.
- EX-CI'SING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-CISE-MAN (êk-size'mán), *n.* An officer who inspects and rates taxes on domestic manufactures.
- *EX-CIS-ION (êk-sizh'ûn), *n.* Extirpation, destruction.
- *EX-CI-TA-BIL-I-TY (êk'sl-tâ-bil'è'tè), *n.* Capacity of being excited.
- *EX-CI-TA-BLE (êk-sl'tâ-bl), *a.* Capable of being excited.
- EX-CI-TA-TION (êk-sè-tâ'shûn), *n.* The act of exciting or rousing.
- EX-CITE (êk-site'), *v. t.* To rouse, to animate; to stir up. [21-19.] [288-11.]
- *EX-CIT'ING, *p. prs.*
- EX-CITE-MENT (êk-site'mènt), *n.* State of being excited; any thing which excites; sensation; commotion. [72-21.] [357-1.]
- EX-CLAIM (êks-klâmé'), *v. i.* To cry out vehemently:—*v. t.*, to cry out.
- EX-CLA-MA-TION (êks-klâ-má'shûn), *n.* Outcry, clamor; a shout indicating emotion; thus, [!] [38-19.]
- *EX-CLAM-A-TOR-Y (êks-klâm-'â-tûr-rè), *a.* Containing exclamation.
- EX-CLUDE (êks-klûde'), *v. t.* To shut out; to debar; to expel; to prohibit. (*ap. p.*—from.)
- EX-CLU'DING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-CLU-SION (êks-klû'zhûn), *n.* The act of shutting out; exception; rejection; prohibition. (*ap. p.*—from.) [331-3.]
- EX-CLU-SIVE (êks-klû'siv), *a.* Having the power of excluding or denying admission; excepting; tending to exclude. (*ap. p.*—of.) [359-23.]
- EX-CLU-SIVE-LY (êks-klû'siv'lè), *ad.* Without admitting others.
- *EX-CLU-SIVE-NESS (êks-klû'siv-'nèss), *n.* State of being exclusive.
- *EX-COG-I-TATE (êks-kój'è'tâte), *v. t.* To produce by thinking; to invent:—*v. i.*, to think.
- *EX-COG'ITA-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-COM-MU-NI-CATE (êks-kôm-mû'nè'kâte), *v. t.* To eject from church communion.
- *EX-COM-MU-NI'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-COM-MU-NI-CATE (êks-kôm-mû'nè'kît), *a.* Excluded from communion.
- *EX-COM-MU-NI'CA-TION, *p. prs.*
- EX-COM-MU-NI-CATE (êks-kôm-mû'nè-kâ'shûn), *n.* Exclusion from the communion of the church; an interdict of the church.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pîn—nò. môve,

- EX-CO-RI-ATE (èks-kò'rè'âte), *v. t.*
To flay; to strip off the skin.
- *EX-CO'R'I-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-CO-RI-A-TION (èks'kò-rè-à'-shûn), *n.* Loss of skin; the act of flaying.
- EX-COR-TI-CA-TION (èks'kòr-tê-kâ'-shûn), *n.* The act of pulling off the bark.
- *EX-CRES-CENCE (èks-krês'sênce), *n.* Protuberance; growth contrary to the natural order of production.
- *EX-CRES-CENT (èks-krês'sênt), *a.* Growing out; superfluous.
- *EX-CRETE (èks-krète'), *v. t.* To separate and throw off.
- EX-CRE'TING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-CRE-TION (èks-krè'shûn), *n.* Separation and ejection of animal substance.
- *EX-CRE-TIVE (èks'krè'tiv or èks-krè'tiv), *a.* Tending to excrete.
- EX-CRE-TO-RY (èks'krè'tûr-rè or èks-krè'tûr-rè), *a.* Throwing off useless matter.
- EX-CRU-CI-A-BLE (èks-kròð'shè-â-bl), *a.* Liable to torment.
- EX-CRU-CI-ATE (èks-kròð'shè'âte), *v. t.* To torment; to torture.
- *EX-CRU-CI-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-CRU-CI-A-TION (èks'krù-shè-â'shûn), *n.* Torment, torture.
- *EX-CUL-PA-BLE (èks-kûl'pâ'bl), *a.* Capable of being exculpated.
- EX-CUL-PATE (èks-kûl'pâte), *v. t.* To clear from blame; to excuse.
- *EX-CUL'PÂ-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-CUL-PATION (èks-kûl'pâ'shûn) *n.* Vindication, excuse.
- *EX-CUL-PA-TOR-Y (èks-kûl'pâ'-tûr-rè), *a.* Clearing from blame.
- EX-CUR-SION (èks-kûr'shûn), *n.* A deviation from the regular path; digression; journey; tour. [72-21.]
- *EX-CUR-SIVE (èks-kûr'siv), *a.* Rambling, wandering.
- EX-CU-SA-BLE (èks-kû'zâ'bl), *a.*
- *EX-CU-SA-BLE-NESS (èks-kû'zâ'-bl-nês), *n.* Pardonableness.
- *EX-CU-SA-TOR-Y (èks-kû'zâ'tûr-rè), *a.* Pleading excuse.
- EX-CUSE (èks-kûse'), *n.* That which pardons; plea offered for neglect of duty.
- EX-CUSE (èks-kûse'), *v. t.* To extenuate by apology; to free from obligation; to remit; to pardon, to exempt.
- *EX-CU'SING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-E-CRA-BLE (èk'sè'krâ-bl), *a.* Hateful, detestable. [221-7.]
- EX-E-CRA-BLY (èk'sè'krâ-blè), *ad.* Cursedly, abominably.
- EX-E-CRATE (èk'sè'krâte), *v. t.* To curse; to imprecate ill upon.
- *EX'E'CRA-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-E-CRA-TION (èk-sè-krâ'shûn), *n.* Curse, imprecation of evil.
- EX-E-CUTE (èk'sè'kûte), *v. t.* To carry into effect; to perform; to complete; to put to death. [67-1.]
- EX'E'CU-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-E-CU-TER (èks-sè-kû'tûr), *n.* One who executes.
- EX-E-CU-TION (èk-sè-kû'shûn), *n.* Performance; seizure; death inflicted by forms of law. [277-9.] [105-15.]
- *EX-E-CU-TION-ER (èk-sè-kû'shûn'ûr), *n.* One who puts to death by law.
- EX-EC-U-TIVE (ègz-èk'ù'tiv), *a.* Having the quality of carrying into effect; active; having the power to act:—*n.*, the person or power that executes the law.
- *EX-EC-U-TOR (ègz-èk'ù'tûr), *n.* One who is intrusted to carry out the will of a testator.
- EX-EC-U-TOR-SHIP (ègz-èk'ù'tûr'shîp), *n.* The office of an executor.
- *EX-EC-U-TOR-Y (ègz-èk'ù'tûr-rè), *a.* Performing official duties.
- *EX-EC-U-TRIX (ègz-èk'ù'triks), *n.* A female executor.
- EX-EC'U'TRIX-ES, *n. pl.*
- *EX-E-GET-IC (ègz-è-jèt'ik), *a.* Explanatory.
- EX-EM-PLAR (ègz-èm'plâr), *n.* A pattern, an example. [67-27.]
- *EX-EM-PLA-RI-LY (ègz-èm'plâ-rè-lè), *ad.* In an exemplary manner.
- *EX-EM-PLA-RY (ègz-èm'plâ-rè), *a.* Worthy of imitation; serving to give warning to others.
- *EX-EM-PLI-FI-CA-TION (ègz-èm-plè-fè-kâ'shûn), *n.* A copy; an illustration by example. [49.]
- EX-EM-PLI-FY (ègz-èm'plè'fi), *v. t.* [*pr. t. 3, EXEMPLIFIES.*] To illustrate by example; to copy. [198-23.]
- *EX-EM'PLI-FI-ED, *p. prf.*
- EX-EMPT (ègz-èmt'), *v. t.* To privilege; to grant immunity from; to free from [220-16]:—*a.*, free by privilege; not liable to; clear of. [280-17.]
- *EX-EMP-TION (ègz-èm'shûn), *n.* Immunity, privilege.
- *EX-E-QUA-TOR (èks-è-kwâ'tûr), *n.* A written recognition of a consul.
- *EX-E-QUIES (èks'è'kwîz), *n. pl.* Funeral ceremonies; obsequies.
- EX-ER-CISE (èks'èr'size), *n.* Labor of the body; habitual use; task; practice; performance [186]:—*v. t.*, to employ; to train by use; to task; to practice or use.
- *EX'ER'CI-SING, *p. prs.*
- EX-ERT (ègz-èrt'), *v. t.* To use with an effort; to put forth. [134-24.] [314-14.]
- *EX-ER-TION (ègz-èr'shûn), *n.* The act of exerting; effort. [54-14.] [317-1.]
- *EX-FO-LI-ATE (èks-fò'lè'âte), *v. i.* To shell off; to peel off.
- EX-FO'L'I-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-FO-LI-A-TION (èks'fò-lè-â'-shûn), *n.* A scaling off.
- *EX-HA-LA-BLE (ègz-hâ'lâ'bl), *a.* Capable of being exhaled.
- *EX-HA-LA-TION (èks-hâ-lâ'shûn), *n.* That which is exhaled; evaporation, vapor.

- EX-HALE (êgz-hâle'), *v. t.* To send out vapors:—*v. i.*, to emit; to fly off, as vapor. [25-6.]
- EX-HA'LING, *p. prs.*
- EX-HALE-MENT (êgz-hâle'mënt), *n.* Matter exhaled, vapor.
- EX-HAUST (êgz-âwst'), *v. t.* To drain; to diminish; to draw out, to empty. [64.]†
- *EX-HAUS-TI-BLE (êgz-âwst'èbl), *a.* Capable of being exhausted.
- EX-HAUSTION (êgz-âwst'shûn), *n.* The act of exhausting; state of being exhausted.
- EX-HAUST-LESS (êgz-âwst'lês), *a.* Inexhaustible.
- EX-HIB-IT (êgz-îb'it), *v. t.* To display; to show; to offer.
- EX-HIB-IT-ER (êgz-îb'it'ûr), *n.* One who exhibits.
- *EX-HI-BI-TION (êks-è-bîsh'ûn), *n.* The act of exhibiting; display; public show; an allowance.
- *EX-HIL-A-RATE (êgz-îl'â-râte), *v. t.* To lighten; to make cheerful.
- EX-HIL'A-RATING, *p. prs.*
- EX-HIL-A-RATION (êgz'îl-â-râ'shûn), *n.* The act of making gay; buoyancy; hilarity.
- EX-HORT (êgz-ôrt'), *v. t.* To incite to good; to persuade.†
- EX-HORTATION (êgz-ôr-tâ'shûn), *n.* The act of exhorting; incitement to good; advice. [308-8.]
- *EX-HOR-TA-TIVE (êgz-ôr'tâ'tiv), *a.* Containing exhortation.
- *EX-HOR-TA-TOR-Y (êgz-ôr'tâ'tûr-è), *a.* Tending to exhort.
- EX-HORT-ER (êgz-hôrt'ûr), *n.* One who exhorts.
- *EX-HU-MA-TION (êks-ù-mâ'shûn), *n.* The act of disinterring.
- EX-HUME (êks-ùme'), *v. t.* To unbury; to disinter.
- EX-HU'MING, *p. prs.*
- EX-I-GENCE (êk'sé'jénse), }
 *EX-I-GEN-CY (êk'sé'jén-sé), } *n.*
 Sudden occasion; emergency; pressing necessity; demand. [320-14.]
- EX'I-GEN-CES, }
 *EX'I-GEN-CIES, } *n. pl.*
- EX-I-GENT (êk'sé'jént), *a.* Pressing; requiring immediate action. [265-23.]
- EX-ILE (êks'île), *n.* Banishment; a person banished. [221-15.]
- EX-ILE (êg-zlle' or êks-ille'), *v. t.* To banish; to drive from a country; to expatriate.
- *EX-I'LING, *p. prs.*
- EX-IST (êg-zîst'), *v. i.* To be; to have existence; to derive support.
- *EX-IST-ENCE (êg-zîst'énse), *n.* State of being; a being; duration. [136-34.]
- EX-IST-ENT (êg-zîst'ént), *a.* In being.
- EX-IT (êks'it), *n.* Departure; death. [217.]
- *EX-O-DUS (êks'ò'dûs), *n.* Departure; the second book of Moses.
- EX-ON-ER-ATE (êgz-ôn'ér'âte), *v. t.* To unload, disburden; to clear; to exculpate, to absolve.
- *EX-ON'ER-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-ON-ER-A-TION (êgz-ôn-ér-â'shûn), *n.* The act of disburdening; a freeing from a charge.
- *EX-O-RA-BLE (êks'ò-râ-bl), *a.* To be moved by entreaty.
- *EX-OR-BI-TANCE (êgz-ôr'bè'tânse), *n.* Enormity; an extravagant demand.
- EX-OR-BI-TANT (êgz-ôr'bè'tânt), *a.* Enormous, excessive. [221-9.]
- EX-OR-CISE (êks'ôr'sîze), *v. t.* To expel evil spirits by the use of some holy name.
- *EX'OR-CI-SING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-OR-CISM (êks'ôr'sîzm), *n.* The expulsion of evil spirits.
- EX-OR-DI-AL (êgs-ôr'dè'âl), *a.* Introductory.
- EX-OR-DI-UM (êgs-ôr'dè'ûm), *n.* A formal preface; an introduction.
- EX-OR'DI'A, }
 *EX-OR'DI'UMS, } *n. pl.*
- *EX-OS-SE-OUS (êgz-ôsh'è'ûs), *a.* Wanting bones; boneless.
- *EX-OT-IC (êgz-ô't'ik), *a.* Foreign; not produced in our own country:—*n.*, a foreign plant.
- EX-PAND (êks-pând'), *v. t.* To spread; to lay open; to dilate. [32-26.]
- *EX-PANSE (êks-pânse'), *n.* A wide extent; the firmament. [98-1.] [183-28.]
- *EX-PAN-SI-BIL-I-TY (êks'pân-sè-bîl'it'è), *n.* Capacity of extension.
- EX-PAN-SI-BLE (êks-pân'sè-bl), *a.* Capable of expansion.
- EX-PAN-SION (êks-pân'shûn), *n.* The act of spreading out; extent; inflation of currency. [289-9.]
- EX-PAN-SIVE (êks-pân'sîv), *a.* Having the power to expand.
- *EX-PA-TI-LATE (êks-pâ'tsh'è'te), *v. t.* To range at large; to enlarge upon in language. [102-39.]
- EX-PA'TI-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-PA-TRI-ATE (êks-pâ'trè'âte), *v. t.* To banish from one's country.
- EX-PA'TRI'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-PA-TRI-A-TION (êks'pâ-trè-â'shûn), *n.* Removal from one's country; exile, banishment.
- EX-PECT (êks-pèkt'), *v. t.* To anticipate; to wait for.
- *EX-PECT-ANCE (êks-pèkt'ânse),
 *EX-PECT-AN-CY (êks-pèkt'ân'sè), *n.* The act or state of expecting; hope.
- *EX-PECT-ANT (êks-pèkt'ânt), *a.* Waiting in expectation:—*n.*, one who waits in expectation.
- EX-PECT-A-TION (êks-pèkt-â'shûn), *n.* The act or state of expecting; thing expected; hope. [145-20.]
- *EX-PEC-TO-RANT (êks-pèk'tò'rânt), *n.* A medicine promoting expectoration:—*a.* causing expectoration.
- EX-PEC-TO-RATE (êks-pèk'tò'râte), *v. t.* To eject from the lungs.
- *EX-PEC'TO'RA-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-PEC-TO-RA-TION (êks'pèk-tò-râ'shûn), *n.* The act of discharging from the lungs; matter so discharged.

- EX-PEC-TO-RA-TIVE (èks-pèk'tò-râ-tív), *a.* Promoting expectation.
- EX-PE-DI-ENCE (èks-pè'dè'èNSE),
- EX-PE-DI-EN-CY (èks-pè'dè'èn-sé), *n.* Fitness; propriety; advantage; use.
- EX-PE'DI'EN-CES, }
EX-PE'DI'EN-CIES, } *n. pl.*
- EX-PE-DI-ENT (èks-pè'dè'ènt), *a.* Fit, suitable, proper, useful:—*n.*, that which helps forward; means to an end; device. [202-17.]
- *EX-PE-DI-ENT-LY (èks-pè'dè'ènt-lé), *ad.* Fitly, suitably, conveniently.
- EX-PE-DITE (èks-pè'díte), *v. t.* To facilitate; to hasten; to render easy.
- *EX'PE'DI-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-PE-DITE-LY (èks-pè'díte-lé), *ad.* With quickness or despatch.
- EX-PE-DI-TION (èks-pè-dìsh'ùn), *n.* Speed, activity; a military or naval enterprise.
- EX-PE-DI-TIOUS (èks-pè-dìsh'ús), *a.* Prompt, speedy, quick, swift.
- *EX-PE-DI-TIOUS-LY (èks-pè-dìsh'ús-lé), *ad.* Speedily, promptly.
- EX-PEL (èks-pél'), *v. t.* To drive out; to banish. (*ap. p.*—from.) [65-24.]
- EX-PEL'LING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-PELL'ED, *p. prf.*
- EX-PEND (èks-pénd'), *v. t.* To lay out; to spend; to waste.
- *EX-PEN-DI-TURE (èks-pèn'dè-tshùre), *n.* Amount expended; the cost.
- EX-PENSE (èks-pèn'sé), *n.* Cost, charges. [384.]
- *EX-PENSE-LESS (èks-pèn'sé-lés), *a.* Without cost.
- EX-PEN-SIVE (èks-pèn'sív), *a.* Extravagant; given to expense; costly, high-priced.
- EX-PEN-SIVE-LY (èks-pèn'sív-lé), *ad.* With great expense.
- EX-PEN-SIVE-NESS (èks-pèn'sív-nés), *n.* Extravagance; costliness.
- *EX-PE-RI-ENCE (èks-pè'rè'èNSE), *n.* Practice; frequent trial; knowledge gained by trial [247-12] [82-18]:—*v. t.*, to practice; to know by practice. [358-15.] [81-31.]
- *EX-PE'R'I-EN-CING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-PE'R-I-MENT (èks-pè'r-è'mènt), *n.* Trial of any thing, test; an act to prove some truth [230-28] [50-35]:—*v. t.*, to make experiment.
- EX-PER-I-MENT-AL (èks-pè'r-è-mènt'ál), *a.* Pertaining to experiment; based on experiment.
- *EX-PER-I-MENT-AL-LY (èks-pè'r-è-mènt'ál-lé), *ad.* By experience.
- EX-PERT (èks-pèrt'), *a.* Skilful; ready, dexterous. (*ap. p.*—in *before an active participle, at before a noun.*) [314-6.]
- EX-PERT-LY (èks-pèrt'lé), *ad.* In a skilful, ready manner.
- EX-PERT-NESS (èks-pèrt'nés), *n.* Skill, dexterity, readiness.
- *EX-PI-A-BLE (èks-pè'á-bl), *a.* Capable of being expiated.
- EX-PI-ATE (èks-pè'ète), *v. t.* To atone for; to make reparation.
- *EX'PI'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-PI-A-TION (èks-pè-á'shùn), *n.* The act of expiating or atoning for crime.
- *EX-PI-A-TOR-Y (èks-pè-á'tùr-ré or 'èks-pè-á'tùr-ré), *a.* Relating to expiation.
- *EX-PI-RA-TION (èks-pè-rá'shùn), *n.* Respiration; end; death; evaporation; vapor.
- EX-PIRE (èks-pìr'), *v. t.* To exhale; to breathe out:—*v. i.*, to die; to breathe the last; to come to an end.
- EX-PIR'ING, *p. prs.*
- EX-PLAIN (èks-pláne'), *v. t.* To make plain; to illustrate; to clear up. [57.]
- *EX-PLAIN-A-BLE (èks-pláne'á-bl), *a.* Capable of being explained; definable; explicable.
- *EX-PLA-NA-TION (èks-plá-ná-shùn), *n.* The act of explaining or interpreting; illustration; sense explained. †
- *EX-PLAN-A-TOR-Y (èks-plán-á'tùr-ré), *a.* Containing explanation.
- EX-PLE-TIVE (èks-plè'tív), *n.* A word not necessary to the sense, but used merely to fill a space.
- *EX-PLE-TOR-Y (èks-plè'tùr-ré), *a.* Filling up. [Explaining.]
- EX-PLI-CA-BLE (èks-plè'ká-bl), *a.*
- EX-PLI-CATE (èks-plè'kâte), *v. t.* To unfold; to explain; to show.
- *EX'PLI'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-PLI-CA-TION (èks-plè-ká'shùn), *n.* The act of unfolding or explaining; interpretation.
- EX-PLI-CA-TIVE (èks-plè'ká-tív), *a.* Tending to explain.
- EX-PLI-CIT (èks-plìs'sít), *a.* Plain, direct, clear.
- *EX-PLI-CIT-LY (èks-plìs'sít-lé), *ad.* Plainly, directly.
- EX-PLIC-IT-NESS (èks-plìs'sít'nés), *n.* The state of being explicit.
- EX-PLODE (èks-plòde'), *v. t.* To drive out; to discard:—*v. i.*, to make an explosion; to burst.
- *EX-PLÓ'DING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-PLOIT (èks-plóit'), *n.* An achievement; a successful attempt; a great deed. [68-25.]
- EX-PLO-RA-TION (èks-plò-rá'shùn), *n.* Search, examination.
- *EX-PLOR-A-TOR-Y (èks-plòr-á'tùr-ré), *a.* Searching, examining.
- EX-PLORE (èks-plòr'), *v. t.* To search into; to examine by trial.
- EX-PLOR'ING, *p. prs.*
- EX-PLO-SION (èks-plò'shùn), *n.* The act of exploding; a sudden, loud discharge; disposure.
- *EX-PLO-SIVE (èks-plò'sív), *a.* Driving out with noise and violence; causing explosion.
- *EX-PO-NENT (èks-pò'nènt), *n.* A figure indicating the power; one who, or that which, stands as an index or representative.

EX-PORT (êks'pôrt), *n.* A commodity sent out of a country.

EX-PORT (êks-pôrt'), *v. t.* To carry out of a country.

*EX-PORT-A-BLE (êks-pôrt'â'bl), *a.* Capable of being exported.

EX-PORT-A-TION (êks-pôrt-â'shûn), *n.* The act or practice of carrying merchandise into other countries.

EX-POSE (êks-pôz'), *v. t.* To lay open; to make liable to; to disclose; to put in danger. (*ap. p.*—to.) [189-13.]

*EX-PO-SING, *p. pres.*

*EX-PO-SE (êks-pô-zâ'), *n.* An exposition; a formal explanation.

*EX-PO-SI-TION (êks-pô-zîsh'ûn), *n.* An explanation, interpretation.

EX-POS-I-TIVE (êks-pôz'ê'tîv),

*EX-POS-I-TOR-Y (êks-pôz'ê'tûr-rê) *a.* Explanatory.

*EX-POS-I-TOR (êks-pôz'ê'tûr), *n.* One who explains; an interpreter.

EX-POS-TU-LATE (êks-pôs'tshû-lâ'te), *v. i.* To debate; to remonstrate earnestly. [226-18.]

EX-POS-TU-LA-TING, *p. pres.*

EX-POS-TU-LA-TION (êks-pôs-tshû-lâ'shûn), *n.* Debate; discussion without anger.

*EX-POS-TU-LA-TOR-Y (êks-pôs'thû-lâ'tûr-rê), *a.* Containing exposition.

EX-PO-SURE (êks-pôzhûr), *n.* The act of exposing; the state of being exposed; danger; situation with respect to danger.

EX-POUND (êks-pôund'), *v. t.* To clear; to explain; to interpret.

EX-POUNDER (êks-pôund'ûr), *n.* One who explains; an interpreter.

EX-PRESS (êks-prê's'), *v. t.* To represent; to utter, declare; to squeeze out:—*a.*, resembling, exactly alike; clear, plain; for a particular end:—*n.*, a messenger sent on purpose; a message sent.

*EX-PRESS'ES, *n. pl.* and *pres. t. 3.*

*EX-PRES-SI-BLE (êks-prê's'sê'bl), *a.* Capable of being expressed.

EX-PRES-SION (êks-prêsh'ûn), *n.* The act or power of representing; a phrase; mode of speech; the act of squeezing or forcing out; appearance of the countenance. [122-10.] [297-24.]

EX-PRES-SIVE (êks-prê's'sîv), *a.* Serving to express; emphatical. (*ap. p.*—of.)

EX-PRES-SIVE-LY (êks-prê's'sîv'lê), *ad.* In an expressive manner.

EX-PRES-SIVE-NESS (êks-prê's'sîv-nê's), *n.* The power of expression.

EX-PRESS-LY (êks-prê's'slê), *ad.* In direct terms; plainly.

*EX-PUGN (êks-pûne'), *v. t.* To conquer; to take by assault.

*EX-PUG-NA-TION (êks-pûg-nâ'shûn), *n.* Act of taking by assault.

EX-PUL-SION (êks-pûll'shûn), *n.* The act of expelling; ejection.

EX-PUL-SIVE (êks-pûll'sîv), *a.* Having the power of expulsion.

EX-PUNGE (êks-pûnje'), *v. t.* To blot or rub out; to efface.

*EX-PUN'GING, *p. pres.*

EX-PUR-GATE (êks-pûr'gâ'te or êks'pûr'gâ'te), *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify.

EX-PUR'GATING, *p. pres.*

EX-PUR-GA-TION (êks-pûr-gâ'shûn), *n.* Act of cleansing; purification.

*EX-PUR-GA-TOR-Y (êks-pûr'gâ'tûr-rê), *a.* Cleansing; purifying.

EX-QUI-SITE (êks'kwê'zî't), *a.* Excellent; complete; nice; refined [84-27] [273-3]:—*n.*, a dandy.

*EX-QUI-SITE-LY (êks'kwê'zî't-lê), *ad.* Perfectly, consummately.

EX-QUI-SITE-NESS (êks'kwê'zî't-nê's), *n.* Nicety, perfection.

*EX-SIC-CANT (êk-sîk'kânt), *a.* Drying.

EX-SIC-CATE (êk-sîk'kâ'te or êks'sîk'kâ'te), *v. t.* To dry.

EX-SIC'CATING, *p. pres.*

EX-SUC-TION (êk-sûk'shûn), *n.* The act of sucking out.

EX-SUDE. See EXUDE.

EX-TA-SY. See ECSTASY.

EX-TANT (êks'tânt or êks-tânt'), *a.* Standing out to view; now in being.

EX-TEM-PO-RAL (êks-têm'pô-râl), *a.* Extemporary.

*EX-TEM-PO-RA-NE-OUS (êks'têm-pô-râ'nê'ûs), *a.* Extemporary.

EX-TEM-PO-RA-RY (êks-têm'pô-râ-rê), *a.* Uttered or performed without previous study or premeditation.

*EX-TEM-PO-RÊ (êks-têm'pô-rê), *ad.* Without premeditation.

*EX-TEM-PO-RIZE (êks-têm'pô-rîze) *v. i.* To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

EX-TEM'PO-RI-ZING, *p. pres.*

EX-TEND (êks-tênd'), *v. t.* To stretch out; to enlarge; to increase; to expand.

*EX-TEND-I-BLE (êks-tênd'ê'bl), }

*EX-TEN-SI-BLE (êks-tên'sê'bl), }

a. Capable of being extended.

EX-TEN-SION (êks-tên'shûn), *n.* The act of extending; state of being extended; expansion.

EX-TEN-SIVE (êks-tên'sîv), *a.* Wide, large; of great extent.

EX-TEN-SIVE-LY (êks-tên'sîv'lê), *ad.* Widely, largely.

*EX-TEN-SIVE-NESS (êks-tên'sîv-nê's), *n.* Largeness, wideness.

EX-TEN-T (êks-tênt'), *n.* Space or degree; bulk; compass.

EX-TEN-U-ATE (êks-tên'û-â'te), *v. t.* To lessen; to palliate.

*EX-TEN'U-ATING, *p. pres.*

EX-TEN-U-A-TION (êks-tên'û-â'shûn), *n.* Palliation; mitigation. [340-12.]

*EX-TE-RI-OR (êks-tê'rê'ûr), *a.* Outward, external:—*n.*, outward appearance.

EX-TER-MI-NATE (êks-têr'mê'nâ'te), *v. t.* To root out; to destroy.

EX-TER'MI'NATING, *p. pres.*

- EX-TER-MI-NA-TION (èks'têr'mé-ná'shún), *n.* Destruction, extirpation.
- EX-TER-MI-NA-TOR (èks'têr'mé'nátúr), *n.* One who exterminates.
- *EX-TER-MI-NA-TOR-Y (èks'têr'mé-nátúr-è), *a.* Tending to extermination; destroying.
- EX-TERN (èks'têrn'), *a.* External, outward, exterior.
- EX-TERN-AL (èks'têrn'ál), *a.* Outward; visible:—opposed to INTERNAL.
- *EX-TERN-AL-LY (èks'têrn'ál'lé), *ad.* Outwardly.
- EX-TERNALS, *n. pl.* Outward forms or appendages.
- *EX-TINCT (èks'tíngkt'), *a.* Extinguished, put out; abolished.
- *EX-TINC-TION (èks'tíngkt'shún), *n.* The act of quenching; the state of being quenched; destruction; suppression. [133-10.]
- EX-TIN-GUISH (èks'tíng'gwísh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, EXTINGUISHES.*] To put out; to quench; to destroy. [125.] [177.]
- *EX-TIN-GUISH-A-BLE (èks'tíng'gwísh'à-bl), *a.* Capable of being extinguished.
- EX-TIN-GUISH-ER (èks'tíng'gwísh'úr), *n.* The person who, or the thing which, extinguishes.
- EX-TIN-GUISH-MENT (èks'tíng'gwísh'mênt), *n.* Extinction, suppression; abolition, destruction.
- EX-TIR-PATE (èks'têr'páte or èks'têr'páte), *v. t.* To root out; to destroy utterly; to eradicate; to annihilate. [262-9.]
- *EX-TIR-PA-TING, *p. prs.*
- EX-TIR-PA-TION (èks'têr'pá'shún), *n.* Destruction, eradication.
- *EX-TIR-PA-TOR (èks'têr'pátúr or èks'têr'pátúr), *n.* One who extirpates.
- *EX-TOL (èks'tól'), *v. t.* To magnify, praise, celebrate.
- *EX-TOL-LING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-TOLL'ED, *p. prf.*
- EX-TORT (èks'tórt'), *v. t.* To draw by force; to wrest; to gain by violence; to exact:—*v. i.*, to practice oppression. [246-5.]
- *EX-TORTION (èks'tórt'shún), *n.* The act of gaining by violence; oppression.
- *EX-TORTION-A-RY (èks'tórt'shún'à-ré), *a.* Partaking of extortion.
- EX-TORTION-ATE (èks'tórt'shún'ít), *a.* Rapacious; extortionary.
- EX-TORTION-ER (èks'tórt'shún'úr), *n.* One who practices extortion.
- EX-TRA (èks'trá), *a.* Better than, over, above; very excellent.
- EX-TRACT (èks'trákt), *n.* A thing extracted; a quotation. [214-8.]
- *EX-TRACT (èks'trákt'), *v. t.* To draw out of; to select. [78-23.]
- *EX-TRAC-TION (èks'trákt'shún), *n.* The act of drawing out; lineage, descent.
- EX-TRAC-TIVE (èks'trákt'ív), *a.* Tending to extract.
- *EX-TRA-DI-TION (èks'trá-dísh'ún), *n.* Delivery of an accused person by one government to another having jurisdiction of the crime alleged.
- *EX-TRA-NE-OUS (èks'trá'nè'ús), *a.* Belonging to a different substance; foreign; extrinsic.
- *EX-TRAOR-DI-NA-RIES (èks'trórdé'ná-ríz), *n. pl.* Things uncommon.
- *EX-TRAOR-DI-NA-RI-LY (èks'trórdé'ná-ré'lé), *ad.* Not commonly; remarkably.
- EX-TRAOR-DI-NA-RI-NESS (èks'trórdé'ná-rè'nés), *n.* Uncommonness; remarkableness.
- *EX-TRAOR-DI-NA-RY (èks'trórdé'ná-ré), *a.* Different from common order and method; uncommon, remarkable, eminent.
- *EX-TRAV-A-GANCE (èks'tráv'á-gánsé), *n.* Irregularity; wildness; waste; vain and superfluous expense; prodigality. [384-11.]
- EX-TRAV-A-GANT (èks'tráv'á-gánt), *a.* Excessive; irregular; wasteful. [99-10.] [198-17.]
- EX-TRAV-A-GANT-LY (èks'tráv'á-gánt'lé), *ad.* In an extravagant manner; wastefully.
- *EX-TRAV-A-SA-TED (èks'tráv'ásá-téd), *a.* Forced out of the proper containing vessels or ducts.
- EX-TRA-VA-SA-TION (èks'trá-vásá'shún), *n.* The act of forcing out of the proper containing vessels or ducts.
- *EX-TREME (èks'trémé'), *a.* Greatest, of the highest degree; last; utmost; rigorous:—*n.*, utmost point; highest degree. [360-12.]
- EX-TREME-LY (èks'trémé'lé), *ad.* In the utmost degree.
- EX-TREM-I-TY (èks'trém'è'té), *n.* The utmost point; emergency; necessity; rigor; distress; end; termination. [38-22.]
- *EX-TREM'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- *EX-TRI-CA-BLE (èks'trè'ká-bl), *a.* Capable of being extricated.
- EX-TRI-CATE (èks'trè'kâte), *v. t.* To free from embarrassment; to set free; to disentangle. [125-1.]
- *EX-TRI-CATING, *p. prs.*
- *EX-TRI-CATION (èks'trè'ká'shún), *n.* The act of disentangling.
- EX-TRIN-SIC (èks'trín'sík), }
EX-TRIN-SI-CAL (èks'trín'sè'kál), }
 a. External, outward, extraneous.
- *EX-TRIN-SI-CAL-LY (èks'trín'sè'kál'lé), *ad.* From without; externally.
- EX-TRUDE (èks'tródd'), *v. t.* To thrust out; to drive out; to expel.
- EX-TRU'DING, *p. prs.*
- EX-TRU-SION (èks'tródd'zhún), *n.* The act of thrusting or driving out.
- EX-U-BER-ANCE (ègz-ù'bèr'ánsé), }
*EX-U-BER-AN-CY (ègz-ù'bèr'án'sè), }
 a. Overgrowth, superfluous abundance; plenty. [237-22.]

EX-U-BER-ANT (êgz-û'bêr'ânt), *a.*
Abounding in the utmost degree,
luxuriant; plenteous.

EX-U-BER-ANT-LY (êgz-û'bêr'ânt-
lê), *ad.* Abundantly. [28-31.]

EX-U-DA-TION (êks-û-dâ'shûn), *n.*
The act of exuding; sweat.

EX-UDE (êks-ûde'), *v. i.* To sweat
out; to issue by sweat. [82-12.]

*EX-U'DING, *p. prs.*

EX-UL-CER-ATE (êgz-ûl'sêr'âte),
v. t. To make ulcerous; to corrode;
to fret:—*v. i.*, to become
ulcerous.

*EX-UL-CER'A-TING, *p. prs.*

EX-ULT (êgz-ûlt'), *v. i.* To rejoice
greatly; to triumph. [26-12.]

EX-ULT-ANT (êgz-ûlt'ânt), *a.* Tri-
umphant; rejoicing.

EX-UL-TA-TION (êgz-ûl-tâ'shûn), *n.*
Joy, triumph, delight. [315-9.]

EX-ULT-ING-LY (êgz-ûlt'ing'lê), *ad.*
Triumphantly, joyfully. [52-20.]

*EX-US-TION (êgz-ûs'tshûn), *n.*
The act of burning up.

*EX-U-VI-E (êgz-û'vê), *n.* Cast
skin or shells; organic remains.

*EY-AS (i'âs), *n.* A young hawk.

EYE (î), *n.* The organ of vision or
sight; aspect; regard; a small
hole; the bud of a plant:—*v. t.*, to
watch, to keep in view, to observe.

*EY'ING, *p. prs.*

EYE-BALL (i'bâwl), *n.* The ball
of the eye.

*EYE-BROW (i'brôû), *n.* The hairy
arch over the eye.

EYE-LASH (i'lâsh), *n.* Hair on
the edge of the eyelid.

EYE-LASH'ES, *n. pl.*

EYE-LESS (i'lêss), *a.* Without eyes,
sightless.

EYE-LET (i'lêt), *n.* A hole through
which light may enter; a small
hole for cord.

EYE-LID (i'lîd), *n.* The membrane
that shuts over the eye.

*EYE-SER-VANT (i'sêr-vânt), *n.* A
servant who works only while
watched.

*EYE-SER-VICE (i'sêr-vîs), *n.* Ser-
vice performed under inspection.

EYE-SHOT (i'shôt), *n.* Sight, glance.

EYE-SIGHT (i'sîte), *n.* Sight of the eye.

*EYE-SORE (i'sôre), *n.* Something
offensive to the sight.

EYE-STONE (i'stône), *n.* A small
stone used to clean the eye
from dust.

EYE-TOOTH (i'tôôth), *n.* The tooth
in the upper jaw next the
grinders or cheekteeth.

EYE'TEETH, *n. pl.*

EYE-WA-TER (i'wâ-tûr), *n.* A liquid
prepared for diseased eyes.

EYE-WIT-NESS (i'wit'nêss), *n.* One
who testifies to facts seen with
his own eyes.

EYE'WIT'NESS-ES, *n. pl.*

*EYRE (âre), *n.* The court of
itinerant justices.

*EY-RY (â'rê or ê'rê), *n.* The place
where birds of prey build their
nests; an aerie.

*EY'RIES, *n. pl.*

FAB

F (êf), *n.* The sixth letter and
the fourth consonant is also
a semi-vowel. The name is writ-
ten *Eff*, and the plural *Effs*. As
an abbreviation it most commonly
represents *fellow*; thus, F.R.S.
stand for *Fellow of the Royal So-
ciety*; furthermore, F.D. stand for
*Fidei Defensor (Defender of the
Faith)*; and, in medical prescrip-
tions, F. or f. s. a. for *stat secundum
artem (make according to art)*.

*FA-BA-CEOS (fâ-bâ'shûs), *a.*
Having the nature of a bean.

FA-BLE (fâ'bl), *n.* A feigned story
intended to enforce some moral
precept; a fiction [336-26]:—*v. i.*,
to feign; to tell falsehoods; to lie.

*FA-BLING, *p. prs.*

FA'BLED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, celebrated
in fables.

FAC

FAB-RIC (fâb'rîk), *n.* A building,
an edifice; any manufactured
article, as cloth. [58-28.] [200-19.]

FAB-RI-CATE (fâb'rê'kâte), *v. t.* To
build, construct; to forge; to
devise falsely.

*FAB'RÎ'CA-TING, *p. prs.*

FAB-RI-CA-TION (fâb-rê-kâ'shûn), *n.*
The act of building; construction;
that which is constructed.

FAB-RI-CATOR (fâb'rê'kâ-tûr), *n.*
One who fabricates; a builder.

FÂB'Û'LÎST, *n.* A writer of fables.

*FAB-U-LOUS (fâb'û'lûs), *a.* Full
of fables; feigned; false.

FAB-U-LOUS-LY (fâb'û'lûs-lê), *ad.*
In a fabulous manner.

FAB-U-LOUS-NESS (fâb'û'lûs'nêss),
n. The quality of being fabulous.

*FA-CADE (fâ-sâde' or fâ-sâd'), *n.*
The front of a building.

FAC

FACE (fâse), *n.* The visage, front,
countenance; appearance; con-
fidence; boldness:—*v. i.*, to carry
a false appearance; to turn the
face:—*v. t.*, to meet in front; to
oppose; to stand opposite to; to
cover.

*FA'cing, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, an orna-
mental covering.

FACE-LESS (fâse'lêss), *a.* Without
a face.

*FAC-ET (fâs'êt), *n.* A little face.

*FA-CE-TI-E (fâ-sê'shê), *n. pl.*
Witticisms; strokes of humor;
pleasantries.

FA-CE-TIOUS (fâ-sê'shûs), *a.* Gay;
full of pleasantry; witty, lively.

*FA-CE-TIOUS-LY (fâ-sê'shûs-lê), *ad.*
Wittily, gayly, cheerfully.

FA-CE-TIOUS-NESS (fâ-sê'shûs'nêss),
n. Cheerful wit, mirth.

*FA-CIAL (fâ/shâl), *a.* Relating to the face.
 *FA-CILE (fâs/sil), *a.* Easy; pliant.
 *FA-CIL-I-TATE (fâ-sil'è'tàte), *v. t.* To make easy; to free from difficulty. [237-12.]
 FA-CIL'I-TA-TING, *p. prs.*
 *FA-CIL-I-TY (fâ-sil'è'tè), *n.* Easiness; freedom from difficulty; readiness; expertness.
 *FA-CIL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
 FAC-SIM-I-LE (fâk-sim'è'lè), *n.* An exact copy or likeness.
 FACT (fâkt), *n.* Reality; deed; action.
 FAC-TION (fâk'shûn), *n.* A political party; tumult; discord. [203-14.]
 FAC-TIOUS (fâk'shûs), *a.* Given to faction; turbulent, seditious.†
 *FAC-TIOUS-LY (fâk'shûs'lè), *ad.* In a dissension manner.
 FAC-TIOUS-NESS (fâk'shûs'nês), *n.* Inclination to form factions.
 *FAC-TI-TIOUS (fâk-tsh'ûs), *a.* Artificial; made by art.
 FAC-TOR (fâk'tûr), *n.* A merchant's agent; a substitute; a multiplier or multiplicand.
 FAC-TOR-AGE (fâk'tûr'âje), *n.* Commission allowed to a factor.
 FAC-TOR-Y (fâk'tûr'rè), *n.* A house or district inhabited by factors; a body of factors; a manufactory.
 *FAC'TOR'IES, *n. pl.*
 *FAC-TO-TUM (fâk-tô'tûm), *n.* A servant employed in all kinds of work; an expert deputy.
 FAC-UL-TY (fâk'ûl'tè), *n.* Ability; reason; power; privilege; legal right; the officers of a college. [64-32.] [198-15.]
 *FAC'UL-TIES, *n. pl.*
 FAD-DLE (fâd'dl), *v. i.* To trifle.
 *FAD'DLING, *p. prs.*
 FÂDE, *v. i.* To lose color; to die away gradually; to wither.
 FA'DING, *p. prs.*
 FÂG, *v. i.* To grow weary;—*v. t.*, to compel to drudge;—*n.*, a drudge.

*FAG'GING, *p. prs.*
 FAG-GED (fâgd), *p. prf.*
 FAG-END (fâg-énd'), *n.* The refuse part; the end of a rope.
 *FAG-OT (fâg'ût), *n.* A bundle of sticks for fuel or fortification.
 FAIL (fâle), *v. i.* To be deficient; to perish; to decay; to miss; to fall short;—*v. t.*, to desert; to disappoint; to omit; to be wanting to;—*n.*, omission, failure.
 FAIL'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, deficiency; lapse; fault.
 *FAIL-URE (fâle'yâr), *n.* Omission; deficiency; slip; neglect; fault; bankruptcy.
 *FAIN (fâne), *a.* Glad, cheerful, merry;—*ad.*, gladly.
 FAINT (fânt), *v. i.* To sink motionless; to grow feeble;—*a.*, weary, languid; wanting in strength or brightness; depressed.
 FAINT'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a swoon.
 *FAINT-HEART-ED (fânt-hârt'éd), *a.* Cowardly, timid.
 FAINT-LY (fânt'lè), *ad.* Feebly, languidly; imperfectly.
 FAINT-NESS (fânt'nês), *n.* Languor, feebleness, want of vigor.
 FAIR (fâre), *a.* Beautiful; white; clear; favorable; pure; gentle; just; mild; equitable;—*ad.*, civilly; gently; frankly; openly:—*n.*, a stated market;—*n. pl.*, the female sex.
 FAIR-LY (fâre'lè), *ad.* Beautifully; honestly; justly; ingenuously; candidly; favorably.
 FAIR-NESS (fâre'nês), *n.* Beauty; candor; justice.
 FAIR-SPO-KEN (fâre'spô'kn), *a.* Civil in language; courteous.
 FAI-RY (fâ'rè), *n.* An elf; a fay; an enchantress;—*a.*, belonging to fairies. [15-27.]†
 *FAI'R'IES, *n. pl.*
 FAITH (fâth), *n.* Belief; whatever is believed; fidelity; honor; sincerity; veracity; promise given. [94-8.] [335-2.]

FAITH-FUL (fâth'fûl), *a.* Firm to truth or trust; loyal; honest.
 *FAITH-FUL-LY (fâth'fûl'lè), *ad.* With fidelity; sincerely, honestly.
 FAITH-FUL-NESS (fâth'fûl'nês), *n.* Honesty; loyalty; truth.
 FAITH-LESS (fâth'lês), *a.* Without faith; disloyal; neglectful.
 *FAITH-LESS-NESS (fâth'lês'nês), *n.* Treachery, perfidy; unbelief.
 FA-KIR (fâ'kûr or fâ'kûr), *n.* In India, a wandering monk.
 *FAL-CHION (fâl'shûn or fâl'chûn), *n.* A cimeter; a short, crooked sword.
 *FAL-CON (fâw'kn or fâl'kûn), *n.* A hawk trained for sport.
 FAL-CON-ER (fâw'kn'ûr or fâl'kôn-ûr), *n.* One who trains hawks.
 *FAL-CON-RY (fâw'kn'rè or fâl'kôn'rè), *n.* The art of training hawks and hunting with them.
 FÂLL, *v. i.* [FELL—FALLEN.] To drop from a higher place; to decline; to sink; to apostatize; to decrease; to die; to ebb; to quarrel (*out*) (*ap. p.*—under *disgrace*, from trees, into pits, to work, upon enemies):—*n.*, the act of dropping; distance dropped; ruin; degradation; diminution; steep descent; cataract; autumn; cadence:—see FELL.
 FAL-LA-CIOUS (fâl-lâ'shûs), *a.* Deceitful; producing mistakes; not well founded. [346-18.]
 FAL-LA-CIOUS-LY (fâl-lâ'shûs'lè), *ad.* In a deceitful manner.
 *FAL-LA-CIOUS-NESS (fâl-lâ'shûs'nês), *n.* Tendency to deceive.
 FAL-LA-CY (fâl'lâ'sè), *n.* A deceptive argument; logical artifice. [93-20.]
 *FAL'LA-CIES, *n. pl.*
 FALL'EN, *p. prf.* OF FALL.
 *FAL-LI-BIL-I-TY (fâl-lè-bil'lè'tè), *n.* Liableness to be deceived.
 FAL-LI-BLE (fâl'lè'bl), *a.* Liable to deceive or to be deceived; frail; imperfect.

- FALL-ING-SICK-NESS (fál'íng-sík'nés), *n.* The epilepsy.
- FAL-LOW (fál'lò), *a.* Unploughed, uncultivated; unoccupied; pale red, yellow; as *fallow* deer:—*n.*, ground ploughed in order to be ploughed again; ground lying at rest:—*v. i.*, to plough without sowing.
- FÁLSE, *a.* Not true; treacherous; counterfeit, spurious; hypocritical; dishonest.
- FALSE-HOOD (fálse'húđ), *n.* Want of truth; a false assertion.
-  A FALSEHOOD is an untruth told *without*, and a LIE an untruth told *with*, deceitful intention.
- FALSE-LY (fálse'lé), *ad.* Erroneously; treacherously.
- FALSE-NESS (fálse'nés), *n.* Want of truth; duplicity, deceit.
- FAL-SI-FI-CATION (fál-sè-fè-ká'shún), *n.* The act of counterfeiting; falsehood.
- *FAL-SI-FI-ER (fál'sè'fí-úr), *n.* One who falsifies.
- FAL-SI-FY (fál'sè'fí), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, FALSIFIES.*] To counterfeit; to forge; to make or prove false:—*v. i.*, to utter falsehoods.
- *FAL'SIFI-ED, *p. prf.*
- FAL-SI-TY (fál'sè'té), *n.* An error; a falsehood; a falsification.
- *FAL'SITIES, *n. pl.*
- FAL-TER (fál'túr), *v. i.* To hesitate in the utterance of words; to fail; to waver; to be unsteady. [73-9.] [303-12.]
- FAL-TER-ING-LY (fál'túr'íng-lé), *ad.* With hesitation or difficulty.
- FÁME, *n.* Celebrity, renown; favorable report; rumor. [61-32.]
- FÁ-MED (fámđ), *a.* Famous.
- FÁ-MIL-IAR (fá-míl'yár), *a.* Domestic; affable; well known; accustomed (*ap. p.*—*a thing is familiar to us, we with it*) [137-7] [163-12]:—*n.*, an intimate acquaintance.
- *FÁ-MIL-IAR-I-TY (fá-míl-yár'è'té), *n.* Acquaintance; easy intercourse; intimacy. [381-6.]
- *FÁ-MIL-IAR-IZE (fá-míl'yár'íze), *v. t.* To make intimate; to accustom. [159-5.] [165-3.]
- FÁ-MIL-IAR-I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- FÁ-MIL-IAR-LY (fá-míl'yár-lé), *ad.* Intimately, without formality.
- FÁ-M-I-LY (fám'è'lé), *n.* A household; a race; a tribe; lineage.
- *FÁ-M'LIES, *n. pl.*
- FÁ-M-INE (fám'ín), *n.* Scarcity of food; dearth.
- FÁ-M'ISH, *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, FAMISHES.*] To kill with hunger; to starve:—*v. i.*, to die of hunger.
- FÁ-M-ISH-MENT (fám'ish'mént), *n.* Extreme hunger.
- FÁ-M-IOUS (fám'íús), *a.* Renowned, celebrated, famed, illustrious.
- *FÁ-M-IOUS-LY (fám'íús'lé), *ad.* With celebrity or renown.
- FÁN, *n.* An instrument which moves the air and cools the face; a machine to winnow grain, or make a draft in a furnace:—*v. t.*, to cool with a fan; to ventilate; to winnow. [64-17.]
- *FÁN'NING, *p. prs.*
- FÁN-NED, *p. prf.*
- FÁ-NAT-IC (fá-nát'ík), *a.* Enthusiastic; extravagant in opinion:—*n.*, an enthusiast, a visionary.
- FÁ-NAT-I-CAL (fá-nát'è'kál), *a.* See FANATIC. [53-13.]
- *FÁ-NAT-I-CAL-LY (fá-nát'è'kál-lé), *ad.* In a fanatical manner, with enthusiasm.
- *FÁ-NAT-I-CISM (fá-nát'è'sízsm), *n.* Enthusiasm; religious frenzy. [38-17.]
- FÁN-CI-FUL (fán'sè'fúl), *a.* Imaginative; whimsical.
- *FÁN-CI-FUL-LY (fán'sè'fúl-lé), *ad.* In a fanciful manner.
- FÁN-CI-FUL-NESS (fán'sè'fúl-nés), *n.* The quality of being fanciful.
- FÁN-ÓY (fán'sè), *n.* Imagination; an inclination; caprice; an
- idle scheme; freak [144-37]:—*v. i.*, to imagine or believe:—*v. t.*, to portray in the mind; to be pleased with; to conceive:—*a.*, pleasing to the fancy.
- *FÁN'CI-ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- FÁN'CI-ED, *p. prf.*
- FÁN-DAN-ĞO (fán-dáng'gò), *n.* A lively Spanish dance.
- FÁNE, *n.* A temple; a church.
- *FÁN-FAR-O-NAĐE (fán'fár-ò-náđe') *n.* Bluster, a vain boast, ostentation.
- FÁNG, *n.* A long tusk or hooked tooth; that part of a tooth contained within its bony socket.
- FÁNG-ED (fángđ), *a.* Having fangs.
- *FÁN-ION (fán'yún), *n.* A small flag.
- *FÁN-TA-SI-ED (fán'tá'síd), *a.* Filled with fancies.
- FÁN-TAS-TIC (fán-tás'tík), } *a.*
FÁN-TAS-TI-CAL (fán-tás'tè'kál) }
Irrational; imaginary; whimsical. [120-22.] [305-5.]
- *FÁN-TAS-TI-CAL-LY (fán-tás'tè'kál-lé), *ad.* Capriciously; whimsically.
- FÁN-TAS-TI-CAL-NESS (fán-tás'tè'kál'nés), *n.* Whimsicalness, caprice.
- FÁN-TA-SY. Now written FANCY.
- *FÁN'TA'SIES, *n. pl.*
- FÁR, *ad.* [FARTHER—FARTHEST.] To great extent; at a great distance or height; to a certain degree:—*a.* [FARTHER—FARTHEST, FARMOST, or FARTHERMOST], distant, remote. (*ap. p.*—*from.*)
- FARCE (fársa), *n.* A ludicrous dramatic representation; an idle amusement:—*v. t.*, to swell out; to stuff.
- *FÁR-CI-CAL (fár'sè'kál), *a.* Belonging to a farce; ludicrous.
- FÁR'DÉL, *n.* A bundle; a little pack; a burden. [170-28.]
- FÁRE, *v. i.* To be in a state good or bad; to feed; to eat; to be entertained; to go; to travel [73-31]:—*n.*, price of passage in a vehicle; food; entertainment.
- FÁ'RING, *p. prs.*

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nò, môve,

- FARE-WELL** (fâre/wêl), *n.* Leave, departure, valediction:—*a.*, valedictory; parting.
- FARE-WELL** (fâre-wêl' or fâre/wêl'), *ad.* Good-by; adieu.
- FA-RI-NA** (fâ-ré'nâ), *n.* Flour, meal, starch, fecula.
- ***FAR-I-NA-CEOUS** (fâr-è-nâ'shûs), *a.* Mealy, consisting of meal.
- FÂRM**, *n.* Ground let to a tenant; land occupied by a farmer:—*v. t.*, to let out to tenants; to cultivate land.
- FARM-ER** (fârm'ûr), *n.* One who cultivates ground, a husbandman.
- FÂR'RO**, *n.* A game of cards.
- ***FAR-RA-GI-NOUS** (fâr-râj'è'nûs), *a.* Formed of different materials.
- FAR-RA-GO** (fâr-râ'gò), *n.* A medley; a confused business.
- ***FAR-RA'GOES**, *n. pl.*
- ***FAR-RI-ER** (fâr'rè'ûr), *n.* A shoer of horses; a horse-doctor.
- FAR-RI-ER-Y** (fâr'rè-ûr'rè), *n.* The art or skill of a farrier.
- FAR-ROW** (fâr'rò), *n.* A litter of pigs.
- FAR-THER** (fâr'thûr), *a.* [*com.* of **FAR**.] More remote; tending to greater distance:—*ad.*, more remotely; at a greater distance; moreover:—*v. t.*, see **FURTHER**, which is the genuine word.
- FAR-THEST** (fâr'thêst), *a.* [*sup.* of **FAR**.] Most distant; remotest:—*ad.*, at the greatest distance.
- FAR-THING** (fâr'thîng), *n.* The fourth part of a penny.
- ***FAR-THIN-GALE** (fâr'thîng'gâl), *n.* A hoop, used to spread the petticoat.
- FAS-CI-CLE** (fâs'sè'kl), *n.* A bundle; a florescence.
- FAS-CI-NATE** (fâs'sè'nâte), *v. t.* To bewitch; to enchant; to charm.
- ***FAS-CI'NA-TING**, *p. pres.*
- FAS-CI-NA-TION** (fâs-sè-nâ'shûn), *n.* A bewitching; enchantment; a charm. [143-27.]
- ***FAS-CINE** (fâs-sène'), *n.* A fagot (used in fortification).
- FASH-ION** (fâsh'ûn), *n.* Form, state with regard to appearance; custom of numbers; mode; rank [284-12]:—*v. t.*, to form, to mould.
- FASH-ION-A-BLE** (fâsh'ûn'â-bl), *a.* Approved by custom; made according to fashion.
- FASH-ION-A-BLE-NESS** (fâsh'ûn'â-bl'nês), *n.* Conformity to custom.
- ***FASH-ION-A-BLY** (fâsh'ûn'â-blê), *ad.* According to custom.
- FÂST**, *v. i.* To abstain from food:—*n.*, abstinence from food:—*a.*, firm, immovable; speedy, swift; reckless, prodigal:—*ad.*, firmly, immovably; closely; swiftly.
- FAST-DAY** (fâst'dâ), *n.* A day set apart for fasting.
- FAST-EN** (fâs'sn), *v. t.* To make fast or firm; to cement; to secure; to link. [fastens.]
- FAST'EN'ING**, *p. pres.*:—*n.*, that which
- ***FAST-EN-ER** (fâs'sn'ûr), *n.* One who fastens.
- ***FAS-TID-I-OUS** (fâs-tîd'è'ûs), *a.* Disdainful; hard to please; capricious, squeamish.
- FAS-TID-I-OUS-LY** (fâs-tîd'è'ûs-lè), *ad.* Squeamishly; disdainfully.
- FAS-TID-I-OUS-NESS** (fâs-tîd'è'ûs-nês), *n.* Capriciousness, squeamishness. [349-3.]
- FÂST'NÊSS**, *n.* Firmness; strength; a strong place.
- ***FÂST'NÊSSES**, *n. pl.*
- FÂT**, *a.* [**FATTER** — **FATTEST**.] Plump, fleshy; greasy; rich:—*n.*, the unctuous part of animal flesh:—*v. t.*, to make fat; to fatten:—*v. i.*, to grow fat.
- ***FAT'TING**, *p. pres.*
- FAT'TED**, *p. prf.*
- FÂ'TÂL**, *a.* Deadly; mortal; appointed by destiny; proceeding from fate. [116-33.] [191-5.]
- FAT-AL-ISM** (fâ'tâl'îz'm), *n.* The doctrine that all things happen from inevitable necessity.
- ***FÂ'TÂL'IST**, *n.* One who adheres to fatalism.
- FA-TAL-I-TY** (fâ-tâl'lè'tè), *n.* Degree of fate; tendency to danger.
- ***FA-TAL'ITIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***FA-TAL-LY** (fâ'tâl'lè), *ad.* Mortally; destructively; by fate.
- FÂTÈ**, *n.* Destiny; event predetermined; doom; death.
- FÂ'TÈD**, *a.* Decered by fate.
- FÂTÈS**, *n. pl.* In *Mythology*, the destinies, three goddesses supposed to preside over men.
- FA-THER** (fâ'thûr), *n.* A male parent; an ancestor; the title of a popish confessor or priest; one who creates or forms; an author:—*v. t.*, to take as a son or daughter; to adopt.
- FA-THER-HOOD** (fâ'thûr'hûd), *n.* The character of a father.
- FA-THER-IN-LAW** (fâ'thûr-in'lâw), *n.* The father of one's husband or wife.
- ***FA'THERS-IN-LAW**, *n. pl.*
- FA-THER-LAND** (fâ'thûr'lând), *n.* One's native country.
- FA-THER-LESS** (fâ'thûr'lês), *a.* Without a father.
- FA-THER-LY** (fâ'thûr'lè), *a.* Paternal; like a father:—*ad.*, in the manner of a father.
- FATH-OM** (fâth'ûm), *n.* A measure of length containing six feet; reach; penetration:—*v. t.*, to comprehend; to sound; to penetrate into. [56-13.]
- ***FATH-OM-A-BLE** (fâth'ûm'â-bl), *a.* Capable of being fathomed.
- FATH-OM-LESS** (fâth'ûm'lês), *a.* Bottomless.
- ***FA-TIGUE** (fâ-tègg'), *n.* Weariness, lassitude; toil:—*v. t.*, to tire; to weary; to exhaust.
- ***FA-TIGU-ING** (fâ-tègg'îng), *p. pres.*
- FÂT'LING**, *n.* A young animal fed for slaughter.
- FAT-NESS** (fât'nês), *n.* The quality of being fat; fertility; corpulence.

- FAT-TEN** (fát'tn), *v. t.* To feed up; to make fat:—*v. i.*, to grow fat; to become fleshy.
- ***FAT-TU-I-TY** (fá-tù'è'tè), *n.* Foolishness; weakness of mind.
- FAT-U-OUS** (fátsh'ù'ús), *a.* Stupid; foolish, silly.
- FAU-BOURG** (fáw'börg), *n.* A suburb.
- ***FAU-CET** (fáw'sèt), *n.* A pipe inserted into a vessel to draw off liquor.
- FAULT** (fált), *n.* Offense; slight crime; blemish; defect; puzzle.
- ***FAULT-I-LY** (fált'è'lè), *ad.* Not rightly, improperly; offensively.
- FAULT-I-NESS** (fált'è'nès), *n.* Badness; delinquency; defect.
- FAULT-LESS** (fált'lès), *a.* Without fault, perfect.
- FAULT-LESS-NESS** (fált'lès'nès), *n.* Freedom from fault.
- FAULT-Y** (fált'è), *a.* Guilty of a fault; blamable.
- ***FAUN** (fáwn), *n.* In *Mythology*, a kind of rural deity.
- ***FAUNA** (fáw'ná), *n.* The entire group of animals belonging to a region.
- FA-VOR** (fá'vúr), *n.* Countenance; kindness; support; lenity; any thing worn openly as a token:—*v. t.*, to support; to aid; to assist; to resemble in feature. [203-10.]
- FA-VOR-ED** (fá'vúrd), *p. prof.*:—*a.*, regarded with kindness.
- ***FA-VOR-A-BLE** (fá'vúr'à-bl), *a.* Kind; propitious; advantageous. [277.]
- FA-VOR-A-BLE-NESS** (fá'vúr'à-bl'nès), *n.* Kindness; benignity.
- FA-VOR-A-BLY** (fá'vúr'à-blè), *ad.* Kindly; with favor.
- ***FA-VOR-ITE** (fá'vúr'ít), *n.* A person or thing beloved:—*a.*, beloved; regarded with particular favor. [257-10.]
- ***FA-VOR-IT-ISM** (fá'vúr'ít-izm), *n.* Act of favoring; partiality.
- ***FÁWN**, *n.* A young deer:—*v. i.*, to court service; to cringe. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.)
- ***FÁWNING-LY** (fáwn'íng'lè), *ad.* In a cringing, servile way.
- FAY** (fá), *n.* A fairy; an elf:—*v. t.*, to join closely; to adapt.
- FE-AL-TY** (fè'ál'tè), *n.* Duty due to a superior or lord; loyalty.
- ***FE'AL'TIES**, *n. pl.*
- FEAR** (fèèr), *n.* Dread, horror; awe; anxiety:—*v. t.*, to dread; to terrify; to make afraid; to apprehend:—*v. i.*, to be afraid.
- FEAR-FUL** (fèèr'fúl), *a.* Timorous; filled with fear; awful, dreadful, terrific. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- ***FEAR-FUL-LY** (fèèr'fúll'è), *ad.* Timorously; terribly; with fear.
- FEAR-FUL-NESS** (fèèr'fúll'nès), *n.* Dread, terror, habitual timidity.
- FEAR-LESS** (fèèr'lès), *a.* Intrepid; free from fear.
- FEAR-LESS-LY** (fèèr'lès'lè), *ad.* Without terror or fear.
- ***FEAR-LESS-NESS** (fèèr'lès'nès), *n.* Exemption from fear; courage.
- ***FEA-SI-BIL-I-TY** (fè-zè-bíl'lè'tè), *n.* Practicability.
- ***FEA-SI-BLE** (fè'zè'bl), *a.* Practicable, achievable. [ticably.]
- FEA-SI-BLY** (fè'zè'blè), *ad.* Practicably.
- FEA-SI-BLE-NESS** (fè'zè'bl'nès), *n.* Practicability, feasibility.
- FEAST** (fèést), *n.* An entertainment at the table; a sumptuous treat; a banquet:—*v. t.*, to entertain sumptuously; to delight:—*v. i.*, to eat sumptuously.
- FEAT** (fèèt), *n.* Act, deed, exploit. †
- ***FEATH-ER** (fèth'úr), *n.* A plume of a bird; an ornament; kind or nature; a trifle:—*v. t.*, to dress in feathers; to enrich.
- FEATH-ER-ED** (fèth'úrd), *p. prof.*:—*a.*, clothed with feathers.
- FEATH-ER-LESS** (fèth'úr'lès), *a.* Without feathers.
- ***FEATH-ER-Y** (fèth'úr'è), *a.* Clothed with feathers; downy.
- ***FEA-TURE** (fè'tshúr), *n.* The cast of the face; a lineament, outline. [36.]
- ***FEB-RI-FUGE** (fèb'rè'fúje), *n.* A medicine serviceable in a fever.
- ***FEB-RI-LE** (fèb'ríl or fèb'ríl), *a.* Constituting or proceeding from a fever; indicating fever.
- ***FEB-RU-A-RY** (fèb'rù'á-rè), *n.* The second month of the year.
- FE-CAL** (fè'kál), *a.* Relating to dregs.
- ***FE-CES** (fè'sèéz), *n. pl.* Dregs.
- FE-CULA** (fèk'ù'lá), *n.* The starch of grain.
- FE-C-U-LENCE** (fèk'ù'lènsè), } *n.*
- ***FE-C-U-LEN-CY** (fèk'ù'lèn-sè), } Muddiness; lees, dregs.
- FE-C-U-LENT** (fèk'ù'lènt), *a.* Foul, dreggy, turbid.
- ***FE-C-UND** (fèk'únd or fè'kúnd), *a.* Fruitful, prolific, productive.
- FE-CUN-DATE** (fè'kún'dàte or fèk'ú'n'dàte), *v. t.* To make fruitful.
- FE'CUN'DA-TING**, *p. pres.*
- FE-CUN-DI-TY** (fè'kún'dè'tè), *n.* Fruitfulness, productiveness.
- FÈD**, *post. t.* and *p. prof.* of **FEED**.
- FED-ER-AL** (fèd'èr'ál), *a.* Relating to a league or contract; confederate.
- FED-ER-AL-IST** (fèd'èr'ál-íst), *n.* An adherent of a federal union. [333-14.]
- ***FED-ER-ATE** (fèd'èr'ít), *a.* Leagued.
- FED-ER-A-TION** (fèd-èr-á'shún), *n.* A league, confederation.
- FED-ER-A-TIVE** (fèd'èr-á'tív), *a.* Uniting in or forming a league.
- FÈÈ**, *n.* Recompense; payment for service:—*v. t.*, to reward; to pay; to bribe.
- FEE-BLE** (fèè'bl), *a.* Debilitated, weakly, sickly, languid.
- FEE-BLE-NESS** (fèè'bl'nès), *n.* Imbecility, weakness, infirmity.
- FEE-BLY** (fèè'blè), *ad.* Weakly, without strength, faintly.
- FÈÈD**, *v. t.* [**FED**—**FED**.] To supply with food; to nourish; to entertain; to fatten:—*v. i.*, to

- take food; to eat; to grow fat (*ap. p.*—on, upon):—*n.*, food; pasture.
- FEED-ER** (fèèd'ûr), *n.* One who feeds; a source of supply.
- FÈÈL**, *v. i.* [**FELT**—**FELT**.] To have perception of things by the touch; to search:—*v. t.*, to perceive by the touch; to suffer; to have sense of:—*n.*, the sense of feeling; the touch.
- FEEL-ER** (fèèl'ûr), *n.* One who or that which feels; a tentacle.
- FEEL'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, expressive of great sensibility; affected:—*n.*, the sense of touch; emotion; sensibility.
- FEEL'ING-LY** (fèèl'ing'lè), *ad.* With emotion.
- FEET**, *n.*:—*pl.* of FOOT.
- FEIGN** (fâne), *v. t.* To invent; to dissemble; to pretend:—*v. i.*, to relate falsely, to image. [192-13.]
- ***FEIGN-ED-LY** (fâne'èd'lè), *ad.* In fiction; not truly, falsely.
- ***FEINT** (fânt), *n.* A false appearance, a pretense; a mock assault.
- FE-LI-CI-TATE** (fè-lis'sè'tâte), *v. t.* To make happy; to congratulate.
- ***FE-LIC'I-TA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- FE-LI-CI-TA-TION** (fè-lis-sè-tâ'shûn), *n.* Congratulation.
- ***FE-LI-CI-TOUS** (fè-lis'sè'tûs), *a.* Happy, delightful, prosperous.
- FE-LI-CI-TOUS-LY** (fè-lis'sè'tûs-lè), *ad.* Happily, joyously.
- ***FE-LI-CI-TY** (fè-lis'sè'tè), *n.* Happiness. [26-19.] [199-4.]
- FE-LIC'I-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***FE-LINE** (fè'lîne), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a cat.
- FÈLL**, *a.* Cruel, barbarous, savage:—*n.*, the skin; the hide:—*v. t.*, to knock down; to hew or cut down [375-6]:—*pst. t.* of FALL.
- FÈLL** To FELL is the causative verb of to FALL.
- ***FEL-LOE**. See FELLY.
- ***FEL-LOW** (fèl'lò), *n.* An associate; an equal; a match; one
- of a pair; a member of a college that shares its revenue; a mean person:—*v. t.*, to suit with.
- FEL-LOW-SHIP** (fèl'lò'shîp), *n.* Association; partnership; an establishment in a college with a share in its revenue. [95-36.]
- FEL-LY** (fèl'lè), *n.* The rim of a wheel:—often written FELLOE.
- ***FEL'LIES**, *n. pl.*
- FEL-LY** (fèl'lè), *ad.* Cruelly.
- ***FE-LO DE SE** (fè'lò-dè-sè'), *n.* *In Law*, he who commits felony by suicide.
- ***FEL-ON** (fèl'ân), *n.* One who has committed a capital crime; a whitlow; a painful tumor seated in a finger or toe. [34-12.]
- FEL-ONI-OUS** (fè-lò'nè'ûs), *a.* Malignant, wicked; villainous.
- FEL-ONI-OUS-LY** (fè-lò'nè'ûs-lè), *ad.* In a felonious way.
- FEL-ON-Y** (fèl'ân'yè), *n.* A crime punishable with death.
- ***FEL'ON'IES**, *n. pl.*
- FÈLT**, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of FEEL:—*n.*, cloth made of wool united without weaving.
- ***FE-LUC-CA** (fè-lûk'kâ), *n.* A small open boat with six oars.
- FÈ'MÂLE**, *n.* One of the feminine gender:—*a.*, not male.
- FEM-I-NINE** (fèm'è'nîn), *a.* Pertaining to women or females; soft, delicate, effeminate.
- FÈM** FEMALE is applied to the sex, FEMININE to the characteristics of the sex: thus, A female physician treats with feminine tenderness.
- FEM-O-RAL** (fèm'ò'râl), *a.* Belonging to the thigh.
- FÈN**, *n.* A marsh, a moor, a bog.
- FENCE** (fènsè), *n.* Guard; enclosure:—*v. t.*, to enclose; to secure by a fence; to guard:—*v. i.*, to practice fencing.
- ***FEN'CI'NG**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the art of using defensive weapons; materials for a fence.
- FEN-LESS** (fènsè'lès), *a.* Without enclosure; open.
- ***FEN-CER** (fèn'sûr), *n.* One who teaches or practices fencing.
- ***FEN-CI-BLE** (fèn'sè'bl), *a.* Capable of defense:—*n.*, a soldier enlisted for defensive purposes.
- FÈND**, *v. t.* To keep off; to ward off; to repel:—*v. i.*, to dispute; to parry off.
- FEND-ER** (fènd'ûr), *n.* That which protects; a metallic guard placed before a fire. [337-25.]
- ***FEN-ES-TRAL** (fè-nès'trâl), *a.* Belonging to a window.
- FÈN'NÈL**, *n.* A fragrant plant.
- FEN-Y** (fèn'nè), *a.* Marshy, boggy.
- FEO-DAL**. See FEUDAL.
- ***FEOFF** (fèf), *v. t.* To put in possession of property; to invest with right.
- ***FEOF-FEE** (fèf'fèè or fèf'fèè'), *n.* One put in possession of property.
- FEOF-FER** (fèf'fûr), } *n.* One who
- FEOF-FOR** (fèf'fôr), } feoffs.
- ***FEOFF-MENT** (fèf'mènt), *n.* The act of granting possession.
- FE-RA-CI-TY** (fè-râs'sè'tè), *n.* Fertility
- ***FE-RI-AL** (fè'rè'âl), *a.* Relating to week-days or holydays.
- FÈ'RINE**, *a.* Wild, savage.
- FÈR-MENT** (fèr'mènt), *n.* Intestine motion, tumult, excitement.
- FÈR-MENT** (fèr'mènt'), *v. t.* To exalt or rarely by intestine motion:—*v. i.*, to undergo fermentation.
- ***FÈR-MENT-A-BIL-I-TY** (fèr'mènt-â-bil'è'tè), *n.* Capability of fermentation.
- FÈR-MENT-A-BLE** (fèr'mènt'â'bl), *a.* Capable of fermentation.
- FÈR-MENT-A-TION** (fèr'mènt-â'shûn), *n.* A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixed body; a chemical change.
- FÈR-MENT-A-TIVE** (fèr'mènt'â'tiv), *a.* Causing fermentation.
- FÈRN**, *n.* A plant.
- FERN-Y** (fèrn'yè), *a.* Overgrown with fern.

- ***FE-RO-CIOUS** (fê-rò'shús), *a.* Barbarous, savage, fierce.
- FE-RO-CIOUS-LY** (fê-rò'shús'lé), *ad.* In a ferocious manner.
- ***FE-RO-CI-TY** (fê-ròs'sé'té), *n.* Savagery, fierceness; cruelty. [123-33.] [268-1.]
- ***FER-RE-OUS** (fêr'rè'ús), *a.* Consisting of, or belonging to, iron.
- ***FER-RET** (fêr'rit), *n.* A kind of weasel; a kind of narrow tape:—*v. t.*, to drive out of lurking-places. (*out.*)
- ***FER-RI-AGE** (fêr'rè'lje), *n.* Fare paid at a ferry.
- ***FER-RU-GIN-OUS** (fêr-rù'jín'ús), *a.* Containing, or partaking of, the qualities of iron.
- ***FER-RULE** (fêr'ríl), *n.* A metal ring put round any thing to strengthen it.
- FER-RY** (fêr'rè), *n.* A boat; the passage over which the ferry-boat passes:—*v. t.*, to carry over in a boat.
- ***FERRIES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- ***FERRIED**, *p. prf.*
- ***FERRY-BOAT** (fêr'rè'bòte), *n.* A boat for conveying persons over a stream, &c.
- FERRY-MAN** (fêr'rè'mán), *n.* One who keeps a ferry.
- FERRYMEN**, *n. pl.*
- ***FERTILE** (fêr'tíl), *a.* Fruitful, abundant, productive. [295-7.]
- FERTIL-I-TY** (fêr-tíl'lé'té), *n.* The quality of being fertile; fruitfulness, richness. [80-28.]
- ***FERTIL-I-ZA-TION** (fêr-tíl-lé-zá'shún), *n.* Act of fertilizing.
- FERTILIZE** (fêr'tíl'ize), *v. t.* To make fruitful. [57-30.]
- ***FERTILIZING**, *p. prs.*
- FERULA** (fêr'rù'lá),
***FERULE** (fêr'ríl or fêr'rúle), } *n.*
An instrument of correction.
- FERULE** (fêr'ríl or fêr'rúle), *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.
- ***FER-VEN-CY** (fêr'ven'sé), *n.* Heat of mind; ardor, zeal.
- FER-VENT** (fêr'vent), *a.* Hot, vehement, ardent, zealous.
- FER-VENT-LY** (fêr'vent'lé), *ad.* Eagerly, with fervor. [85-39.]
- FER-VID** (fêr'vid), *a.* Hot, vehement, zealous.
- FER-VID-NESS** (fêr'vid'nés), *n.* Ardor of mind, zeal, eagerness.
- FER-VOR** (fêr'vür), *n.* Heat of mind, zeal. [94-9.] [303-28.]
- ***FES-CUE** (fês'kù), *n.* A small wire pointer.
- FÊS'TÁL**, *a.* Belonging to a feast; festive, joyous.
- FESTER** (fês'tür), *v. i.* To corrupt; to grow virulent:—*n.*, a small tumor or sore.
- FES-TI-VAL** (fês'tè'vál), *a.* Pertaining to feasts; joyous:—*n.*, time of feast; a festive anniversary or occasion.
- FES-TIVE** (fês'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to feasts; festal; joyous. [95.]
- FES-TI-V-I-TY** (fês-tív've'té), *n.* Time of rejoicing; social joy.
- ***FES-TIV'I-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- FES-TOON** (fês-tòon'), *n.* An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath, or garland, of flowers:—*v. t.*, to adorn with festoons.
- FETCH** (fêts), *v. t.* To go and bring; to bring; to sell for; to draw; to reach [167-20]:—*n.*, a stratagem, a trick.
- ***FETCHES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- ***FETE** (fáte), *n.* A festival.
- ***FE-TICH** } (fê'tish), *n.* In *Western*
FE-TISH } *Africa*, an idol or charm.
- ***FET-I-CISM** (fêt'é'síz), *n.* Fetich-worship.
- FÊT'ID**, *a.* Rancid, rank-smelling.
- FET-ID-NESS** (fêt'id'nés), *n.* The quality of being fetid.
- FET-LOCK** (fêt'lòk), *n.* A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern-joint of a horse. [73-2.]
- ***FE-TOR** (fê'tòr), *n.* An offensive smell, a stench.
- FET-TER** (fêt'tür), *v. t.* To bind; to enchain; to embarrass. [370-19.]
- ***FET-TERS** (fêt'türz), *n. pl.* Chains for the feet; restraint.
- ***FEUD** (fúde), *n.* Quarrel, contention; a fief, a tenure.
- ***FEU-DAL** (fú'dál), *a.* Held of a superior on condition; held by tenure. [16-22.]
- FEU-DAL-ISM** (fú'dál'íz), *n.* The system of holding lands on condition, or by tenure.
- FEU-DATOR-Y** (fú'dá'tür-rè), *n.* One who holds by some conditional tenure.
- ***FEU'DA-TOR-IES**, *n. pl.*
- FEVER** (fêv'ür), *n.* A disease characterized by increased heat, quickened pulse, and intermitting chill; a fret:—*v. t.*, to put into a fever; to excite.
- FE-VER-ISH** (fêv'ür'ish), *a.* Tending to fever; troubled with fever; hot.
- FE-VER-ISH-NESS** (fêv'ür'ish'nés), *n.* State of being feverish.
- FEW** (fú), *a.* Not many.
- FEW-NESS** (fú'nés), *n.* Smallness of number.
- ***FÍ'ÁR**, *n.* A decree; an order.
- FÍB**, *n.* A lie; a falsehood:—*v. i.*, to tell lies.
- FÍB'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***FÍB'ED**, *p. prf.*
- FÍ-BER** } (fí'bär), *n.* A small thread
***FÍ-BRE** } or string of animal,
vegetable, or mineral substance.
- FÍ-BRÍL**, *n.* A small fibre or string.
- FÍ-BRIN** } (fí'brín), *n.* A white,
***FÍ-BRINE** } inodorous substance
found in the blood, muscles, &c.
- ***FÍ-BROUS** (fí'brúds), *a.* Composed of fibres.
- FÍC-KLE** (fík'kl), *a.* Inconstant.
- ***FÍC-KLE-NESS** (fík'kl'nés), *n.* Inconstancy, unsteadiness.
- FÍC-TILE** (fík'tíl), *a.* Moulded into form, as by a potter.
- FÍC-TION** (fík'shún), *n.* The act of feigning; a thing feigned; a falsehood; a fabrication; a romance. [112-39.] [349-13.]

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nô, môve,

- FIG-UI-TIOUS** (fik-tsh'ûs), *a.* Counterfeit, not genuine, feigned. [135-25.] [198-16.]
- ***FIG-UI-TIOUS-LY** (fik-tsh'ûs'lè), *ad.* In a fictitious manner.
- FID-DLE** (fid'dl), *n.* A stringed-instrument of music, a violin:—*v. i.*, to play upon the fiddle; to trifle.
- FID'DLING**, *p. prs.*
- FID-DLER** (fid'dlâr), *n.* One who plays upon the fiddle.
- ***FID-DLE-STRING** (fid'dl'string), *n.* The string of a fiddle.
- ***FI-DEL-I-TY** (fè-dèl'è'tè), *n.* Faithful adherence, honesty; veracity. [134-29.]†
- ***FIDG-ET** (fidj'èt), *v. i.* To move irregularly:—*n.*, unsteadiness.
- ***FIDG-ET-Y** (fidj'èt'è), *a.* Restless.
- ***FI-DU-CIAL** (fè-dù'shâ'l), *a.* Confident, undoubting; fiduciary.
- FI-DU-CI-A-RY** (fè-dù'shè'à-rè), *n.* One who holds any thing in trust:—*a.*, confident, undoubting; pertaining to, or held in, trust; fiducial.
- ***FI-DU'CI-A-RIES**, *n. pl.*
- FIE** (fi), *in.* A word expressing blame or reproof.
- ***FIEF** (fèéf), *n.* A fee, manor, feud.
- FIELD** (fèèld), *n.* Cultivated tract of ground; open country; place of battle; space; extent.
- FIELD-BOOK** (fèèld'bôök), *n.* A book used by surveyors for noting angles, distances, &c.
- ***FIELD-MAR-SHAL** (fèèld-mâr'shâ'l), *n.* A commander of an army.
- FIELD-OF-FI-CER** (fèèld'ôf-fè'sûr), *n.* An officer in an army (above the rank of captain).
- FIELD-PIECE** (fèèld'pèèse), *n.* A small cannon.
- ***FIELD-PIECES**, *n. pl.*
- FIEND** (fèènd), *n.* An enemy; the devil; an infernal being. [144-15.] [170-16.]
- ***FIEND-ISH** (fèènd'ish), *a.* Malicious.
- FIGER** (fèèrse), *a.* Savage, ravenous; violent, furious.
- FIGER-LY** (fèèrse'lè), *ad.* Violently, furiously.
- ***FIGER-NESS** (fèèrse'nès), *n.* Ferocity; violence, fury.
- ***FI-E-RI FA-CI-AS** (fi'è-rè-fâ'shè-âs), *n.* A judicial writ of execution, directed to a sheriff.
- ***FI-ER-I-NESS** (fi'èr'è-nès), *n.* Heat, warmth of temper.
- ***FI-ER-Y** (fi'èr'è), *a.* Consisting of fire; hot like fire; ardent; passionate.
- FIFE**, *n.* A wind-instrument of music.
- ***FI-FER** (fi'fûr), *n.* One who plays the fife.
- FIF'TEEN**, *a. or n.* Five and ten; 15.
- FIF-TEENTH** (fi'f'tènth), *a.* The ordinal of fifteen; noting the number fifteen.
- FIFTH** (fi'fth), *a.* The ordinal of five; noting the number five.
- ***FIFTH-LY** (fi'fth'lè), *ad.* In the fifth place.
- ***FIF-TH-ETH** (fi'f'tè'th), *a.* The ordinal of fifty; noting the number fifty. [ten; 50.]
- FIF-TY** (fi'f'tè), *a. or n.* Five times five; a tree and its fruit.
- FIGHT** (fite), *v. i.* [FOUGHT—FOUGHT.] To contend in battle; to contend in single fight:—*v. t.*, to war or combat against:—*n.*, battle, combat, duel. (*ap. p.*—with, against, for.)
- ***FIGHT-ER** (fite'âr), *n.* One who fights; a warrior.
- FIG-MENT**, *n.* An invention, device.
- FIG-U-RA-BLE** (fig'ù-râ-bl), *a.* Capable of being formed or figured.
- ***FIG-U-RA-BIL-I-TY** (fig'ù-râ-bl'l'è'tè), *n.* Capacity to receive form.
- FIG'Û-RÁL**, *a.* Represented by figure.
- FIG-U-RATE** (fig'ù-rít), *a.* Of a determinate form.
- FIG-U-RA-TIVE** (fig'ù-râ-tív), *a.* Representing something else; typical; metaphorical.
- ***FIG-U-RA-TIVE-LY** (fig'ù-râ-tív-lè), *ad.* In a figurative manner; metaphorically, typically.
- FIG-URE** (fig'ûre or fig'yûr), *n.* Shape; an emblem; a metaphor; appearance; a statue; representation in painting; a character denoting a number [66-26] [221-12]:—*v. t.*, to form into a determinate shape; to mark with figures; to form figuratively:—*v. i.*, to make a figure; to be worthy of mark.
- FIG'Û-RING**, *p. prs.*
- ***FI-LA-CEOUS** (fè-lâ'shûs), *a.* Consisting of threads.
- FIL'Á-MÉNT**, *n.* A slender thread.
- ***FIL-A-MÉNT-OUS** (fil-â-mènt'ûs), *a.* Like a filament or thread.
- FIL-A-TOR-Y** (fil'â-tûr'è), *n.* A machine for spinning threads.
- ***FIL-BERT** (fil'bûrt), *n.* A hazelnut with a thin shell.
- FILCH** (filsh or filsh), *v. t.* [*pr.* t. 3, FILCHES.] To steal, to pilfer.
- ***FILCH-ER** (filsh'ûr or filsh'ûr), *n.* A petty thief; a pilferer.
- FILÉ**, *n.* A line or wire on which papers are strung; a catalogue; a roll; a line of soldiers; an instrument for smoothing or rasping metals:—*v. t.*, to string upon a thread or wire; to cut with a file:—*v. i.*, to march in file.
- FIL'ING**, *p. prs.*
- FILÉ-LEAD-ER** (fil'è'lè-dâr), *n.* The soldier in front of a file.
- ***FIL-I-AL** (fil'yâl), *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a child. [32-11.]
- ***FIL-I-A-TION** (fil-è-â'shûn), *n.* The relation of a child to its parent.
- FIL-I-FORM** (fil'è'fôrm), *a.* Formed like a thread.
- FIL-I-GRANE** (fil'è'grâne), } *n.*
***FIL-I-GREE** (fil'è'grèè), }
Ornamental work in gold or silver, resembling little threads or grains.
- FIL-LINGS** (fil'lingz), *n. pl.* Fragments rubbed off by a file.

FILL, *v. t.* To store till no more can be admitted; to satisfy; to make full; to hold; to officiate in:—*v. i.*, to give to drink; to grow full (*ex. p.*—with):—*n.*, fullness.

FILLING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, woof; the act of making full.

***FIL-LET** (fil'lit), *n.* A band tied round the head; the fleshy part of a calf's thigh; the loins of a horse; an architectural ornament:—*v. t.*, to bind with a fillet or bandage.

***FIL-I-BEG** (fil'îb'êg), *n.* A dress reaching to the knees, worn by Highlanders instead of breeches:—often written PHILBEG.

***FIL-LI-BUS-TER** (fil'lî-bûs'tûr), *n.* A piratical adventurer.

***FIL'LIP**, *v. t.* To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring:—*n.*, a quick stroke of the finger let go from the thumb.

FIL-LY (fil'lî), *n.* A young mare; the feminine of COLT; a wild girl; a flirt.

***FIL'LIES**, *n. pl.*

FILM, *n.* A thin pellicle or skin.

FIL-MY (fil'mî), *a.* Composed of thin pellicles.

***FIL-TER** (fil'tûr), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To strain:—*n.*, a strainer; a material or mechanism for straining.

FILTH (filth), *n.* Dirt, nastiness.

***FILTH-I-LY** (filth'îl'î), *ad.* With foulness, nastily, grossly.

FILTH-I-NESS (filth'î-nês), *n.* Nastiness, dirtiness; pollution.

FILTH-Y (filth'î), *a.* [FILTHIER—*FILTHIEST.] Nasty, foul, dirty.

FIL-TRATE (fil'trâte), *v. t.* To strain; to filter.

***FIL'TRA-TING**, *p. prs.*

FIL-TRA-TION (fil'trâ'shûn), *n.* The act of filtering.

***FIM-BRI-ATE** (fim'brî'âte), *v. t.* To fringe; to edge round.

FIM'BRÎ-A-TING, *p. prs.*

FIM-BRI-ATE (fim'brî'ît), *a.* Fringed.

FIN, *n.* The limb of a fish by which it swims. [264–27.]

FI-NA-BLE (fi'nâ'bl), *a.* Liable to, or meriting, a fine.

FI-NAL (fi'nâl), *a.* Ultimate, last; conclusive.

***FI-NA-LE** (fê-nâ'lê), *n.* The close.

***FI-NAL-LY** (fi'nâl'lî), *ad.* Lastly, ultimately, conclusively.

FI-NANCE (fê-nâns'), *n.* The science of collecting and investing money.

FI-NAN'CES, *n. pl.* Public revenue; funds; income.

***FI-NAN-CIAL** (fê-nân'shâl), *a.* Relative to finance; monetary.

***FI-NAN-CIER** (fin-ân-sêér'), *n.* One who understands the management of money:—*v. i.*, to collect or invest money.

FINCH (finsh), *n.* A small bird.

FINCH'ES, *n. pl.*

FIND, *v. t.* [FOUND—FOUND.] To obtain by searching; to meet with; to discover; to detect; to supply, furnish; to declare by verdict.

FIND'INGS, *n. pl.* Tools and materials used by shoemakers.

FINE, *a.* Refined, pure; subtle; not coarse; delicate; dexterous; elegant; splendid; showy:—*n.*, a mulct, penalty, forfeit; conclusion:—*v. t.*, to refine; to purify; to punish with a penalty.

FI'NING, *p. prs.*

FINE-DRAW (fine'drâw), *v. t.* [FINE-DREW—FINEDRAWN.] To sew up a rent with great care and skill.

FI-NER (fi'nûr), *a. com.*:—*n.*, one who purifies metals.

FINE-LY (fine'lî), *ad.* Beautifully, elegantly; keenly; in a superior manner.

FINE-NESS (fine'nês), *n.* Elegance, delicacy; state of being fine; thinness.

FI-NER-Y (fi'nûr'î), *n.* Splendor of appearance, show, gaudy apparel; a refining-furnace for metals.

***FI'NER'IES**, *n. pl.*

FINE-SPO-KEN (fîne'spò'kn), *a.* Affectedly polite; using fine phrases.

FINE'SPÛN, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; very minute.

***FI-NESSÉ** (fê-nês'), *n.* Artifice, stratagem, trick.

FI-N-GER (fing'gûr), *n.* The flexible member of the hand; a small measure of extension:—*v. t.*, to touch lightly; to touch an instrument of music; to pilfer.

***FI-N-GER-POST** (fing'gûr'pòst), *n.* A post, with a finger attached, directing passengers.

FI-N-CAL (fin'êkâl), *a.* Foppish; nice, showy.

***FI-N-I-CAL-LY** (fin'êkâl'lî), *ad.* Foppishly; showily.

FI-N-I-CAL-NESS (fin'êkâl'nês), *n.* Superfluous nicety; foppery.

FI'NIS, *n.* The end.

FI'NIS, *v. t.* [*pr. t. 3, FINISHES.*] To bring to the end proposed; to perfect; to complete:—*n.*, the last touch or polish; the result of the last touch.

FI-NISH-ER (fin'ish'âr), *n.* One who finishes or perfects.

FI-NITE (fi'nî), *a.* Limited; bounded. [179–4.]

FI-NITE-LY (fi'nî'lî), *ad.* Within certain limits.

FI'NITE'NESS, *n.* Limitation.

FI-NY (fin'nî), *a.* Furnished with fins.

***FI-N-TOED** (fin'tòde), *a.* Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane.

***FIR** (fêr), *n.* A tree.

FIRE, *n.* The element that burns; a thing burning; flame; ardor; that which inflames the passions; liveliness of imagination; spirit:—*v. t.*, to set on fire, kindle; to inflame the passions; to animate:—*v. i.*, to take fire; to be inflamed with passion; to discharge firearms.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nò, mòve,

F'RING, *p. prs.*FIRE-ARMS (fire'ârmz), *n. pl.* Guns.FIRE-BALL (fire'bâll), *n.* A ball filled with combustibles.FIRE-BRAND (fire'brând), *n.* A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary.FIRE-DAMP (fire'dâmp), *n.* An inflammable gas in coal-mines.FIRE-LOCK (fire'lòk), *n.* A gun with a lock; a musket.FIRE-MÂN, *n.* One who is employed to extinguish burning houses; a man who tends the fires of a steam-engine.FIRE'MEN, *n. pl.*FIRE-NEW (fire'nù), *a.* New from the forge.FIRE-PLACE (fire'plâse), *n.* The place in a room for a fire.FIRE-PROOF (fire'pròof), *a.* Proof against fire.FIRE-SHIP (fire'shîp), *n.* A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.FIRE-SIDE (fire'side'), *n.* The hearth; the chimney; home:—*a.*, relating to home; domestic.FIRE-WARD-EN (fire'wârd-ên), *n.* One who guards against fires.FIRE-WOOD (fire'wùd), *n.* Wood to burn; fuel.FIRE-WORKS (fire'wûrks), *n. pl.* Preparations of powder, &c. to be exploded for amusement.*FIR-KIN (fêr'kin), *n.* A vessel containing nine gallons; a tub for butter.FIRM (fêrm), *a.* Strong; hard; constant; resolute; solid; compact:—*n.*, the name under which a partnership carries on business.FIR-MA-MENT (fêr'mâ'mênt), *n.* The sky, the heavens. [78-14.] [176-24.]*FIR-MA-MENT-AL (fêr-mâ-mênt-âl), *a.* Belonging to the firmament; celestial.*FIR-MAN (fêr'mân), *n.* A Turkish passport.FIRM-LY (fêrm'lê), *ad.* Strongly; immovably, steadily.FIRM-NESS (fêrm'nês), *n.* Steadiness; stability; constancy.FIRST (fîrst), *a.* The ordinal of one; noting the number one; earliest in time; highest in dignity; chief, principal:—*ad.*, before any thing else; earliest; at the beginning.*FIRST-BORN (fîrst'bôrn), *n. sing. or pl.* The eldest child or children:—*a.*, eldest (applied to children).*FIRST-FRUITS (fîrst'frûôts), *n. pl.* First products; earliest effects.FIRST-LING (fîrst'ling), *n.* The first product or offspring.*FIRST-RATE (fîrst'râte), *a.* Best.

FIRTH. See FRITH.

*FIS-CAL (fis'kâl), *n.* Exchequer; revenue; a treasurer:—*a.*, pertaining to a treasury.FISH, *n. sing. or pl.* An animal that inhabits the water:—*v. i.*, to be employed in catching fish; to attempt by artifice:—*v. t.*, to search water for fish:—*a.*, improbable, as a story.FISH'ES, *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*FISH'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the art or act of taking fish.FISH-HOOK (fish'hôök), *n.* A hook for catching fish.

*FISHER (fish'ûr),

FISHER-MAN (fish'ûr'mân), } *n.*
One who catches fish.FISHER'MEN, *n. pl.*FISHER-Y (fish'ûr'ê), *n.* The place or business of catching fish.*FISHER'IES, *n. pl.*

FISH-GIG. See FIZGIG.

*FISH-MON-GER (fish'mûng'gûr), *n.* A dealer in fish.FISH-Y (fish'ê), *a.* Consisting of fish, like fish; improbable, as a story.FIS-SILE (fis'sil), *a.* Capable of being split.*FIS-SIL-I-TY (fis-sil'ê'tê), *n.* The quality of being fissile.*FIS-SURE (fish'yûr or fish'ûre), *n.* A cleft, a narrow chasm:—*v. t.*, to cleave by fissure.FIST, *n.* The hand clenched:—*v. t.*, to beat with the fist; to strike.*FIST-I-CUFFS (fist'ê'kûfs), *n. pl.* A battle with the fists.*FIS-TU-LA (fis'tshù'lâ), *n.* A sinuous ulcer callous within; a pipe, a reed.FIS-TU-LAR (fis'tshù'lâr), *a.* Hollow, like a pipe.FIS-TU-LATE (fis'tshù'lâte), *v. i.* To become hollow like a pipe; to become a fistula.FIS'TU-LA-TING, *p. prs.**FIS-TU-LOUS (fis'tshù'lôs), *a.* Having the nature of a fistula; hollow, like a pipe.FIT, *n.* A paroxysm attended with spasms; disorder; convulsion; interval:—*a.* [FITTER—FITTEST], qualified; proper; right:—*v. t.*, to suit; to accommodate; to adapt:—*v. i.*, to be proper.FIT'TING, *p. prs.**FIT'TED, *p. prf.*FIT'FUL, *a.* Having fits; inconstant.FIT-LY (fit'lê), *ad.* Properly, suitably. [380-12.]FIT-NESS (fit'nês), *n.* Propriety; meetness; state of being fit.FIVE, *a. or n.* Four and one; 5.FIVE'FOLD, *a.* Five times as much.FIVES (fivz), *n.* A play with a ball.FIX (fiks), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, FIXES.*]To make fast; to settle:—*v. i.*, to determine the resolution; to rest; to remain permanent.FIX-A-BLE (fiks'âbl), *a.* Capable of being fixed.FIX-A-TION (fiks'âshûn), *n.* Stability, firmness; act of fixing.FIX-ED-LY (fiks'êd'lê), *ad.* Certainly, firmly.FIX-ED-NESS (fiks'êd'nês), *n.* Stability, steadiness; settled opinion.*FIX-I-TY (fiks'ê'tê), *n.* Coherence of parts; fixedness.

***FIX-TURE** (fiks'tshûr), *n.* Firmness; stable state; a piece of furniture fixed to a house.

***FIX-URE** (fik'shûr), *n.* Firmness, stable state, position.

***FIZ'GIG**, *n.* A dart for striking fish:—often written FISHGIG.

FIZZ (fiz), } *v. i.* To make

FIZ-ZLE (fiz'zl), } a hissing sound.

***FLAB-BI-NESS** (flâb'bè'nês), *n.* The state of being flabby.

FLAB-BY (flâb'bè), *a.* Soft, yielding to pressure, not firm.

***FLAC-CID** (flâk'sid), *a.* Weak, limber.

***FLAC-CID-I-TY** (flâk-sid'è'tè), } *n.*

FLAC-CID-NESS (flâk'sid'nês), } Laxity, limberness; want of firmness.

FLÂG, *n.* A water-plant; the colors or ensign of a ship or of land forces; a flat stone:—*v. t.*, to suffer to droop; to lay with broad stones:—*v. i.*, to hang loose; to grow spiritless; to become weak. [204-11.]

***FLAG'GING**, *p. prs.*

***FLAG'GED**, *p. prf.*

FLAG-EL-LATE (flâj'èl'lâte), *v. t.* To whip; to scourge.

FLAG'EL-LA-TING, *p. prs.*

***FLAG-EL-LA-TION** (flâj-èl-lâ'shûn), *n.* A beating; the use of the scourge.

***FLA-GEO-LET** (flâj'òl'èt), *n.* A kind of wind-instrument:—sometimes written FLAGELET.

***FLAG-GY** (flâg'gè), *a.* Weak, lax, limber; full of flags.

FLA-GI-TIOUS (flâ-gîsh'ûs), *a.* Villainous, wicked, atrocious.

***FLA-GI-TIOUS-NESS** (flâ-gîsh'ûs'nês), *n.* Wickedness, villainy.

***FLAG-OF-FICER** (flâg'òf-fè'sûr), *n.* A commander of a squadron.

FLAG-ON (flâg'ûn), *n.* A drinking-vessel with a narrow mouth.

***FLA-GRAN-CY** (flâ'grân'sè), *n.* Burning heat, fire; enormity, excess.

FLÂ'GRÂNT, *a.* Ardent, eager; notorious, enormous.

FLAG-SHIP (flâg'shîp), *n.* The ship of a squadron which bears the commander.

FLÂG'STÂFF, *n.* A staff which supports a flag.

FLÂG'STÔNE, *n.* A flat stone for paving.

***FLAIL** (flâil), *n.* A threshing-instrument.

FLÂKE, *n.* Any thing that appears loosely held together; a stratum, a layer [78-13]:—*v. t.*, to form into flakes:—*v. i.*, to break into laminae.

FLA'RING, *p. prs.*

***FLA-KY** (flâk'kè), *a.* Loosely hanging together; broken into laminae.

FLÂM, *n.* A falsehood, a false pretext.

***FLAM-BEAU** (flâm'bè), *n.* A lighted torch.

***FLAM'BEAUX**, } *n. pl.*

FLAM'BEAUS, }

FLÂME, *n.* Light emitted from fire; blaze; ardor of temper or imagination; passion of love:—*v. i.*, to shine as fire; to burn with a blaze; to break out in violence of passion.

FLA'MING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, bright, red, brilliant.

***FLÂ'MÊN**, *n.* A priest of ancient Rome.

***FLAM-MA-BIL-I-TY** (flâm-mâ-bil'lè'tè), *n.* The quality of being apt to take fire.

***FLAM-ME-OUS** (flâm'mè'ûs), *a.* Consisting of flame; like flame.

***FLAM-MIF-ER-OUS** (flâm-mîf'ûr'ûs), *a.* Producing flame.

FLA-MY (flâ'my), *n.* Inflamed; burning, blazing.

FLANGE (flânje), *n.* A rim or edge projecting.

FLANK (flângk), *n.* The side; part of a bastion:—*v. t.*, to attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to secure on the side; to border.

***FLAN-NEL** (flân'nèl), *n.* A soft cloth of wool.

FLÂP, *n.* Any thing that hangs broad and loose; the motion of any thing broad and loose; a disease in horses:—*v. t.*, to beat or move with a flap:—*v. i.*, to ply the wings with noise.

***FLAP'PING**, *p. prs.*

***FLAP-PED** (flâpt), *p. prf.*

***FLAP-DRAG-ON** (flâp'drâg'ûn), *n.* A kind of play.

FLAP-JACK (flâp'jâk), *n.* A thin pancake.

FLÂRE, *v. i.* To flutter with a splendid show; to spread out; to burn unsteadily.

FLA'RING, *p. prs.*

FLÂSH, *n.* A sudden blaze; sudden burst of wit or merriment:—*v. i.*, to glitter with a quick and transient flame; to burst out suddenly.

FLASH'ES, *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*

FLASH-Y (flâsh'è), *a.* Empty; gay; showy; without substance.

FLÂSK, *n.* A bottle, a vessel.

***FLASK-ET** (flâsk'èt), *n.* A large, shallow basket.

FLÂT, *a.* [FLATTER—FLATTEST.] Horizontally level; smooth, even; prostrate; insipid; dull; spiritless; downright:—*n.*, a level; even ground; shallow; strand; *in Music*, a mark indicating a depressed tone:—*v. t.*, to level, depress; to make vapid:—*v. i.*, to grow flat or vapid.

FLAT'ING, *p. prs.*

***FLAT'ED**, *p. prf.*

***FLAT-I-RON** (flât'î-ûrn), *n.* An iron instrument for smoothing clothes.

FLA-TIVE (flât'îv) *a.* Producing wind.

FLAT-LY (flât'lè), *ad.* Evenly; horizontally.

FLÂT'NESS, *n.* Evenness; lowness; dullness; insipidity.

FLAT-TEN (flât'tn), *v. t.* To make level; to deject, dispirit, depress:—*v. i.*, to grow even or level; to become tasteless or spiritless.

- FLAT-TER** (flát'túr), *v. t.* To soothe with praises; to praise falsely or excessively; to raise false hopes [382-12]:—*a., com.* of FLAT.
- FLAT-TER-ER** (flát'túr'úr), *n.* One who flatters.
- FLAT-TER-ING-LY** (flát'túr'ing-lé), *ad.* In a pleasing manner; so as to gratify.
- FLAT-TER-Y** (flát'túr'rè), *n.* False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation. [150-11.]
- ***FLAT'TER'IES**, *n. pl.*
- FLÁT'TISH**, *n.* Somewhat flat.
- FLAT-U-LENCE** (flát'ù'lènce), *n.*
- FLAT-U-LEN-CY** (flát'ù'lèn-sé), *n.* Windiness; vanity.
- FLAT-U-LENT** (flát'ù'lènt), *a.* Vain; windy; empty.
- ***FLÁ'TÛS**, *n.* Wind; breath.
- FLAUNT** (flánt or fláwnt), *v. i.* To make an ostentatious display; to flutter:—*n.*, any thing loose and airy; display.
- FLA-VOR** (flá'vúr), *n.* The power of pleasing the taste; fragrance, odor [93-19]:—*v. t.*, to give a peculiar taste or smell to.
- ***FLA-VOR-OUS** (flá'vúr'ús), *a.* Delightful to the palate; fragrant.
- FLÁW**, *n.* A crack or breach; a defect, a blemish; a sudden gust:—*v. t.*, to break; to crack.
- FLAW-Y** (fláw'é), *a.* Having flaws, defective.
- FLAX** (fláks), *n.* A fibrous plant of which linen and the finest thread are made.
- ***FLAX-EN** (flák'sn), *a.* Made of flax; like flax; fair.
- ***FLAX-SEED** (fláks'sééd), *n.* The seed of flax. [skin.]
- FLAY** (flá), *v. t.* To strip off the
- ***FLEA** (fléè), *n.* A small insect:—*v. t.*, to clean from fleas.
- FLEA-BITE** (fléè'bíte), *n.* The sting or bite of a flea; a trifling wound.
- ***FLEAK** (fléèk), *n.* A small lock, thread, or twist.
- FLEAM** (flèèd), *n.* An instrument to bleed cattle; a farrier's lancet.
- FLÉD**, *pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of FLEE.
- FLEDGE** (flédje), *v. t.* To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.
- ***FLEDG'ING**, *p. pres.*
- ***FLEDGE-LING** (flédje'ling), *n.* A young bird just fledged.
- FLÈÈ**, *v. i.* [FLED—FLED.] To run from danger; to avoid.
- FLEECE** (flèèse), *n.* The wool shorn from one sheep:—*v. t.*, to clip the fleece; to plunder; to strip.
- ***FLEE'CING**, *p. pres.*
- FLEE-CER** (fléè'súr), *n.* One who fleeces.
- ***FLEE-CY** (fléè'sé), *a.* Covered with wool, woolly.
- FLÈÈR**, *n.* Mockery; a scornful grin:—*v. i.*, to mock; to grin; to gibe.
- FLEET** (flèèt), *n.* A company of ships, a navy:—*a.*, swift, nimble:—*v. i.*, to fly swiftly; to vanish:—*v. t.*, to skim the water.
- FLEET-LY** (flèèt'lè), *ad.* Swiftly; rapidly, with swift pace.
- ***FLEET-NESS** (flèèt'nèss), *n.* Swift-ness, celerity, nimbleness, rapidity.
- ***FLÈNSE**, *v. t.* To cut up a whale for blubber.
- FLEN'SING**, *p. pres.*
- FLÈSH**, *n.* The body distinguished from the soul; animal food; the muscular part of the body; animal nature; corporeal appetites:—*v. t.* [pres. t. 3, FLESHES], to initiate; to harden; to glut.
- ***FLESH-I-NESS** (flèsh'è'nèss), *n.* Fatness, plumpness.
- FLESH-LI-NESS** (flèsh'lè'nèss), *n.* Carnal passions or appetites.
- FLESH-LY** (flèsh'lè), *a.* Carnal; corporeal; gross; animal.
- FLESH-Y** (flèsh'è), *a.* Plump, full of flesh.
- FLETCH** (flètsh), *v. t.* To feather an arrow.
- ***FLEW** (flù), *pst. t.* of FLY.
- ***FLEX** (flèks), *v. t.* [pres. t. 3, FLEXES.] To bend. [n. Pliancy. [352.]]
- ***FLEX-I-BIL-I-TY** (flèks-è-bìl'lè'tè), **FLEX-I-BLE** (flèks'è-bl), *a.* Pliant, ductile, complying, manageable. †
- ***FLEX-I-BLE-NESS** (flèks'è-bl-nèss), *n.* State of being flexible; compliance, ductility.
- FLEX-ILE** (flèks'ìl), *a.* Pliant, easily bent.
- ***FLEX-ION** (flèk'shùn), *n.* The act of bending; a turn or bend.
- FLEX-U-OUS** (flèk'shù's), *a.* Bending
- ***FLEX-URE** (flèk'shùr), *n.* A bending; the part bent, the joint.
- FLICK-ER** (flìk'úr), *v. i.* To flap the wings; to flutter. [123-15.]
- ***FLI-ER** (flì'úr), *n.* A fugitive; part of a machine.
- FLIGHT** (flìte), *n.* The act of flying or running from danger; a flock of birds; heat of imagination; a soaring; a series of stairs.
- FLIGHT-I-NESS** (flìtè'è'nèss), *n.* State of being flighty; capricious feeling.
- ***FLIGHT-Y** (flì'tè), *a.* Fleeting; swift; wild; fanciful; giddy.
- FLIM-SY** (flìm'ze), *a.* [FLIMSTER—FLIMSIEST.] Weak, feeble; mean; without force.
- FLINCH** (flìnsh), *v. i.* [pres. t. 3, FLINCHES.] To shrink from; to withdraw from.
- FLINCH-ER** (flìnsh'úr), *n.* One who shrinks.
- FLING**, *v. t.* [FLUNG—FLUNG.] To cast from the hand; to throw; to dart:—*v. i.*, to flounce; to grow unruly; to wince:—*n.*, a throw; a cast; a gibe, a sneer.
- FLÍNT**, *n.* A kind of quartz (used in striking fire).
- FLINT-Y** (flìnt'è), *a.* Made of flint; inexorable.
- FLIP**, *n.* A liquor made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.
- FLIP-PAN-CY** (flìp'pán'sè), *n.* Loquacity; pertness.
- FLIP-PANT** (flìp'pánt), *a.* Pert, loquacious.

FLIP-PANT-LY (flîp'pânt'lè), *ad.*
In a flippant way; volubly.

***FLIRT** (flûrt), *v. t.* To throw a thing with a quick motion:—*v. i.*, to be unsteady; to coquet:—*n.*, a quick motion; a sudden trick; a pert girl; a coquette.

FLIRT-A-TION (flûrt-â'shûn), *n.* A quick sprightly motion; coquetry.

FLIT (flît), *v. i.* To fly away; to flutter. [71-6.]

FLIT'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, an offense, a fault.

***FLIT'TED**, *p. prf.*

***FLITCH** (flîsh), *n.* A side of bacon.

FLITCH'ES, *n. pl.*

***FLOAT** (flôte), *v. i.* To swim on the surface of the water:—*v. t.*, to cover with water; to cause to swim:—*n.*, the act of flowing; a body that swims on the water.

***FLOAT-AGE** } (flôte'âje), *n.* Some-
FLOT-AGE } thing that floats.

FLOT-SAM. See **FLOTSAM**.

FLOC-CU-LENCE (flôk'kù'lênse), *n.* State of being flocculent.

***FLOC-CU-LENT** (flôk'kù'lênt), *a.* Adhering in small locks, woolly.

FLOCK (flôk), *n.* A company of birds or beasts:—*v. i.*, to gather in crowds or large numbers.

***FLOE** (flô), *n.* A mass of floating ice.

FLÔG, *v. t.* To lash; to whip.

***FLOG'GING**, *p. prs.*

***FLOG-GED**, (flôgd), *p. prf.*

FLOOD (flûd), *n.* A body of water; a deluge; an inundation; a flow; the deluge:—*v. t.*, to deluge; to cover with waters, to overwhelm.

***FLOOD-GATE** (flûd'gâte), *n.* A gate to stop or let out water.

FLOOD-MARK (flûd'mârk), *n.* High-water mark.

LOOK. See **FLUKE**.

FLOOR (flôre), *n.* A pavement; a story; the bottom of a room:—*v. t.*, to cover the bottom with a floor; to strike down, to prostrate.

FLOOR. See **FLAP**.

FLÔ'RÂ, *n.* The goddess of flowers; the botany of a country.

FLÔ'RÂL, *a.* Relating to Flora or to flowers.

FLO-RES-CENCE (flô-rês'sênse), *n.* The season or act of flowering, in plants.

***FLÔ'RÊT**, *n.* A small imperfect flower.

FLÔ'RÏD, *a.* Flushed with red; showy; splendid.

FLO-RID-I-TY (flô-rîd'è'tè), }
FLO-RID-NESS (flô'rîd'nês), } *n.*

Freshness of color; redness.

FLO-RIF-E-ROUS (flô-rîf'è'rûs), *a.* Productive of flowers.

***FLÔ'R'IN**, *n.* A coin of different values, first made in Florence.

FLÔ'RÏST, *n.* A cultivator of flowers.

***FLOS-CULE** (flôs'kûle), *n.* A floret which is part of an aggregate flower.

***FLOS-CU-LOUS** (flôs'kù'lûs), *a.* Composed of flowers.

FLOT-AGE. See **FLOATAGE**.

***FLO-TIL-LA** (flô-tîl'lâ), *n.* A fleet of small vessels.

***FLOT-SAM** (flôt'sâm), } *n.* Un-
***FLOT-SON** (flôt'sûn), } claimed

goods, found floating on the sea.

FLOUNCE (flôunse), *v. i.* To move with violence in water or mire:

—*v. t.*, to adorn with flourishes:—*n.*, a dash or sudden struggle of the body; a frill or loose trimming on a frock.

***FLOUN'GING**, *p. prs.*

FLOUN-DER (flôun'dûr), *n.* A small flat fish:—*v. i.*, to struggle with irregular motions; to stumble.

FLÔÛR, *n.* The edible part of grain reduced to powder, meal:

—*v. t.*, to grind into flour; to sprinkle with flour.

***FLOUR-ISH** (flûr'îsh), *v. i.* To be in vigor; to thrive; to use florid language; to boast:—*v. t.*, to adorn with flourishes; to move a weapon quickly in curves and vibrations; to brandish:—*n.*,

bravery; beauty; ostentatious embellishment; a brandishing; display.

FLOUR'ISH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.

FLOUR-ISH-ING-LY (flûr'îsh'îng-lè), *ad.* Thrivingly; ostentatiously.

FLÔÛT, *v. t.* To mock; to insult:—*v. i.*, to practice mockery; to sneer:—*n.*, a mock; an insult; a sneer.

FLOW (flô), *v. i.* To run or spread as water; to melt; to issue; to glide smoothly; to hang loose and waving:—*v. t.*, to overflow; to deluge:—*n.*, a rise of water; current; abundance.

FLOW-ER (flôû'ûr), *n.* The blossom of a plant; an ornament; the prime part:—*v. i.*, to be in flower; to be in the prime; to blossom:—*v. t.*, to adorn with flowers.

***FLOW-ER-ET** (flôû'ûr'èt), *n.* A small flower.

***FLOW-ER-I-NESS** (flôû'ûr'è-nês), *n.* The state of abounding with flowers.

***FLOW-ER-Y** (flôû'ûr'rè), *a.* Full of flowers; adorned with flowers.

FLOW-ING-LY (flô'îng'lè), *ad.* With abundance; with plenty.

***FLOWN** (flône), *p. prf.* of **FLY**.

FLUC-TU-ANT (flûk'tshû'ânt), *a.* Wavering, uncertain.

FLUC-TU-ATE (flûk'tshû'âte), *v. i.* To float backward and forward; to rise and fall, as waves; to waver; to vacillate.

FLUC'TU-A-TION, *p. prs.*

***FLUC-TU-A-TION** (flûk'tshû'â-shûn), *n.* Uncertainty; unsteadiness.

***FLUE** (flû), *n.* The pipe of a chimney, &c.; soft down or fur.

***FLU-EN-CY** (flû'ên'sè), *n.* The quality of flowing; smoothness; readiness of speech.

FLÛ'ËNT, *a.* Liquid; flowing; copious; voluble [380]:—*n.*, a stream.

*FLU-ENT-LY (flù'ènt'lè), *ad.* In an easy, flowing manner.
 FLU'GEL-MAN. See FUGLEMAN.
 FLU-ID (flù'íd), *a.* Liquid; not solid:—*n.*, an animal juice; a thing that flows; a liquid.
 *FLU-ID-I-TY (flù-íd'è'tè), *n.* The quality of being fluid.
 FLU-ID-OUNCE (flù'íd'òunse), *n.* In *Medicine*, the ounce of capacity, which is the one-sixteenth of a pint of Wine Measure. See DRAM and DRACHM.
 FLU-I-DRAM } (flù'è'drám), *n.*
 *FLU-I-DRACHM }
In Medicine, the dram of capacity, which is the eighth part of a fluidounce. See FLUIDOUNCE.
 FLÛKE, *n.* The hook, or the broad part, of an anchor.
 FLÛME, *n.* A channel for water.
 FLUM-MER-Y (flùm'mùr'rè), *n.* A kind of food made of flour; a useless thing.
 *FLUM'MERIES, *n. pl.*
 FLÛNG, *prt. t.* and *p. prof.* of FLING.
 *FLU-OR (flù'ùr), *n.* A mineral.
 FLU-OR-INE (flù'ùr'ín), *n.* A non-metallic element.
 FLUR-RY (flùr'rè), *n.* A hasty blast; hurry:—*v. t.*, to disturb.
 FLUR'RIED, *p. prof.*
 *FLUR'RIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
 FLÛSH, *v. i.* To flow with violence; to glow; to redden suddenly:—*v. t.*, to color; to elate; to redden:—*a.*, fresh; full of vigor; level; abounding:—*n.*, a sudden impulse; glow; violent flow; cards all of a suit. [36-15.]
 *FLUSH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
 FLUS-TER (flùs'tùr), *v. t.* To be in a bustle or heat; to hurry; to confound:—*n.*, sudden discomposure; agitation.
 *FLÛTE, *n.* A musical pipe; a channel or furrow in a pillar:—*v. t.*, to cut into hollows or flutes.
 FLU'TING, *p. prs.* [the flute].
 *FLÛTIST, *n.* One who plays on

FLUT-TER (flùt'tùr), *v. i.* To move the wings rapidly; to move irregularly:—*v. t.*, to drive in disorder; to disorder:—*n.*, hurry; disorder of mind; confusion.
 *FLU-VI-AL (flù've'ál), *a.* Belonging to a river.
 FLUX (flùks), *n.* The act of flowing; dysentery; looseness:—*v. t.*, to melt; to make fluid.
 *FLUX'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
 *FLUX-IL-I-TY (flùks-íl'è'tè), *n.* Capability of being fused.
 *FLUX-ION (flùk'shùn), *n.* The act of flowing; the matter that flows.
 *FLUX-ION-AL (flùk'shùn'ál), *a.* Relating to fluxions.
 FLUX'IONS, *n. pl.* The analysis of variable and very small quantities.
 FLY (flí), *v. i.* [FLEW—FLOWN.] To move through the air with wings; to pass away; to burst asunder; to run away:—*v. t.*, to move through the air; to shun; to avoid; to quit by flight:—*n.*, a small winged insect; part of a machine; a light carriage.
 *FLIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
 FLY-BLOW (flí'blò), *v. t.* [FLYBLEW or FLYBLOWED—FLYBLOWN.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots:—*n.*, the egg of a fly.
 FLY-LEAF (flí'lèéf), *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning of a book.
 *FLY-WHEEL (flí'whèél), *n.* A wheel that regulates the action of machinery.
 *FOAL (fòle), *n.* A colt, a filly.
 FOAM (fòme), *n.* The white substance which gathers on the top of liquors; froth, spume:—*v. i.*, to froth; to gather foam; to be in rage.
 *FOAM-Y (fòme'è), *a.* Covered with foam, frothy.
 FÒB, *n.* A small pocket:—*v. t.*, to cheat, to trick, defraud.
 *FOB'BING, *p. prs.*
 *FOB-BED (fòbd), *p. prof.* [a focus].
 FO-CAL (fò'kál), *a.* Belonging to

FO-CUS (fò'kùs), *n.* The point where rays of light or heat are collected by a lens or concave mirror; a point of concentration.
 *FO-CI (fò'sí),
 FO-CUS-ES (fò'kùs'ès), } *n. pl.*
 FOD-DER (fòd'dùr), *n.* Dry food for cattle:—*v. t.*, to feed with dry food.
 FOE (fò), *n.* An enemy in war; a persecutor; an opponent.
 *FOE-MAN (fò'mán), *n.* An enemy in war; a foe.
 FOE'MEN, *n. pl.*
 FÒG, *n.* A thick mist; aftergrass.
 FO-GEY. See FOGY.
 FOG-GI-LY (fòg'gè'lè), *ad.* Darkly, cloudily, mistily.
 *FOG-GI-NESS (fòg'gè'nèss), *n.* The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness.
 *FOG-GY (fòg'gè), *a.* Misty, cloudy.
 *FO-GY (fò'gè), *n.* A stickler for old usages.
 FO'GIES, *n. pl.*
 FÒH, *in.* An expression of contempt.
 *FOI-BLE (fòí'bl), *n.* A weak side, a failing.
 FÒIL, *v. t.* To frustrate; to puzzle; to defeat:—*n.*, defeat; a substance for burnishing; a thin plate or leaf of metal; an ill-favored object used to set off something else; a fencing-sword.
 *FÒIST, *v. t.* To insert wrongfully, or by forgery.
 FÒLD, *n.* A place where sheep are penned; a flock of sheep; a plait; a double:—*v. t.*, to shut sheep in the fold; to double; to complicate; to lay in plaits.
 FOLD-ER (fòld'ùr), *n.* One who folds; an instrument to fold with.
 *FO-LI-A-CEOUS (fò-lè-à'shùs), *a.* Consisting of leaves.
 *FO-LI-AGE (fò'lè'íje), *n.* Leaves, tufts of leaves. [352-20.]
 FO-LI-ATE (fò'lè'áte), *v. t.* To beat into laminae or leaves.
 FO'LÍ'A-TING, *p. prs.*

- *FO-LI-A-TION (fô'lè-â'shûn), *n.* The act of beating into thin leaves.
- FO-LI-O (fô'lè'ò or fô'l'yò), *n.* A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled; a leaf:—*a.*, pertaining to a folio.
- *FO'L'OS, *n. pl.*
- FOLK (fôke), } *n. pl.* People;
FOLKS (fôkes), } nations, mankind.
- FOL-Low (fô'l'ò), *v. t.* To go after; to attend; to pursue; to imitate; to be consequent upon; to succeed.
- FOL-Low-ED, *p. prf.*:—(*ap. p.*—*by.*)
- *FOL-Low-ER (fô'l'ò'âr), *n.* One who comes after another; a dependant; an associate; an imitator; a copyist; a disciple.
- FOL-LY (fô'l'ly), *n.* Want of understanding; criminal weakness; an absurd act; depravity.
- *FOL'LIES, *n. pl.* [384-13.]
- FÔ-MËNT', *v. t.* To cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage; to excite.
- FÔ-MËNT-A-TION (fô-mënt-â'shûn), *n.* A warm lotion; instigation.
- *FÔ-MËNT-ER (fô-mënt'âr), *n.* An encourager, a supporter.
- FÔND, *a.* Foolish, silly; foolishly tender; loving. (*ap. p.*—*of.*)
- FON-DLE (fôn'dl), *v. t.* To treat with great indulgence; to caress.
- FON'DLING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, one regarded with great affection; one fondled. [fondles.]
- FON-DLER (fôn'dlâr), *n.* One who
- FOND-LY (fônd'ly), *ad.* With great affection or tenderness.
- FOND-NESS (fônd'nës), *n.* Foolishness, weakness; tenderness. (*ap. p.*—*for.*) [275.]
- FÔNT, *n.* A baptismal vessel; an assortment of types.
- FÔNT'ÂL, *a.* Relating to a fountain or source.
- FÔDD, *n.* Victuals, provision; that which nourishes; sustenance.
- *FÔDD'FUL, *a.* Fruitful, full of food.
- FÔDL, *n.* An idiot; a buffoon:—*v. i.*, to trifle; to play:—*v. t.*, to treat with contempt; to disappoint.
- Fool-ER-Y (fôdl'âr'rè), *n.* Habitual folly; trifling practice.
- *Fool'ER'IES, *n. pl.*
- *Fool-HARD-I-NESS (fôdl'hârd'è'nës), *n.* Senseless courage.
- Fool-HARD-Y (fôdl'hârd'y), *a.* Madly adventurous, venturesome.
- FÔDL'ISH, *a.* Void of understanding; weak of intellect; imprudent.
- Fool-ISH-LY (fôdl'ish'ly), *ad.* In a foolish manner; without understanding; absurdly.
- *Fool-ISH-NESS (fôdl'ish'nës), *n.* Want of understanding; folly.
- *Fools-CAP (fôdlz'kâp), *n.* A large-sized writing-paper.
- FOOT (fût), *n.* [*pl.* FEET.] The part upon which a person or thing stands; the base; infantry; a measure in poetry; a measure of length, containing 12 lineal inches; a measure of surface, containing 144 square inches; a measure of solidity or capacity, containing 1728 cubic inches:—*v. i.*, to dance; to trip; to walk:—*v. t.*, to spurn; to kick; to tread; to add up. (*ap. p.*—*from, out, up.*)
- FOOTING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, ground for the foot; foundation, support; condition, state.
- FOOT-BALL (fût'bâl), *n.* A ball driven by the foot.
- FOOT-BOY (fût'bôe), *n.* A menial; an errand-boy.
- *FOOT-BRIDGE (fût'brîdje), *n.* A narrow bridge.
- FOOT-FALL (fût'fâl), *n.* A footstep.
- FOOT-HOLD (fût'hôld), *n.* Space for the foot to stand on.
- FOOT-ING. See under FOOT.
- FOOT-MAN (fût'mân), *n.* A menial servant in livery.
- FOOT'MEN, *n. pl.*
- *FOOT-PACE (fût'pâse), *n.* A slow gait.
- FOOT-PAD (fût'pâd), *n.* A highwayman on foot.
- FOOT-PATH (fût'pâth), *n.* A way for foot-passengers.
- FOOT-STEP (fût'stèp), *n.* Trace; track; a mark by the foot.
- FOOT-STOOL (fût'stôol), *n.* A stool for the feet.
- FÔP, *n.* A coxcomb; one fond of dress; a gay, trifling man.
- FOP-PER-Y (fôp'pûr'rè), *n.* Folly, impertinence; affectation of importance or show.
- *FOP'PER'IES, *n. pl.*
- FÔP'PISH, *a.* Vain in dress.
- *FOP-PISH-LY (fôp'pish'ly), *ad.* In a foppish manner; vainly.
- FÔP'PISH'NESS, *n.* Showy vanity.
- FÔP, *pp.* Because of; with respect to; in the place of; for the sake of; in consideration of; toward; against; in favor of; according to; in quest of:—*con. c.*, because; on this account; that, forasmuch.
- *FOR-AGE (fôr'âj), *v. i.* To wander in search of provisions; to ravage:—*v. t.*, to plunder; to strip:—*n.*, search for provisions; food for cattle.
- FOR'ÂGING, *p. prs.*
- FÔR-Â-MËN, *n.* A small hole or opening.
- FO-RAM-I-NA (fô-râm'è'nâ), *n. pl.*
- *FOR-AS-MUCH (fôr-âz-mâtsh'), *con. c.* Because that. (*con. c.*—*as.*)
- FO-RAY (fôr'râ), *n.* An incursion for pillage.
- FOR-BADE (fôr-bâd'), *pst. t.* of FORBID.
- FOR-BEAR (fôr-bâre'), *v. i.* [FOR-BORE—FORBORNE.] To cease from; to pause; to delay; to abstain:—*v. t.*, to decline, omit voluntarily; to spare; to treat with clemency. [174-16.]
- *FOR-BEAR-ANCE (fôr-bâre'ânse), *n.* Command of temper; lenity; restraint; mildness.

Fåte, får, fäll, fåt—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

FOR-BID (fôr-bîd'), <i>v. t.</i> [FORBID OR FORBADE—FORBIDDEN OR FORBID.] To prohibit; to oppose; to hinder.	FORE-ARM (fôre-ârm'), <i>v. t.</i> To provide with arms beforehand.	*FORE-JUDG'ING, <i>p. pres.</i>
FOR-BID'DING, <i>p. pres.</i> :— <i>a.</i> , raising abhorrence; repulsive.	FORE-BODE (fôre-bôde'), <i>v. i.</i> To prognosticate; to foretell.	FORE-KNOW (fôre-nô'), <i>v. t.</i> [FORE-KNEW—FOREKNOWN.] To know beforehand; to foresee.
*FOR-BID-DANCE (fôr-bîd'dânse), <i>n.</i> Prohibition.	*FORE-BO'DING, <i>p. pres.</i>	*FORE-KNOWL-EDGE (fôre-nôl'-lêdje), <i>n.</i> Prescience; knowledge of that which is to happen.
FÔR-BÔRE', <i>pst. t.</i> of FORBEAR.	FORE-CAST (fôre-kâst), <i>n.</i> Contrivance beforehand; foresight.	FORE-LAND (fôre'lând), <i>n.</i> A promontory, headland.
*FÔR-BÔRNE', <i>p. pres.</i> of FORBEAR.	FORE-CAST (fôre-kâst'), <i>v. t.</i> To scheme; to plan; to contrive beforehand.	*FORE-LAY (fôre-lâ'), <i>v. t.</i> [FORE-LAID—FORELAID.] To lay wait for; to entrap.
FORCE (fôrse), <i>n.</i> Strength, vigor, might; violence; efficacy; validity; armament [236-1] :— <i>v. t.</i> , to compel; to constrain; to overpower; to enforce; to impel; to coerce; to storm; to take or enter by violence; to oblige; to extort.	*FORE-CAS-TLE (fôre-kâs'sl), <i>n.</i> That part of the upper deck of a ship which is near the prow.	FORE-LOCK (fôre'lôk), <i>n.</i> The hair that grows on the forehead.
*FOR'CING, <i>p. pres.</i>	*FORE-CI-TED (fôre-sî'têd), <i>a.</i> Quoted before.	FÔRE-MÂN, <i>n.</i> The first or chief person on a jury; the director of a business.
FORCE-FUL (fôrse'fûl), <i>a.</i> Violent, strong, impetuous.	FORE-CLOSE (fôre-klôze'), <i>v. t.</i> To shut off; to preclude; to deprive of power to redeem a mortgage.	FOR'MEN, <i>n. pl.</i>
FORCE-LESS (fôrse'lês), <i>a.</i> Without force, feeble.	*FORE-CLO'SING, <i>p. pres.</i>	*FÔRE'MÂST, <i>n.</i> The mast nearest the head or bow of a ship.
*FOR-CEPS (fôr'sêps), <i>n. pl.</i> A surgical instrument for extracting.	FORE-CLOS-URE (fôre-klô'zhûr), <i>n.</i> Act of foreclosing.	FORE-MENTION-ED (fôre-mên'shûnd), <i>a.</i> Mentioned or cited before.
FORCE-PUMP (fôrse'pûmp), <i>n.</i> A pump for elevating water more than thirty-two feet above its level, or for filling the boiler of a steam-engine.	FORE-DOOM (fôre-dôôm'), <i>v. t.</i> To predestinate.	FOR'MOST, <i>a.</i> First in place.
FOR-CER (fôr'sûr), <i>n.</i> That which forces, drives, or constrains.	*FORE-FA-THER (fôre-fâ-thûr or fôre-fâ'thûr), <i>n.</i> Ancestor.	FORE-NA-MED (fôre-nâm'd'), <i>a.</i> Named before.
*FOR-CI-BLE (fôr'sêbl), <i>a.</i> Strong; violent; powerful; energetic; valid.	*FORE-FIN-GER (fôre-fîng'gûr), <i>n.</i> The finger next to the thumb.	FORE-NOON (fôre'nôon), <i>n.</i> The time of day before noon.
FOR-CI-BLY (fôr'sêblê), <i>ad.</i> Impetuously; strongly; by force.	FORE-FOOT (fôre'fût), <i>n.</i> One of the forward feet of an animal.	*FO-REN-SIC (fô-rên'sîk), <i>a.</i> Belonging to courts of justice.
FORD, <i>n.</i> A shallow part of a river :— <i>v. t.</i> , to pass without swimming.	FORE-FEET, <i>n. pl.</i>	*FORE-OR-DAIN (fôre-ôr-dâne'), <i>v. t.</i> To predestinate; to predetermine.
*FORD-A-BLE (fôrd'âbl), <i>a.</i> Passable without swimming.	FORE-GO (fôre-gô'), <i>v. t.</i> [FORE-WENT—FOREGONE.] [<i>pres. t.</i> 3, FOREGOES.] To quit, give up.	*FORE-OR-DI-NA-TION (fôre-ôr-dê-nâ'shûn), <i>n.</i> Predestination.
FÔRE, <i>a.</i> [FORMER—FORMOST (<i>in place</i>), FIRST (<i>in order</i>).] Anterior; forward :— <i>ad.</i> , before; anteriorly :— <i>n.</i> , the stem of a ship.	FORE-GROUND (fôre-grôûnd), <i>n.</i> The front part of a picture.	FÔRE-PÂRT, <i>n.</i> The anterior part.
FÔRE-ÂRM, <i>n.</i> The part of the arm which extends from the elbow to the wrist.	FÔRE-HÂND, <i>a.</i> Done too soon.	FORE-RUN (fôre-rûn'), <i>v. t.</i> [FORE-RAN OR FORERUN—FORERUN.] To precede.
	*FORE-HEAD (fôr'êd or fôr'hêd), <i>n.</i> The upper part of the face; assurance.	FORE-RUN'NING, <i>p. pres.</i>
	FOR-EIGN (fôr'rîn), <i>a.</i> Belonging to another country; not domestic; alien; remote; extraneous; not to the point. (<i>ap. p.</i> —to, from.)†	*FORE-RUN-NER (fôre-rûn'nûr), <i>n.</i> A messenger sent before; a precursor; a harbinger.
	FOR-EIGN-ER (fôr'rîn'ûr), <i>n.</i> One from another country; an alien; a stranger. [Remoteness.]	FORE-SAY (fôre-sâ'), <i>v. t.</i> [FORE-SAID—FORESAID.] To predict.
	*FOR-EIGN-NESS (fôr'rîn'nês), <i>n.</i>	*FORE-SEE (fôre-sêé'), <i>v. t.</i> [FORE-SAW—FORESEEN.] To see beforehand.
	FORE-JUDGE (fôre-jûdje'), <i>v. t.</i> To judge beforehand.	FORE-SHIP (fôre'shîp), <i>n.</i> The anterior part of a ship.

- FORE-SHORT-EN** (fóre-shòr'tn), *v. t.*
To outline according to a front or oblique view of an object.
- FORE-SHOW** (fóre-shò'), *v. t.* [**FORE-SHOWED**—**FORESHOWED** or **FORE-SHOWN**.] To represent an event before it happens; to predict.
- FORE-SIGHT** (fóre'síte), *n.* Foreknowledge; a seeing beforehand; penetration.
- ***FOR-EST** (fór'ést), *n.* A tract of ground covered with trees:—*a.*, covered with trees; rustic.
- ***FOR-STALL** (fóre-stál'), *v. t.* To anticipate; to take up beforehand:—see **REGRATE**.
- FORE-STALL-ER** (fóre-stál'lúr), *n.* One who anticipates the market.
- ***FOR-EST-ER** (fór'ést'úr), *n.* A keeper of the forest; one who lives in a forest.
- FORE-TASTE** (fóre'táste), *n.* Anticipation of; a taste beforehand.
- FORE-TASTE** (fóre-táste'), *v. t.* To taste before.
- ***FOR-TAST'ING**, *p. prs.*
- FORE-TELL** (fóre-tél'), *v. t.* [**FORE-TOLD**—**FORETOLD**.] To predict; to prophesy; to tell before an event happens.
- ***FORE-TELL'ING**, *p. prs.*
- FORE-TELL-ER** (fóre-tél'lúr), *n.* One who predicts or prophesies.
- ***FORE-THOUGHT** (fóre'thówt), *n.* Prescience, anticipation; provident care; caution.
- FORE-TO-KEN** (fóre-tò'kn), *v. t.* To foreshow, prognosticate:—*n.*, a previous sign, prognostic.
- FORE-TÓLD'**, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of **FORETELL**.
- FORE-TOP** (fóre'tóp), *n.* The hair on the forehead.
- FOR-EV-ER** (fór-év'úr), *ad.* At all times; eternally. [forehand.
- ***FÖRE-WÄRN'**, *v. t.* To admonish beforehand.
- FORE-WENT'**, *pst. t.* of **FOREGO**.
- ***FOR-FEIT** (fór'fít), *n.* Something lost by the commission of a crime; a fine:—*v. t.*, to lose by some offense [251-14]:—*a.*, lost by fine; liable to penal seizure.
- ***FOR-FEIT-A-BLE** (fór'fít'á'bl), *a.* Capable of being forfeited.
- FOR-FEIT-URE** (fór'fít'yúr), *n.* The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited; a mulct; a penalty.
- FÖR-GÄVE'**, *pst. t.* of **FORGIVE**.
- FORGE** (fórje), *n.* A place where iron is beaten into form:—*v. t.*, to form by the hammer; to counterfeit; to falsify; to fabricate. [192-14.]
- ***FORG'ING**, *p. prs.*
- FORG-ER** (fórj'úr), *n.* One who makes or forges; one who counterfeits.
- FORG-ER-Y** (fórj'úr'rè), *n.* The crime of counterfeiting; the thing counterfeited.
- ***FORG'ER'IES**, *n. pl.*
- FOR-GET** (fór-gét'), *v. t.* [**FORGET**—**FORGOTTEN** or **FORGOT**.] To lose memory of; to neglect; to slight.
- ***FOR-GET'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***FOR-GET-FUL** (fór-gét'fúl), *a.* Apt to forget; oblivious, negligent.
- FOR-GET-FUL-NESS** (fór-gét'fúl'nès), *n.* Oblivion, loss of memory.
- FOR-GIVE** (fór-gív'), *v. t.* [**FOR-GAVE**—**FORGIVEN**.] To pardon; to remit; to overlook.
- FOR-GIV'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***FOR-GIVE-NESS** (fór-gív'nès), *n.* The act of forgiving, pardon; disposition to forgive.
- FOR-GOT'**, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of **FORGET**.
- ***FOR-GOT'TEN**, *p. prf.* of **FORGET**.
- FÖRK**, *n.* An instrument divided at one end into two or more prongs:—*v. i.*, to shoot into branches:—*v. t.*, to pitch with a fork.
- FORK-ED-NESS** (fórk'éd'nès), *n.* An opening into branches.
- FORK-ED** (fórk'éd), } *a.* Opening
FORK-Y (fórk'é), } into two or more parts.
- FÖR-LÖRN'**, *a.* Deserted, forsaken; wretched, desperate.
- ***FÖR-LÖRN'NÈSS**, *n.* Misery, solitude.
- FÖRM**, *n.* Shape; a mould; beauty; external appearance; stated method; a long seat; a class; ceremony:—*v. t.*, to make; to model; to plan; to shape.
- FÖR'MÁL**, *a.* Ceremonious; regular, precise; methodical; exact. [139-24.]
- FOR-MAL-ISM** (fór'mál'izm), *n.* The quality of being formal.
- FOR-MAL-IST** (fór'mál'íst), *n.* One who prefers appearance to reality; a hypocrite.
- ***FOR-MAL-I-TY** (fór-mál'lè'tè), *n.* Ceremony, order.
- FOR-MAL'ITIES**, *n. pl.*
- FOR-MAL-LY** (fór'mál'lý), *ad.* According to forms; ceremoniously.
- FOR-MA-TION** (fór-má'shún), *n.* Act of forming; creation; contrivance; a band of minerals formed in the same geological epoch.
- FOR-MA-TIVE** (fór'má'tív), *a.* Having the power of giving form; tending to form; plastic.
- FOR-MER** (fór'múr), *n.* He who forms:—*a.*, before another in time:—opposed to **LATTER**.
- FOR-MER-LY** (fór'múr'lè), *ad.* In times past.
- FOR-MI-DA-BLE** (fór'mè'dá-bl), *a.* Terrible, dreadful; impressing fear. [105-2.]
- FOR-MI-DA-BLE-NESS** (fór'mè'dá-bl'nès), *n.* Dreadfulness.
- FOR-MI-DA-BLY** (fór'mè'dá-blè), *ad.* In a terrible manner.
- FÖRM'LÈSS**, *a.* Shapeless.
- FOR-MU-LA** (fór'mù'lá), *n.* A prescribed form; a model; an algebraic expression of a rule.
- ***FOR'MULÆ**, } *n. pl.*
FOR'MULAS, }
- FOR-MU-LA-RY** (fór'mù'lá-rè), *n.* A book containing forms or precedents:—*a.*, prescribed.
- FOR'MU-LA-RIES**, *n. pl.*

- FOR-SAKE** (fôr-sâke'), *v. t.* [FOR-SOOK—FORSAKEN.] To leave; to desert; to fail; to give up; to depart from.
- FOR-SA' KING**, *p. prs.*
- FOR-SOOTH** (fôr-sôôth'), *ad.* In truth; certainly.
- ***FOR-SWEAR** (fôr-swâre'), *v. t.* [FORSWORE—FORSWORN.] To renounce upon oath; to be perjured:—*v. i.*, to swear falsely; to commit perjury.
- FÔRT**, *n.* A fortified house; a castle.
- FÔRTE**, *n.* That in which one excels. [192-7.]
- FORTH** (fôrth), *ad.* [FURTHER—FURTHEST.] Forward; abroad; out into view.
- FORTH**, formerly written FURTH, is the obsolete positive of the comparative FURTHER and the superlatives FURTHER and FURTHERMOST (*adjectives*).
- FORTH-COM-ING** (fôrth-kôm'ing), *a.* Ready or about to appear.
- FORTH-WITH** (fôrth-with'), *ad.* Immediately.
- ***FOR-TI-ETH** (fôr'tê'êth), *a.* The ordinal of forty; noting the number forty.
- FOR-TI-FI-CA-TION** (fôr-tê-fê-kâ'shân), *n.* A place built for strength; the science of fortifying.
- FOR-TI-FY** (fôr'tê'fi), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* FORTIFIES.] To strengthen against attacks; to confirm; to secure; to invigorate.
- FOR-TI-FI-ED**, *p. prf.*
- FOR-TI-TUDE** (fôr'tê'tûde), *n.* Resolution, courage, endurance. [32-14.]
- FORT-NIGHT** (fôr'tnîte or fôr'tnit'), *n.* The space of two weeks.
- FÔR'TRËSS**, *n.* A stronghold; a fortified place; a citadel.
- ***FOR'TRESS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- ***FOR-TU-I-TOUS** (fôr-tû'êtûs), *a.* Accidental, casual.
- FOR-TU-I-TOUS-LY** (fôr-tû'êtûs-lê'), *ad.* Accidentally.
- FOR-TU-I-TY** (fôr-tû'êt'ê), *n.* Luck, chance.
- FOR-TU-NATE** (fôr'tû'nit), *a.* Lucky, successful, prosperous. [83.]
- FOR-TU-NATE-LY** (fôr'tû'nit-lê'), *ad.* Happily, successfully, luckily.
- FORT-UNE** (fôr'tûne or fôr't'yûn), *n.* The chance of life; means of living; event; estate, wealth, riches:—*v. i.*, to befall, happen.
- FORT'UNING**, *p. prs.*
- FORT-UNE-HUNT-ER** (fôr'tûne-hânt-ûr or fôr't'yûn-hânt-ûr), *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a fortune.
- FORT-UNE-TELL-ER** (fôr'tûne'têl-lûr or fôr't'yûn'têl-lûr), *n.* One who pretends to the knowledge of future events. [ten]; 40.
- FOR-TY** (fôr'tê), *a. or n.* Four times
- FÔR'RÛM**, *n.* A public place; a tribunal; a court of justice.
- FÔR'RÂ**, } *n. pl.*
FÔR'RÛMS, }
- FÔR'WÂRD**, *ad.* Towards, onward:—*a.*, warm, earnest, ardent, eager; bold, confident; early ripe:—*v. t.*, to hasten; to advance; to promote.
- FOR-WARD-ER** (fôr'wârd-ûr), *n.* He who promotes or forwards.
- FOR-WARD-LY** (fôr'wârd'lê'), *ad.* Eagerly, hastily, quickly.
- FOR-WARD-NESS** (fôr'wârd'nês'), *n.* Quickness; earliness; promptness; want of reserve; confidence.
- FOR-WARDS** (fôr'wârdz), *ad.* Onward; progressively.
- ***FOSSE** (fôs), *n.* A ditch, a moat.
- FÔS'SIL**, *a.* Dug out of the earth:—*n.*, that which is dug out of the earth; remains of animals and plants found in rocks, &c.
- FOS-SIL-I-F-E-ROUS** (fôs-sil-î'ûr'ûs) *a.* Producing or containing fossils.
- FOS-SIL-IZE** (fôs'sil'îze), *v. t.* To convert into a fossil:—*v. i.*, to become a fossil.
- FOS-SIL-I-ZING**, *p. prs.*
- FOS-TER** (fôs'tûr), *v. t.* To nurse; to encourage, cherish. [358-19.]
- FOS-TER-CHILD** (fôs'tûr'tshild), *n.* A child bred by one who is not a parent.
- FOS-TER-FATHER** (fôs'tûr'fâ-thûr) *n.* One who brings up another man's child.
- FOS-TER-MOTH-ER** (fôs'tûr'mûth-ûr), *n.* A nurse.
- FOS-TER-SON** (fôs'tûr'sûn), *n.* An adopted son.
- FOTH-ER** (fôth'ûr), *v. t.* To stop a leak in a ship by means of oakum:—*n.*, a weight of lead containing 19½ hundred-weight.
- FOUGHT** (fâwt), *pst. t. and p. prf.* of FIGHT.
- FÔÛL**, *a.* Not clean; filthy; impure; wicked; gross; stormy:—*v. t.*, to daub, bembre; to pollute.
- ***FOUL-LY** (fôul'lê'), *ad.* Filthily; nastily.
- FOUL-MOUTH-ED** (fôul'môûthd), *a.* Using foul language; scurrilous.
- FÔÛL'NËSS**, *n.* Filthiness, pollution.
- FÔÛND**, *pst. t. and p. prf.* of FIND:—*v. t.*, to lay the basis of a building; to institute; to establish; to form by casting metal. (*ap. p.*—on or upon a basis; in truth.)
- FOUND-A-TION** (fôund-â'shûn), *n.* The basis or lower part of an edifice; groundwork; original; establishment.
- FOUND-ER** (fôund'ûr), *n.* One who endows; a builder; a caster in metals [192-1]:—*v. t.*, to make lame:—*v. i.*, to sink; to fail; to fill. [61-27.]
- FÔÛND'LING**, *n.* A child deserted by parent or guardian.
- FÔÛND'RËSS**, *n.* A woman who founds, builds, or establishes.
- ***FOUND'RESS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- FOUND-ER-Y** (fôund'ûr'rê), } *n.*
FOUND-RY (fôund'rê), }
- A place for casting figures in metal; the art of casting metals.
- FOUND'ER'IES**, } *n. pl.*
FOUND'RËS, }

FOUNT (föünt), } *n.* A well;
 *FOUNT-TAIN (föün'tîn), } a source;
 a spring; a spout of water; an original.

FÖÜNT, *n.* A complete set of letters; a set of types.

FOUR (föure), *a. or n.* Twice two; 4.

FOUR-FOLD (föure'föld), *a.* Four times repeated.

FOUR-FOOT-ED (föure'füt'êd), *a.* Having four feet.

FOUR-I-ER-ISM (föd'rê'ür-lizm), *n.* See COMMUNISM.

*FOUR-SCORE (föure'sköre), *a.* Four times twenty.

FOUR-TEEN (föure'têen), *a. or n.* Four and ten; 14.

*FOUR-TEENTH (föure'têenth), *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; noting the number fourteen.

*FOURTH (föürth), *n.* The ordinal of four; noting the number four.

FOURTH-LY (föürth'lê), *ad.* In the fourth place.

FOWL (föül), *n.* A winged animal, a bird:—*v. i.*, to kill birds for food or game.

*FOWL-ER (föül'är), *n.* A sportsman who catches birds.

*FOWL-ING-PIECE (föül'ing'pêese), *n.* A gun for shooting birds.

FOX (föks), *n.* A wild animal of the dog kind, remarkable for his cunning; a knave; a cunning fellow.

FOX'ES, *n. pl.*

FOX-CHASE (föks'tshåse), *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

FOX-HUNT-ER (föks'hünt'är), *n.* One fond of hunting foxes.

FOX-ISH (föks'ish), *a.* Cunning, wily, artful. [for foxes.]

FOX-TRAP (föks'trâp), *n.* A snare

*FOX-Y (föks'ê), *a.* Like a fox, wily.

*FRA-CAS (frå'kås or frå-kå'), *n.* A noisy quarrel; a riot.

FRA'CAS'ES, *n. pl.*

FRAC-TION (frå'kshün), *n.* The act of breaking, the state of being broken; a broken part of an integer.

 MATHEMATICAL FRACTIONS are *Vulgar*, *Decimal*, and *Duodecimal*. A *Vulgar* fraction is one having an expressed denominator; a *Decimal* is one having an unexpressed denominator of some power of ten; a *Duodecimal*, one having an unexpressed denominator of some power of twelve. *Vulgar* fractions are *proper*, *improper*, *simple*, *compound*, *complex*, *mixed*, and *continued*. *Decimal* fractions are *finite* or *terminating*, and *infinite* or *circulating*. In *Mathematical Analysis*, *rational* and *vanishing* fractions are employed. For further information, see "Dictionary of Mathematics," by Davies and Peck.

FRAC-TION-AL (frå'kshün'äl), *a.* Relating to fractions.

*FRAC-TIOUS (frå'kshüs), *a.* Apt to quarrel; peevish.

FRAC-TURE (frå'k'tshür), *n.* Rupture, breach, separation of continuous parts:—*v. t.*, to break a bone; to crack.

*FRAC'TURING, *p. prs.*

FRA-GILE (frå'jil), *a.* Brittle, frail, easily destroyed or broken.

*FRA-GIL-I-TY (frå'jil'lê'tê), *n.* Brittleness, frailty, weakness.

FRAG-MENT (fråg'mênt), *n.* A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

*FRAG-MENT-A-RY (fråg'mênt'å-rê), *a.* Composed of fragments.

FRA-GRANCE (frå'grånse), }
 *FRA-GRAN-CY (frå'grån'sê), } *n.*
 Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent.

FRÅ'GRÄNT, *a.* Odorous, aromatic, sweet-scented. [247-2.]

FRA-GRANT-LY (frå'grânt'lê), *ad.* With a sweet odor.

*FRAIL (fråle), *n.* A basket made of rushes:—*a.*, weak; liable to error; easily injured.

FRAILTY (fråle'tê), *n.* Weakness; infirmity; imperfection. [171.]

*FRAIL'TIES, *n. pl.*

FRÄME, *v. t.* To form; to make; to regulate; to plan; to invent:—*n.*, the timbers which support a building of any kind; structure; order; regularity; shape; scheme; a rack.

FRA'MING, *p. prs.*

FRAME-WORK (fråme'wûrk), *n.* The frame.

FRANC (frånk), *n.* A French coin valued at nearly 19 cents.

*FRANC-HISE (från'tshiz), *n.* Exemption from duty; privilege; immunity [147-3]:—*v. t.*, to make free.

FRAN'CHIS'ING, *p. prs.*

*FRAN-CHISE-MENT (från'tshiz'mênt), *n.* Release from duty; freedom.

*FRAN-GI-BIL-I-TY (från-jê-bil'lê'tê), *n.* State of being frangible.

FRAN-GI-BLE (från'jê'bl), *a.* Frangible, brittle, liable to break.

FRANK (frånk), *a.* Liberal, generous; candid, open, sincere:—*n.*, a letter free of postage:—*v. t.*, to make free; to exempt letters from postage.

*FRANK-IN-CENSE (frånk'in'sênsê or frånk-în'sênsê), *n.* A kind of odoriferous resin, used as a perfume. [91-1.]

FRANK-LIN (frånk'lin), *n.* A freeholder.

FRANK-LY (frånk'lê), *ad.* Without reserve, liberally, freely.

FRANK-NESS (frånk'nês), *n.* Plainness, openness, liberality, candor.

FRAN-TIC (från'tik), *a.* Transported with passion, mad, raving. [60-18.]

FRAN-TIC-LY (från'tik'lê), *ad.* Outrageously, madly.

FRAN-TIC-NESS (från'tik'nês), *n.* Madness, fury of passion.

FRÄ-TËR'NÄL, *a.* Brotherly.

FRA-TER-NAL-LY (frå-têr'nål'lê), *ad.* In a brotherly manner.

- FRA-TER-NI-TY** (frâ-têr'nê'té), *n.*
A body of men united, society; a brotherhood. [363-11.]
- ***FRA-TER-NITIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***FRÂ-TÉR'NIZE**, *v. t.* To unite as brothers.
- FRATER-NIZING**, *p. pres.*
- FRAT-RI-CI-DAL** (frât-rê-sí'dál), *a.*
Relating to fratricide.
- FRAT-RI-CIDE** (frât-rê'side), *n.* The murder or murderer of a brother.
- FRAUD** (fráwd), *n.* Deceit, cheat.
- FRAUD-FUL** (fráwd'fúl), *a.* Artful, treacherous, trickish.
- FRAUD-FUL-LY** (fráwd'fúll'è), *ad.*
Deceitfully.
- ***FRAUD-U-LENCE** (fráwd'ù'lênse),
FRAUD-U-LEN-CY (fráwd'ù'lên-sé),
n. Deceitfulness, proneness to artifice, fraud.
- FRAUD-U-LENT** (fráwd'ù'lênt), *a.*
Trickish, deceitful, dishonest.
- FRAUD-U-LENT-LY** (fráwd'ù'lênt-lé)
ad. By fraud, deceitfully.
- ***FRAUGHT** (fráwt), *a.* Laden; filled. [97-32.]
- FRAY** (frâ), *n.* A broil; a battle:—*v. t.*, to rub, wear away by rubbing; to terrify; to frighten.
- FREAK** (frêék), *n.* A sudden fancy; a whim.
- FREAK-ISH** (frêék'ish), *a.* Whimsical, capricious.
- ***FREAK-ISH-LY** (frêék'ish'lè), *ad.*
Capriciously.
- FRECK-LE** (frêk'kl), *n.* A spot in the skin:—*v. t.*, to acquire freckles.
- FRECK-LING**, *p. pres.*
- ***FRECK-LED** (frêk'kld), *a.* Spotted.
- FRECK-LY** (frêk'klè), *a.* Full of freckles.
- FRÊÉ**, *a.* At liberty; open, unrestrained; liberal; frank; exempt:—*v. t.*, to set at liberty; to clear from; to exempt; to disentangle. (*ap. p.*—from.)
- ***FREE-A-GEN-CY** (frêé-â'jên'sé), *n.*
The state of acting without restraint.
- ***FREE-BOOT-ER** (frêé'bôôt'ûr), *n.*
A robber, a plunderer.
- FRÊÉ'BÔRN**, *a.* Inheriting liberty.
- FRÊÉD'MÁN**, *n.* A slave manumitted.
- FREED'MEN**, *n. pl.*
- FREE-DOM** (frêé'dôm), *n.* Liberty; privilege; ease or facility; immunity; boldness. [Liberal.]
- ***FREE-HEART-ED** (frêé-hârt'éd), *a.*
- FRÊÉ'HÔLD**, *n.* A land or tenement held for term of life, or in perpetual right.
- ***FREE-HOLD-ER** (frêé'hôld'ûr), *n.*
One who has a freehold.
- FREE-LY** (frêé'lè), *ad.* At liberty; without restraint; liberally; in abundance.
- ***FRÊÉ'MÁN**, *n.* One not a slave or vassal; one partaking of rights or immunities; a citizen.
- FREE'MEN**, *n. pl.*
- FREE-MA-SON** (frêé-má'sn), *n.*
One recognized in the masonic fraternity.
- FREE-MA-SON-RY** (frêé-má'sn'rè), *n.*
The principles, obligations, and privileges of the masonic brotherhood.
- FREE-MIND-ED** (frêé-mînd'éd), *a.*
Not constrained; without care.
- FRÊÉ'NÊSS**, *n.* Openness, liberality.
- ***FREE-SCHOOL** (frêé'skôól), *n.*
A school open and free to all.
- FREE-SPO-KEN** (frêé-spô'kn), *a.*
Accustomed to speak without reserve.
- FREE-STONE** (frêé'stône), *n.*
A stone used in building.
- ***FREE-THINK-ER** (frêé'thîngk-ûr),
n. An unbeliever; a contemner of religion.
- FREE-WILL** (frêé-wîl'), *n.* The power of directing our own actions:—*a.*, voluntary.
- FREEZE** (frêéz), *v. i.* [FROZE OR FREEZED—FROZEN OR FREEZED.]
To be congealed with cold:—*v. t.*, to congeal with cold; to kill by cold; to chill; to harden into ice.
- ***FREEZ'ING**, *p. pres.*
- ***FREIGHT** (fráte), *v. t.* To load a ship or vessel with goods for transportation:—*n.*, the loading of a ship; the price of transportation.
- FRÊNCH**, *n.* The people or language of France:—*a.*, belonging to France.
- ***FRÊNCH'HÔRN**, *n.* A wind-instrument of music.
- FRENCH-I-FY** (frêch'ê'fi), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, FRENCHIFIES.] To make French.
- FRENCH'IFI-ED**, *p. pres.*
- ***FREN-ZY** (frên'zè), *n.* Madness, rage, fury:—often spelled PHRENSY
- FREN'ZIES**, *n. pl.* [88-19.]
- ***FRE-NET-IC**. See PHRENETIC.
- ***FRE-QUEN-CY** (frê'kwên'sé), *n.*
Common occurrence. [19-19.]
- ***FRE-QUENT** (frê'kwênt), *a.* Often done or seen; common.
- ***FRE-QUENT** (frê'kwênt'), *v. t.* To visit often; to resort to.
- ***FRE-QUENT-A-BLE** (frê'kwênt-â-'bl), *a.* Capable of being frequented; accessible.
- FRE-QUENT-A-TION** (frê'kwênt-â-'shûn), *n.* Habit of frequenting.
- FRE-QUENT-ER** (frê'kwênt'ûr), *n.*
One who frequents.
- FRE-QUENT-LY** (frê'kwênt'lè), *ad.*
Often, commonly.
- FRES-CO** (frês'kò), *n.* A painting on fresh plaster:—*v. t.*, to paint a fresco.
- ***FRES'COES**, *n. pl.*
- FRESH**, *a.* Cool; not salt; florid; new; sweet; vigorous; brisk:—*n.*, a freshet.
- FRESH-EN** (frêsh'shn), *v. t.* To make fresh:—*v. i.*, to grow fresh or strong.
- FRÊSH'ÊT**, *n.* A sudden rise in the waters of a river.
- FRESH-LY** (frêsh'lè), *ad.* Coolly; newly; briskly.
- FRESH-MAN** (frêsh'mán), *n.* A novice; one in the lowest class of a college.
- FRESH'MEN**, *n. pl.*

- FRESH-NESS** (frêsh'nês), *n.* The state of being fresh; newness; briskness; coolness.
- FRÊT**, *n.* A frith or strait of the sea; an agitation of liquors; architectural work rising in protuberance; passion:—*v. t.*, to wear away by rubbing; to form into raised work; to vex; to disturb; to tease:—*v. i.*, to be in commotion; to be worn away; to be angry; to worry. [327-1.]
- ***FRET'TING**, *p. pres.*
- FRET'TED**, *p. pff.*
- FRET-FUL** (frêt'fûl), *a.* Angry; peevish; easily vexed.
- FRET-FUL-LY** (frêt'fûl'lê), *ad.* Ill-humoredly, peevishly.
- FRET-FUL-NESS** (frêt'fûl'nês), *n.* Peevishness, ill-humor.
- FRET-WORK** (frêt'wûrk), *n.* In Architecture, raised work; masonry raised into frets.
- ***FRI-A-BIL-I-TY** (fri-â-bil'itê), *n.* Capacity of being reduced to powder.
- ***FRI-A-BLE** (fri'âbl), *a.* Easily crumbled.
- FRI-AR** (fri'âr), *n.* A religious brother of some regular order.
- FRI-AR-Y** (fri'âr'rê), *n.* A monastery, or convent of friars.
- ***FRI-AR-IES**, *n. pl.*
- FRI-B-LE** (fri'b'bl), *a.* Trifling, silly:—*v. t.*, to trifle.
- ***FRI-B-BLER** (fri'b'blûr), *n.* A trifler.
- ***FRI-C-AS-SEE** (fri-k-â-sêê'), *n.* A stew or fry of chickens cut in pieces:—*v. t.*, to dress in fricassee.
- FRICTION** (fri'k'shûn), *n.* The act of rubbing; attrition.
- FRI-DAY** (fri'dê), *n.* The sixth day of the week.
- FRI-END** (frênd), *n.* One joined to another by affection; a companion; a Quaker.
- FRIEND-LESS** (frênd'lês), *a.* Wanting friends.
- FRIEND-LI-NESS** (frênd'lê'nês), *n.* A disposition to friendship, kindness.
- FRIEND-LY** (frênd'lê), *a.* Having the disposition of a friend; kind, favorable, amicable. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- FRIEND-SHIP** (frênd'shîp), *n.* Intimacy with affection; personal kindness; favor; assistance; help. [53-27.] [280-18.]
- ***FRIEZE** (frêze), *n.* A coarse, woolen cloth; in Architecture, the part of the entablature between the architrave and the cornice:—*v. t.*, to form a nap or cloth.
- FRIG-ATE** (frîg'it), *n.* A small ship-of-war, mounting from twenty-eight to fifty guns.
- FRIGHT** (frîte), *n.* A sudden terror or alarm; a thing of terror.
- ***FRIGHT** (frîte), } *v. t.* To ter-
- FRIGHT-EN** (frîg'tm), } rify; to scare, to shock with fear.
- FRIGHT-FUL** (frîte'fûl), *a.* Dreadful, awful, full of terror.
- ***FRIGHT-FUL-LY** (frîte'fûl'lê), *ad.* Dreadfully, horribly.
- ***FRIGHT-FUL-NESS** (frîte'fûl'nês), *n.* The power of impressing terror.
- FRI-G-ID** (frij'id), *a.* Cold; impotent, lifeless; formal. [240.]
- ***FRI-G-ID-I-TY** (frij'id'itê), *n.* Coldness; state of being frigid.
- FRI-G-ID-LY** (frij'id'lê), *ad.* Dully, coldly, unfeelingly.
- FRI-G-ID-NESS** (frij'id'nês), *n.* Coldness, want of affection.
- FRI-G-O-RIF-IC** (fri-g-ô-rîf'îk), *a.* Causing cold.
- FRI-LL**, *v. i.* To shiver with cold:—*n.*, an edging; a ruffle.
- FRINGE** (frînje), *n.* An ornamental trimming, hanging loosely:—*v. t.*, to adorn with fringes.
- FRIN'GING**, *p. pres.*
- ***FRIN-GED** (frînjd), *p. pff.*
- FRI-P-ER-Y** (fri'pûrê), *n.* The place where old clothes are sold; old clothes:—*a.*, trifling.
- ***FRI-P-ER-IES**, *n. pl.*
- FRISK** (frîsk), *v. i.* To leap; to skip [210-17]:—*n.*, a frolic; a fit of wanton gayety.
- FRISK'ËT**, *n.* A frame to confine the sheets of paper in printing.
- ***FRISK-I-NESS** (frîsk'ê'nês), *n.* Gayety, liveliness.
- FRISK-Y** (frîs'kê), *a.* [FRISKIER—FRISKIEST.] Gay, frolicsome.
- FRI-T**, *n.* Materials for glass after calcination and before fusion.
- ***FRI-TH** (frîth), *n.* A strait of the sea (sometimes written FIRTH); a kind of net.
- FRI-T-TER** (frî'ttûr), *n.* A small piece cut to be fried; a shred; a fragment:—*v. t.*, to cut into small pieces to be fried; to break into small particles; to waste in trifles. [98-11.]
- FRI-VOL-I-TY** (frê-vôl'itê), *n.* Insignificance, triflingness.
- ***FRI-VOL'T-RIES**, *n. pl.*
- FRI-V-O-LOUS** (frîv'ô'lûs), *a.* Trifling, slight. [342-14.]
- FRI-V-O-LOUS-LY** (frîv'ô'lûs'lê), *ad.* Triflingly. [252-20.]
- ***FRIZZ**, *v. t.* To curl; to frizzle; to frizee; to crisp.
- FRIZ-ZLE** (frîz'zl), *v. t.* To curl in short ringlets:—*n.*, a curl.
- ***FRIZ'ZLING**, *p. pres.*
- FRO**, *ad.* Backward; from.
- FROCK** (frôk), *n.* A dress; a coat for children; an outer garment.
- FRÔË**, *n.* A small amphibious animal; the hollow part of a horse's hoof.
- ***FROL-IC** (frôl'îk), *a.* Gay, full of levity, merry:—*n.*, a wild prank:—*v. i.*, to play wild pranks; to sport wildly.
- ***FROL'ICK'ING**, *p. pres.*
- ***FROL'ICK-ED**, *p. pff.*
- ***FROL-IC-SOME** (frôl'îk'sûm), *a.* Full of gayety; disposed to frolic. [216-16.]
- FROL-IC-SOME-NESS** (frôl'îk'sûm'nês), *n.* Wildness of gayety; pranks.
- FROËM**, *prep.* Noting privation, distance, or departure; out of; because of; contrary to.

- FROND**, *n.* A leafy branch; the leaf of ferns and palms.
- FRON-DA-TION** (frón-dâ'shûn), *n.* A lopping of trees.
- ***FRON-DESCE** (frón-dês'), *v. i.* To put forth leaves.
- ***FRON-DIF-E-ROUS** (frón-dif'è'rûs), *a.* Bearing leaves.
- FRONT** (frûnt), *n.* The face; the van of an army; the forepart; impudence:—*v. t.*, to oppose directly, or face to face:—*v. i.*, to stand foremost.
- FRONT-AGE** (frûnt'âj), *n.* The front part of an edifice, &c.; the forepart.
- FRONT'AL**, *a.* Relating to the forehead.
- ***FRONT-TIER** (frón'tièr), *n.* The utmost verge of a territory:—*a.*, bordering.
- ***FRONT-IS-PIECE** (frûnt'is'péèse), *n.* The face of a building; the picture or ornamental page in the front of a book.
- FRONT-LESS** (frûnt'lès), *a.* Without shame, unblushing.
- ***FRONT'LÉT**, *n.* A bandage worn upon the forehead.
- FROST** (fròst or frâwst), *n.* The act of congelation or freezing; frozen vapor:—*v. t.*, to cover with a substance resembling frost.
- FROST-BIT-TEN** (fròst'bit'tn or frâwst'bit'tn), *a.* Nipped by frost.
- FROST'ED**, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, covered with a substance resembling frost.
- FROST-I-LY** (fròst'è'lè or frâwst'è'lè), *ad.* With frost, or excessive cold.
- ***FROST-I-NESS** (fròst'è'nès or frâwst'è'nès), *n.* Cold; freezing cold.
- FROST-Y** (fròst'è or frâwst'è), *a.* [FROSTIER—FROSTIEST.] Excessively cold; like frost, freezing.
- FROTH** (fròth or frâwth), *n.* Foam, spume; empty show of wit:—*v. i.*, to foam; to throw out spume.
- ***FROTH-I-LY** (fròth'è'lè or frâwth'è'lè), *ad.* With foam; in an empty, trifling manner.
- FROTH-I-NESS** (fròth'è'nès or frâwth'è'nès), *n.* State of being frothy.
- FROTH-Y** (fròth'è or frâwth'è), *a.* Full of froth; vain.
- ***FROUNCE** (fròûns), *n.* A curl; a wrinkle:—*v. t.*, to curl; to frizzle; to wrinkle.
- ***FROW-ZY** (fròd'zè), *a.* Dim; fetid, musty:—also written FROWZY.
- FRÒW'ÂRD**, *a.* Peevish, perverse, disobedient, wayward.
- ***FRO-WÂRD-LY** (frò'wârd'lè), *ad.* Peevishly, perversely.
- FRÒ'WÂRD'NESS**, *n.* Peevishness, perverseness.
- FROWN** (fròûn), *v. i.* To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles:—*v. t.*, to repel by stern looks; to rebuke (*ap. p.* —at, upon):—*n.*, a look of displeasure; a stern look.
- FRÔZE**, *pst. t.* of FREEZE.
- FRÔZEN**, *p. prf.* of FREEZE.
- ***FRUC-TES-CENCE** (frûk-tès'sèns), *n.* Time of the ripening of fruit.
- FRUC-TIF-ER-OUS** (frûk-tîf'èr'ûs), *a.* Bearing fruit.
- ***FRUC-TI-FI-CA-TION** (frûk-tè-fè-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of causing or bearing fruit, fertility. [27-4.]
- FRUC-TI-FY** (frûk'tè'fi), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, FRUCTIFIES.] To make fruitful; to fertilize:—*v. i.*, to bear fruit.
- ***FRUC'T'IFI-ED**, *p. prf.*
- FRÛ'GÁL**, *a.* Thrifty, parsimonious; economical, sparing. [378-9.]
- ***FRU-GÁL-I-TY** (frû-gâl'lè'tè), *n.* Thrift, economy, parsimony. [280-17.]
- ***FRU-GÁL-LY** (frû'gâl'lè), *ad.* With economy, parsimoniously.
- ***FRU-GIF-E-ROUS** (frû-jîf'è'rûs), *a.* Bearing fruit.
- FRUIT** (fròdt), *n.* The product of a tree or plant; production; profit; effect, result.
- FRUIT-AGE** (fròdt'âj), *n.* Fruit collectively.
- ***FRUIT-BEAR-ING** (fròdt'bâre'ing), *a.* Producing fruit.
- ***FRUIT-ER-ER** (fròdt'âr'âr), *n.* One who trades in fruit.
- FRUIT-ER-Y** (fròdt'âr'rè), *n.* A repository for fruit.
- ***FRUI'ER'IES**, *n. pl.*
- FRUIT-FUL** (fròdt'fûl), *a.* Fertile; prolific; plenteous; abundant. (*ap. p.*—in, of.)
- FRUIT-FUL-LY** (fròdt'fûl'lè), *ad.* Plenteously, abundantly.
- ***FRUIT-FUL-NESS** (fròdt'fûl'nès), *n.* Fertility; the quality of being prolific.
- ***FRU-I-TION** (frû-îsh'ûn), *n.* Enjoyment, possession, realization.
- FRUIT-LESS** (fròdt'lès), *a.* Barren; vain, unprofitable, useless.
- FRUIT-LESS-LY** (fròdt'lès'lè), *ad.* Vainly, unprofitably, idly.
- FRU-MEN-TA-CIOUS** (frû-mèn-tâ'shûs), *a.* Made of grain; like grain.
- ***FRU-MEN-TY** (frû'mèn'tè), *n.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk.
- FRÛSH**, *n.* The tender horn in the sole of a horse's foot.
- FRUSH'ES**, *n. pl.*
- FRÛS'TRÂTE**, *v. t.* To defeat, disappoint; to render vain:—*a.*, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable, useless.
- FRUS'TRÂ'ING**, *p. prs.*
- FRUS-TRÂ-TION** (frûs-trâ'shûn), *n.* Disappointment, defeat.
- ***FRÛS'TÛM**, *n.* That which remains of certain regular solids after the removal of one or more segments.
- FRUS'TA**, *n. pl.*
- FRU-TES-CENT** (frû-tès'sènt), *a.* Becoming shrubby.
- FRY** (frî), *n.* A swarm of little fishes; a dish of things fried [316-4]:—*v. t.*, to dress food by roasting it in a pan:—*v. i.*, to be roasted in a pan.

*FRIES, *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*

FRI-ED (frîde), *p. prf.*

*FRY-ING-PAN (frî'ing'pân), *n. A pan used for frying.*

*FU-GATE (fû'kât), } *a.*

FU-CA-TED (fû'kâ'têd), } *a.*

Painted; disguised with paint.

FUD-DLE (fûd'dl), *v. t. To make drunk:—v. i., to drink to excess.*

*FUD'DLING, *p. prs.*

FUDGE (fûdj), *in. An expression of contempt.*

FU-EL (fû'el), *n. That which feeds fire, or excitement.*

FU-GA-CIOUS (fû-gâ'shûs), *a. Volatile, fleeting; fugitive.*

*FU-GA-CI-TY (fû-gâ's'sê'tê), *n. Volatility; instability.*

FU-GI-TIVE (fû'jê'tiv), *a. Unsteady; volatile; flying; wandering [342-15]:—n., one who runs from his station or duty; a runaway. [373-27.]*

*FU-GLE-MAN (fû'gl'mân), *n. An officer who illustrates, to undisciplined soldiers, the movements and manual of the drill:—often written FLUGELMAN.*

FU'GLE'MEN, *n. pl.*

FU-GRUM (fû'grûm), *n. A prop; the support upon which a lever moves.*

FUL'GRA, } *n. pl.*

FUL'GRUMS, } *n. pl.*

*FUL-FIL (fûl'fil); *v. t. { To accomplish; to complete; to answer a prophecy or promise by performance. [56.]*

FUL-FIL'LING, *p. prs.*

*FUL-FILL'ED, *p. prf.*

FUL-FILL-ER (fûl'fil'âr), *n. One who fulfils.*

*FUL-FIL-MENT } (fûl'fil'mênt), *n.*

Accomplishment, completion.

FUL-GEN-CY (fûl'jên'sê), *n. Splendor, brightness.*

FUL-GENT (fûl'jênt), *a. Shining; bright.*

FUL-GOR (fûl'gôr), *n. Splendor; dazzling brightness.*

*FU-LIG-I-NOUS (fû-lîj'ênûs), *a. Smoky.*

FÛLL, *a. Replete; without space; stored; plump; saturated; complete; mature (ap. p.—of):—n., complete measure; the total:—ad., without abatement; quite; exactly; directly:—v. t., to cleanse cloth.*

FULL-BLOWN (fûl'blôn), *a. Spread to the utmost extent.*

FUL-LER (fûl'lâr), *n. One who dresses and cleanses cloth.*

*FULL-ER-Y (fûl'âr'ê), *n. A place where cloth is filled.*

FULL-NESS (fûl'nês), *n. State of*

*FUL-NESS } being full; plenty; completeness.

FULL-ORB-ED (fûl'ôrbd'), *a. Having the orb complete.*

FUL-LY (fûl'lê), *ad. To the desired extent; entirely, completely.*

FUL-MI-NANT (fûl'mê'nânt), *a. Thundering.*

FUL-MI-NATE (fûl'mê'nâte), *v. i. To cause to explode; to issue ecclesiastical censures.*

*FUL'MI'NA-TING, *p. prs.*

FUL-MI-NA-TION (fûl'mê'nâ'shûn), *n. Explosion; ecclesiastical denunciation.*

*FUL-MI-NA-TOR-Y (fûl'mê'nâ'tûrê), *a. Thundering; striking horror.*

*FUL-SOME (fûl'sûm), *a. Nauseous, offensive.*

FUL-SOME-NESS (fûl'sûm'nês), *n. Nauseousness; obscenity.*

FUL-VID (fûl'vid), } *a. Yellow,*

FUL-VOUS (fûl'vûs), } *tawny.*

FUM-BLE (fûm'bl), *v. i. To attempt awkwardly.*

FUM'BLING, *p. prs.*

*FUM-BLER (fûm'blâr), *n. An awkward person; a bungler.*

FUM-BLING-LY (fûm'blîng'lê), *ad. In an awkward manner, bunglingly.*

FÛME, *n. Smoke; vapor [299-7]:—v. i., to smoke; to pass away in vapor; to be in a rage:—v. t., to smoke; to disperse in vapor.*

FU'MING, *p. prs.*

FÛ'MID, *a. Smoky; vaporous.*

FU-MI-GATE (fû'mê'gâte), *v. i. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapor; to purify.*

*FU'MI'GA-TING, *p. prs.*

FU-MI-GA-TION (fû-mê-gâ'shûn), *n. Act of fumigating.*

FU-MY (fû'mê), *a. Producing fumes; full of fumes or vapors.*

FÛN, *n. Sport, high merriment.*

*FU-NAM-BU-LIST (fû-nâm'bû'llist), *n. A rope-walker.*

FUNC-TION (fûngk'shûn), *n. Discharge; performance; power; office; natural action of an organ. [141-29.]*

*FUNCTION-AL (fûngk'shûn'âl), *a. Relating to the functions.*

*FUNCTION-A-RY (fûngk'shûn'ârê), *n. One who holds an office. [363-9.]*

FÛND, *n. Stock, capital; a sum of money:—v. t., to invest in funds:—see FUNDS.*

FUN-DA-MENT-AL (fûn-dâ-mênt'âl), *a. Serving for the foundation; essential [227-27]:—n., a leading proposition.*

*FUN-DA-MENT-AL-LY (fûn-dâ-mênt'âl'lê), *ad. Essentially; originally.*

FUNDS (fûndz), *n. pl. Debts funded, for which the interest is provided.*

*FU-NER-AL (fû'nêr'âl), *n. The solemnization of a burial; obsequies, interment:—a., used at the ceremony of interment.*

*FU-NE-RE-AL (fû-nê'rê'âl), *a. Suiting a funeral; dark, dismal, mournful.*

*FUN-GOS-I-TY (fûng-gôs'ê'tê), *n. A soft excrement.*

*FUN-GOUS (fûng'gûs), *a. Excremental, spongy.*

- *FUR-GUS (fûng'gûs), *n.* A mushroom; an excretion.
- *FUR-GI (fûn'jè),
FUR-GUS-ES (fûng'gûs'ès), } *n. pl.*
- *FUR-NI-CLE (fû'nè'kl), *n.* A small cord; a fibre.
- FUR-NIC-U-LAR (fû-nîk'û'lâr), *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre.
- *FUR-NEL (fûn'nî), *n.* An inverted, hollow cone with a pipe descending from it; the shaft of a chimney.
- FUR-NY (fûn'nè), *a.* [FUNNIER—FUNNIEST.] Comical, droll.
- *FÛR, *n.* Soft hair; a skin with soft hair; a coating on the tongue;—*v. t.*, to line or cover with fur;—*a.*, made of fur.
- *FUR/RING, *p. prs.*
- *FUR-RED (fûrd), *p. prf.*
- *FUR-BE-LOW (fûr'bè'lò), *n.* Fur or other ornament fringing a garment;—*v. t.*, to adorn with furbelows.
- FUR-BISH (fûr'bîsh), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, FURBISHES.] To polish; to rub up.
- *FUR-CATE (fûr'kît),
FUR-CA-TED (fûr'kâ'tèd), } *a.*
Forked; branching into forks.
- FUR-CA-TION (fûr-kâ'shûn), *n.* A forked state.
- FUR-FUR (fûr'fûr), *n.* Dandruff; husk; scurf.
- FUR-RI-OU-S (fûr'rè'ûs), *a.* Mad, raging, violent, fierce. [278-19.]
- *FU-RI-OU-S-LY (fûr'rè'ûs-lè), *ad.* Madly, vehemently, with fury.
- FURL (fûrl), *v. t.* To fold up; to contract.
- FUR-LONG (fûr'lông), *n.* The eighth part of a mile; forty rods.
- *FUR-LOUGH (fûr'lò), *n.* A temporary leave of absence from military service.
- *FUR-NACE (fûr'nîs), *n.* An enclosed place for melting or heating.
- FUR-NISH (fûr'nîsh), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, FURNISHES.] To supply; to fit up; to equip; to adorn. [55-14.]
- *FUR-NI-TURE (fûr'nè'tshûre), *n.* Movables; goods put in a house for use or ornament; equipage.
- FUR-RI-ER (fûr'rè'ûr), *n.* A dealer in furs.
- *FUR-ROW (fûr'rò), *n.* A small trench made by the plough; a long trench or hollow [120];—*v. t.*, to cut in furrows.
- *FUR-RY (fûr'rè), *a.* Covered with fur.
- *FUR-THER (fûr'thûr), *a. com.* At a great distance; beyond this;—see FORTH;—*ad. com.*, to a greater distance;—*v. t.*, to forward; to assist.
- *FUR-THER-ANCE (fûr'thûr'âns), *n.* Promotion, advancement.
- FUR-THER-ER (fûr'thûr'ûr), *n.* A promoter; an advancer.
- *FUR-THER-MORE (fûr'thûr'mòre), *ad.* Moreover, besides.
- FUR-THEST (fûr'thèst),
FUR-THER-MOST (fûr'thûr'mòst), }
a. sup. Most distant. See FORTH.
- FUR-THEST (fûr'thèst), *ad. sup.* of FORTH. To the greatest distance.
- *FUR-TIVE (fûr'tîv), *a.* Gotten by theft, stolen; secret.
- FUR-Y (fûr'yè), *n.* Madness, rage; passion; in *Mythology*, one of the infernal deities. [301-13.]
- *FUR'RIES, *n. pl.*
- *FURZE (fûrz), *n.* Gorse, whin, a prickly shrub. [with furze.]
- FUR-ZY (fûr'zè), *a.* Overgrown
- *FUS-COUS (fûs'kûs), *a.* Brown; of a dark color.
- FUSE (fûze), *v. t.* To melt, to put into fusion;—*v. i.*, to be melted.
- FU/SING, *p. prs.*
- *FU-SEE (fû-zè'è), *n.* The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch; a pipe for firing a bomb or blast; a small, neat musket; a firelock.
- *FU-SI-BIL-I-TY (fû-zè-bîl'lè'tè), *n.* Capacity of being melted; quality of being fusible.
- FU-SI-BLE (fû'zè'bîl), *a.* Capable of being melted.
- *FU-SIL (fû'zîl or fû-zè'è), *n.* A firelock; a small, neat musket; a fusee.
- *FU-SIL-EER } (fû-zîl-lèèr'), *n.* A
FU-SIL-TER } soldier armed with a fusil.
- FU-SION (fû'zhûn), *n.* The act of melting; the state of being melted; fluidity.
- FÛSS, *n.* A tumult, a bustle, a noise;—*v. i.*, to make a tumult.
- FUS-SY (fûs'sè), *a.* [FUSSIER—FUSSIEST.] Bustling in small affairs.
- FÛST, *n.* The shaft of a column; an ill, musty smell.
- *FUS-TIAN (fûs'tshân), *n.* A kind of cloth; bombast;—*a.*, made of fustian; swelling; ridiculously pompous. [dia dye-wood.]
- FUS-TIC (fûs'tîk), *n.* A West Indian.
- FUS-TI-GATE (fûs'tîgâte), *v. t.* To beat with a stick.
- *FUS'TI-GA-TING, *p. prs.*
- FUS-TI-NESS (fûs'tè'nès), *n.* A fusty state; mouldiness.
- FUS-TY (fûs'tè), *a.* Smelling mouldy.
- FU-TILE (fû'tîl), *a.* Trifling; worthless; ineffectual.
- *FU-TIL-I-TY (fû-tîl'lè'tè), *n.* Want of weight or effect.
- FU-TURE (fû'tshûr or fû'tshûre), *a.* That will be hereafter;—*n.*, time to come.
- *FU-TU-RI-TY (fû-tû'rè'tè), *n.* Time to come; events to come.
- FÛZE, *v. i.* [*pr. t.* 3, FUZZES.] To fly out in small particles.
- *FUZZ-BALL (fûz'bâll), *n.* A kind of fungus.
- *FUZZ-ZLE (fûz'zîl), *v. t.* To make drunk; to intoxicate.
- FUZZ/LING, *p. prs.*
- FIE } (fî), *in.* A word expressing
*FY } blame or contempt.

G (jèð), *n.* The seventh letter and the fifth consonant is sounded hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and sometimes hard and sometimes soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*. The name is written *Gee*, and the plural *Gees*. It is sometimes used as an abbreviation; thus, G.M. stand for *Grand Master*.

GÁB, *n.* The mouth; talkativeness.

***GAB-AR-DINE** ('gáb-ár-dèèn'), *n.* A coarse frock.

GAB-BLE (gáb'bl), *v. i.* To talk loudly or foolishly; to make an articulate noise:—*n.*, loud and foolish talk; inarticulate noise.

***GAB'BLING**, *p. prs.*

GAB-BLER (gáb'blür), *n.* A prater.

***GA-BI-ON** (gá'bè'ün), *n.* A wicker basket filled with earth, used in constructing defenses.

GA-BLE (gá'bl), *n.* The triangular end of a house.

GÁD, *n.* A wedge of steel; a graver:—*v. i.*, to ramble about.

***GAD'DING**, *p. prs.*

GAD'DED, *p. prf.* [rambler.

GAD-DER (gád'dür), *n.* An idle

GAD-FLY (gád'fl), *n.* A fly that stings cattle.

***GAD'FLIES**, *n. pl.*

GÁFF, *n.* A harpoon, or large hook.

***GAF-FLE** (gáf'fl), *n.* An artificial spur upon a cock.

GÁG, *v. i.* To stop the mouth:—*n.*, something to stop the mouth.

GAG'GING, *p. prs.*

***GAG-GED** (gágd), *p. prf.*

GAGE (gáje), *n.* A pledge; a pawn; a measure, a rule; a fruit like a plum:—*v. t.*, to pledge; to measure the capacity of. See **GAUGE**.

GA'GING, *p. prs.*

GAG-GLE (gág'gl), *v. i.* To make a noise like a goose.

GAG'GLING, *p. prs.*

GAI'ETY. See **GAYETY**.

GAI'LY. See **GAYLY**.

GAIN (gáne), *n.* Profit, advantage, benefit:—*v. t.*, to obtain; to attain; to win:—*v. i.*, to encroach; to get; to advance; to win.

GAIN-ER (gáne'ür), *n.* One who receives profit or advantage.

GAIN-FUL (gáne'fúl), *a.* Advantageous; lucrative.

GAIN-FUL-LY (gáne'fúllè), *ad.* Profitably; with gain.

GAIN-LESS (gáne'lès), *a.* Unprofitable, without profit.

***GAIN-SAY** (gáne-sá' or gáne'sá), *v. t.* [GAINSAID—GAINSAID.] To contradict; to oppose; to deny.

GAIN-SAY'ING, } *p. prs.*:—*n.*, con-

GAIN'SAY-ING, } tradiction.

GAIN-SAY-ER (gáne-sá'ür or gáne'sá-ür), *n.* Opponent, adversary.

***GAI-RISH** (gá'rish), *a.* Showy; gaudy, gay:—sometimes written **GARISH**.

GAI-RISH-NESS (gá'rish'nès), *n.* Finery, flaunting gaudiness.

***GAIT** (gáte)*n.* March, walk, the manner and air of walking. [364—26.]

***GAIT-ER** (gá'tür), *n.* A covering for the foot or leg.

GÁ'LÁ, *n.* A grand entertainment; a festival; a splendid amusement.

GAL-AX-Y (gál'láks'è), *n.* The milky way; a splendid assemblage. [176.]

***GAL'AX'IES**, *n. pl.*

GÁLE, *n.* A strong wind.

GAL-E-A-TED (gá'lè'à-tèd), *a.* Covered, as with a helmet.

***GAL-IOT** (gál'yüt or gál'èüt), *n.* A little galley, or sort of brigantine.

GÁLL, *n.* The bile; rancor, malignity, bitterness; an excrescence on the oak-tree:—*v. t.*, to rub off the skin; to fret, to tease.

***GÁL'LÁNT**, *a.* Gay; brave, high-spirited; noble. [127.]

***GÁL-LÁNT'**, *n.* A gay, sprightly man; a beau; a wooer:—*v. t.*, to wait on a lady.

GAL-LANT-LY (gál'lánt'lè), *ad.* Gayly; splendidly; bravely.

GAL-LANT-LY (gál'lánt'lè), *ad.* Like a wooer.

GAL-LANT-NESS (gál'lánt'nès), *n.* Elegant accomplishment.

GAL-LANT-RY (gál'lánt'rè), *n.* Splendor of appearance; generosity; bravery, courage; politeness to ladies. [379—24.]

***GAL'LANT'RIES**, *n. pl.*

***GAL-LE-ON** (gál'è'on), *n.* A large three-decked ship.

GAL-LER-Y (gál'lür'rè), *n.* A kind of covered passage; the upper seats in a church or theatre.

***GAL'LERIES**, *n. pl.*

GAL-LEY (gál'lè), *n.* A vessel driven with oars; a frame for receiving types when composed.

GAL-LEY-SLAVE (gál'lè'slávè), *n.* One condemned to row in galleys.

GALL-IC (gáll'ík or gál'fík), *a.* Relating to the gall-nut.

GAL-LIC (gál'fík), *a.* French.

***GAL-LI-CISM** (gál'lè'sizm), *n.* An idiom of the French language.

***GAL-LI-GAS-KINS** (gál'lè-gás'kinz), *n. pl.* Large open hose.

GAL-LI-NA-CEOUS (gál'lè-ná'shús), *a.* Denoting birds that belong to the same order as the domestic fowl.

***GAL-LI-POT** (gál'lè'pót), *n.* A pot painted and glazed.

GAL-LON (gál'lún), *n.* A liquid and a dry measure of four quarts.

~~THE~~ A GALLON of Wine Measure contains 231, of Dry Measure 268.8, of Ale Measure 282, cubic inches. The English Imperial Gallon contains 277.27 cubic inches, and holds 10 pounds Avoirdupois of distilled water.

***GÁL-LÖÖN'**, *n.* A kind of close lace.

GAL-LOP (gál'lúp), *v. i.* To move forward by leaps; to move or ride very fast:—*n.*, the motion of a horse at full speed. [369—1.]

GAL-LOP-ER (gál'lúp'ür), *n.* A horse that gallops.

- GAL-LO-WAY (gál'lò'wà), *n.* A horse of small size.
- GAL-LOWS (gál'lò's), *n.* A beam laid over two posts, used for hanging malefactors.
- *GAL'LOWS'ES, *n. pl.*
- GAL-VAN-IC (gál-ván'ík), *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; voltaic.
- GAL-VAN-ISM (gál-ván'izm), *n.* That branch of science which treats of electricity produced by chemical action; voltaism.
- GÁL'VÁN'IST, *n.* One versed in galvanism.
- GÁL'VÁN'IZE, *v. t.* To affect with galvanism.
- *GAL'VAN'I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- GAM-BLE (gám'bl), *v. t. or v. i.* To play games for money.
- GAM'BLING, *p. prs.*—*n.*, the practice of playing for money.
- GAM-BLER (gám'blér), *n.* One who plays games for money; a gamester.
- *GAM-BOGE (gám-bò'je' or gám-bò'je'), *n.* A concrement vegetable juice, used in Medicine and Painting:—properly spelled CAMBOGE.
- GAM-BOL (gám'bòl), *v. i.* To skip, to dance, to frisk [98-23]:—*n.*, a skip, a frolic.
- GAM'BOL'ING, } *p. prs.*
- *GAM'BOL'LING, } *p. prs.*
- *GAM'BOLL-ED, } *p. prs.*
- *GAM'BOLL-ED, } *p. prs.*
- GAM-BREL (gám'brél), *n.* The hind leg of a horse; a crooked stick used by butchers to hang meat on:—sometimes written CAMBREL.
- GÀME, *n.* Sport; jest; sportive insult; field-sports; animals pursued in the field:—*v. i.*, to play at any sport; to play for money, to gamble.
- GA'MING, *p. prs.*—*n.*, gambling.
- GAME-COCK (gáme'kòk), *n.* A cock bred to fight.
- GAME-LEG (gáme'lèg), *n.* A lame leg.
- GAME-KEEP-ER (gáme'kèp'úr), *n.* A person who looks after game.
- GAME-SOME (gáme'sòm), *a.* Frolicsome, sportive, gay.
- GAME-SOME-NESS (gáme'sòm'nè's), *n.* Sportiveness, merriment.
- *GAME-STER (gáme'stúr), *n.* One who is viciously addicted to play.
- *GAM-MON (gám'mún), *n.* The thigh of a hog salted and dried; an imposition by an improbable story:—*v. t.*, to impose upon; to hoax.
- *GAM-UT (gám'út), *n.* Scale of musical notes;—see SOLFEGGIO.
- GAN-DER (gán'dúr), *n.* The male of the goose.
- GÀNG, *n.* A number hanging together; a crew; a company.
- *GAN-GLI-ON (gáng'glè'òn), *n.* A small tumor or gland; a knot-like enlargement of a nerve.
- GAN'GLIA, } *n. pl.*
- GAN'GLI'ONS, } *n. pl.*
- *GAN-GRENE (gáng'grèèn), *n.* Mortification:—*v. i.*, to mortify.
- GAN'GRE'NING, *p. prs.*
- *GAN-GRE-NOUS (gáng'grè'nò's), *a.* Mortified.
- GANG-WAY (gáng'wà), *n.* A passage in a ship; a narrow bridge.
- *GÀNT'LET, } *n.* A military punishment in which the criminal, running between two ranks of men, receives a lash from each one.
- *GANT'LOPE, } *n.* A military punishment in which the criminal, running between two ranks of men, receives a lash from each one.
- *GAOL (jàle), *n.* See JAIL.
- *GAOL-ER (jàl'úr), *n.* See JAILER.
- GÀP, *n.* An opening; a breach; a hole; a vacancy.
- GAPE (gáp or gápe), *v. i.* To open the mouth wide; to yawn; to stare.
- *GA'PING, *p. prs.*
- GARB (gárb), *n.* Dress; exterior appearance; clothes. [91-9.]
- *GAR-BAGE (gár'bj), *n.* Refuse.
- GAR-BLE (gár'bl), *v. t.* To sift; to part; to give imperfectly.
- GAR'BLING, *p. prs.*
- GAR-DEN (gár'dn), *n.* A piece of ground enclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits:—*v. i.*, to cultivate a garden.
- GAR'DEN'ING, *p. prs.*—*n.*, the act of cultivating, or planning, gardens.
- GAR-DEN-ER (gár'dn'ér), *n.* One who cultivates gardens.
- *GAR-GA-RISM (gár'gá'rizm), *n.* A form of liquid medicine to wash the mouth with; a gargle.
- GAR-GLE (gár'gl), *v. t.* To wash the throat with a gargle:—*n.*, a liquor with which the throat is washed.
- *GAR'GLING, *p. prs.*
- GAR-ISH. See GAIRISH.
- *GÀR'LÁND, *n.* A wreath of branches or flowers:—*v. t.*, to deck with a garland.
- GAR-LIC (gár'lík), *n.* A bulbous plant; a kind of onion.
- GÀR'MÉNT, *n.* A thing by which the body is covered; dress.
- GAR-NER (gár'núr), *n.* A place in which thrashed grain is stored up, a granary [91]:—*v. t.*, to store up grain.
- GÀR'NÉT, *n.* A gem, a mineral.
- GÀR'NISH, *v. t.* To decorate, embellish:—*n.*, ornament, decoration, embellishment.
- GAR'NISH'ES, *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*
- GAR-NISH-EE (gár'nish-èè'), *n.* A person in whose hands the property of a debtor is attached.
- GAR-NI-TURE (gár'nè'tshúr), *n.* Furniture, ornament, embellishment.
- GAR-RET (gár'rèt), *n.* In a house of two or more floors, a room immediately below the loft, or below the roof.
- *GAR-RET-TEER (gár'rèt-tèèr'), *n.* An inhabitant of a garret.
- *GAR-RI-SON (gár'rè'sn), *n.* Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it [116-10]:—*v. t.*, to secure by fortresses.

- GÂR-RÔTE'**, *n.* Punishment of death inflicted by strangling with an iron collar:—*v. t.*, to strangle by means of an iron collar.
- GAR-RÔ'TING**, *p. prs.*
- GAR-RU-LI-TY** (gâr-rû'lê'tè), *n.* Talkativeness.
- ***GAR-RU-LOUS** (gâr'rû'lûs), *a.* Prattling, talkative, loquacious.
- GAR-TER** (gâr'tûr), *n.* A string or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the highest order of English knighthood:—*v. t.*, to bind or fasten with a garter.
- GÂS**, *n.* An aëriform, elastic fluid.
- GAS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- ***GAS-E-OUS** (gâz'ê'ûs), *a.* Being in the form or state of gas.
- GAS-CO-NADE** (gâs-kò-nâde'), *n.* A boast, a bravado:—*v. t.*, to boast; to brag.
- GAS-CO-NA'DING**, *p. prs.*
- GÂSH**, *n.* A deep and wide wound:—*v. t.*, to cut deep.
- GASH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- GÂS'KÊT**, *n.* A small cord to fasten a sail.
- ***GAS-KINS** (gâs'klnz), *n. pl.* Wide hose, wide breeches.
- GAS-LIGHT** (gâs'lîte), *n.* The light produced by burning carburetted hydrogen gas.
- GAS-ME-TER** (gâs'mê-tûr), *n.* A machine for measuring the quantity of gas used or consumed.
- GAS-OM-E-TER** (gâz-ôm'ê'tûr), *n.* A reservoir for holding gas.
- GÂSP**, *n.* The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of the breath:—*v. i.*, to open the mouth wide to catch breath; to long for.
- GAS-TRIC** (gâs'trîk), *a.* Belonging to the stomach.
- ***GAS-TRIL-O-QUY** (gâs-trîl'lô'kwê), *n.* Ventriloquism.
- GAS-TRON-O-MIST** (gâs-trôn'ômîst), *n.* An epicure; one fond of good eating.
- ***GAS-TRON-O-MY** (gâs-trôn'ômè), *n.* Delight in good eating.
- GÂTE**, *n.* A door in a wall or fence.
- GATE-WAY** (gâte'wâ), *n.* A way through gates of enclosed grounds.
- GATH-ER** (gâth'ûr), *v. t.* To collect; to assemble; to bring into one place; to draw cloth into wrinkles; to pick up; to glean; to pluck:—*v. i.*, to be condensed; to grow larger; to assemble; to generate pus or matter:—*n.*, cloth drawn together in wrinkles.
- GATH'ER'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a collection; a company; an assembly.
- GATH-ER-ER** (gâth'ûr'ûr), *n.* One who gathers.
- GAU-DI-LY** (gâw'dê'lè), *ad.* In a gaudy manner, showily, gayly.
- ***GAU-DI-NESS** (gâw'dê'nês), *n.* A showy appearance.
- GAU-DY** (gâw'dè), *a.* [GAUDIÉR—GAUDIEST.] Showy, splendid, gay.
- GAUGE** (gâjè), *v. t.* To measure the contents of a vessel:—*n.*, a measure; a standard:—sometimes written GAGE.
- ***GAU-GING** (gâ'jîng), *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the art of measuring casks or vessels.
- ***GAU-GER** (gâ'jûr), *n.* One who measures vessels or casks.
- GAUNT** (gânt), *a.* Thin, slender, lean, meagre, hollow.
- ***GAUNT-LET** (gânt'lét), *n.* An iron glove used for defense, thrown down in challenges.
- GAUZE** (gâwz), *n.* A kind of thin transparent silk.
- GAVE**, *pst. t.* of GIVE. [fellow.
- ***GÂWK**, *n.* A cuckoo; a foolish fellow.
- ***GAWK-Y** (gâwk'è), *a.* [GAWKIER—GAWKIEST.] Stupid; awkward:—*n.*, an awkward fellow.
- GAY** (gâ), *a.* Airy, cheerful, merry; fine; frolicsome.
- GAY-E-TY** (gâ'è'tè), *n.* Cheerfulness; joy; airiness; finery. [270-12.]
- ***GAY'E-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- GAY-LY** (gâ'lè), *ad.* Merrily, showily.
- GAY-NESS** (gâ'nês), *n.* Gayety.
- GÂZE**, *v. i.* To look intently and earnestly; to stare:—*n.*, intent regard; a look of eagerness and wonder.
- GÂ'ZING**, *p. prs.*
- GA-ZER** (gâ'zûr), *n.* One who gazes.
- GA-ZEL** } (gâ-zêl'), *n.* A species
- ***GA-ZELLE** } of antelope.
- ***GA-ZETTE** (gâ-zê'tè'), *n.* A paper of news; a paper of public intelligence:—*v. t.*, to publish in a gazette.
- GA-ZET'TING**, *p. prs.*
- ***GAZ-ET-TEER** (gâz-êt-tèèr'), *n.* A writer of news; a geographical dictionary.
- GA-ZING-STOCK** (gâ'zîng'stòk), *n.* A person gazed at with scorn.
- ***GEAR** (gèèr), *n.* Furniture; accoutrements; dress; harness:—*v. t.*, to put into harness.
- GEAR-ING** (gèèr'îng), *n.* A series of wheels in machinery to transmit motion; harness.
- GEE** (jèè), } *v. i.* To go to
- ***GE-HO** (jèè'hò), } the right (a term used in directing horses).
- GEESSE**, *n. pl.* of GOOSE.
- GEL-A-BLE** (jèl'â'bl), *a.* Capable of being congealed.
- ***GEL-A-TIN** } (jèl'â'tîn), *n.*
- GEL-A-TINE** } An animal substance of the nature of jelly.
- ***GEL-LAT-IN-OUS** (jè-lât'in'ûs), *a.* Formed into jelly; viscous.
- GEL-ID** (jèl'îd), *a.* Ice, extremely cold.
- ***GEL-ID-I-TY** (jè-lîd'è'tè), } *n.*
- GEL-ID-NESS** (jèl'îd'nês), } Extreme cold.
- GEL-LY**. See JELLY.
- GEM** (jêm), *n.* A jewel, a precious stone:—*v. t.*, to adorn as with jewels. †
- ***GEM'MING**, *p. prs.*
- ***GEM-MED** (jêm-ed), *p. prf.*
- GEM-I-NATION** (jêm-è-nâ'shûn), *n.* Repetition; a doubling.

- ***GEN-I-NI** (jêm'è'ni), *n. pl.* The Twins (Castor and Pollux); one of the signs of the zodiac.
- ***GEN-ME-OUS** (jêm'mè'ús), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, gems.
- ***GEN-D'ARME** } (zhân-dârm'), *n.*
GEN-DARME }
 An armed policeman in France.
- ***GENS-D'ARMES**, }
GEN-DARMES, } *n. pl.*
- GEN-DER** (jên'dêr), *n.* A kind, a sort, a sex; a distinction of nouns in grammar:—*v. t.*, to beget.
- ***GEN-E-A-LOG-I-CAL** (jên-è-â-lôj'-è'kâl or jê-nè-â-lôj'-è'kâl), *a.* Pertaining to descents or families.
- GEN-E-AL-O-GIST** (jên-è-â'l'ò'jîst or jê-nè-â'l'ò'jîst), *n.* One who traces descents.
- ***GEN-E-AL-O-GIZE** (jên-è-â'l'ò'jîze or jê-nè-â'l'ò'jîze), *v. i.* To treat of the succession of families.
- GEN-E-AL'O-GI-ZING**, *p. prs.*
- GEN-E-AL-O-GY** (jên-è-â'l'ò'jê or jê-nè-â'l'ò'jê), *n.* History of the succession of families.
- ***GEN-E-AL'O-GIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***GEN'E'RA**, *n. pl.* of **GENUS**.
- GEN-ER-AL** (jên'èr'âl), *a.* Comprehending many species or individuals; public; extensive; common:—*n.*, the whole; the public; one who has the command over an army.
- ***GEN-ER-AL-IS-SI-MO** (jên-èr-âl-îs'sè'mò), *n.* The supreme commander of a large army.
- GEN-ER-AL-IS'SI-MOES**, *n. pl.*
- GEN-ER-AL-I-TY** (jên-èr-âl'î'tè), *n.* The whole; the main body; the bulk.
- GEN-ER-AL-I-ZA-TION** (jên-èr-âl-è-zâ'shûn), *n.* The act of making general.
- GEN-ER-AL-IZE** (jên'èr-âl-îze), *v. t.* To arrange under general heads.
- ***GEN'ER'AL-IZING**, *p. prs.*
- GEN-ER-AL-LY** (jên'èr-âl-lè), *ad.* In general; extensively.
- GEN-ER-AL-SHIP** (jên'èr-âl-shîp), *n.* The office or conduct of a general; military skill.
- GEN-ER-ATE** (jên'èr'âte), *v. t.* To beget; to produce.
- GEN'ER-A-TING**, *p. prs.*
- GEN-ER-A-TION** (jên-èr-â'shûn), *n.* The act of generating; a race; a family; a progeny; an age.
- GEN-ER-A-TIVE** (jên'èr-â-tîv), *a.* Productive, fruitful.
- GEN-ER-A-TOR** (jên'èr-â-tôr), *n.* One who or that which generates.
- ***GE-NER-IC** (jè-nêr'îk), }
GE-NER-I-CAL (jè-nêr-è'kâl), } *a.*
 Comprehending a genus.
- GEN-ER-OS-I-TY** (jên-èr-òs'è'tè), *n.* The quality of being generous; benevolence, liberality. [150-8.]
- GEN-ER-OS'ITIES**, *n. pl.*
- GEN-ER-OUS** (jên'èr'ús), *a.* Noble of mind; open of heart; liberal, munificent, bounteous.
- GEN-ER-OUS-LY** (jên'èr'ús-lè), *ad.* Magnanimously, liberally, freely.
- GEN-ER-OUS-NESS** (jên'èr'ús-nès), *n.* The quality of being generous.
- ***GEN-E-SIS** (jên'è'sîs), *n.* The first book of Moses.
- ***GEN-ET** (jên'ê't), *n.* A small Spanish horse; an animal like the polecat.
- GE-NET-IC** (jè-nê'tîk), *a.* Relating to birth or origin.
- GE-NE-VA** (jè-nè'vá), *n.* A distilled spirituous liquor:—commonly written **GIN**.
- GE-NI-AL** (jè'nè'âl), *a.* Contributing to production; cherishing, natural. [85-4.] [354-1.]
- ***GE-NI-AL-LY** (jè'nè'âl-lè), *ad.* Cheerfully, gayly.
- ***GE-NIC-U-LA-TED** (jè-nîk'ù'lâ-têd) *a.* Knotted, jointed.
- ***GE-NIC-U-LA-TION** (jè'nîk-ù-lâ'shûn), *n.* Knottiness.
- GEN-I-TIVE** (jên'è'tîv), *a.* In Grammar, the name of a case which expresses possession; possessive.
- GE-NI-US** (jè'nè'ús or jèèn'yús), *n.* The protecting or ruling spirit of men, places, or things; a man endowed with superior faculties; intuitive talent; mental power or faculties; nature, disposition, bent of mind. [66.] [221-14.]
- ***GE-NI-I** (jè'nè'î) [*spirits*], } *n. pl.*
GE'NI'US-ES [*men*], }
- GEN-TEEL** (jên-tèè'l'), *a.* Polite, elegant, civil, well-bred, graceful.
- ***GEN-TEEL-LY** (jên-tèè'l'lè), *ad.* Elegantly, politely; gracefully.
- GEN-TEEL-NESS** (jên-tèè'l'nès), *n.* Elegance, gracefulness, politeness.
- GEN-TIAN** (jên'shân), *n.* A plant.
- GEN-TILE** (jên'tîle), *n.* A pagan, a heathen; one not a Jew:—*a.*, belonging to pagans.
- GEN-TIL-ISM** (jên'tîl'îzm), *n.* Paganism, heathenism.
- ***GEN-TIL-I-TY** (jên'tîl'î'tè), *n.* Good extraction; elegance of behavior, gracefulness, politeness.
- GEN-TIL'ITIES**, *n. pl.*
- GEN-TLE** (jên'tl), *a.* Soft, mild, tame; meek; not wild; high-born.
- GEN-TLE-MAN** (jên'tl'mân), *n.* A man of birth; a man raised above the vulgar by his character or education; a term of complaisance.
- GEN'TLE-MEN**, *n. pl.*
- GEN-TLE-MAN-LIKE** (jên'tl'mân-lîke), *a.* Gentlemanly.
- GEN-TLE-MAN-LY** (jên'tl'mân-lè), *a.* Becoming a gentleman; polite, honorable.
- GEN-TLE-NESS** (jên'tl'nès), *n.* Softness of manners, meekness.
- GEN-TLE-WOM-AN** (jên'tl'wôm-ân), *n.* A woman above the vulgar; one well descended; a lady.
- ***GEN-TLE-WOM-EN** (jên'tl'wôm-mîn), *n. pl.*
- GEN-TLY** (jên'tlè), *ad.* Softly, meekly.
- GEN-TRY** (jên'trè), *n.* A class of people above the vulgar.
- ***GEN'TRIES**, *n. pl.*

GE-NU-FLEC-TION ('jè-nù-flièk'shûn)
n. The act of bending the knee.

GEN-U-INE (jèn'ù'in), *a.* Not spurious, true, real, unalloyed; native. [259-16.]

*GEN-U-INE-LY (jèn'ù'in-lè), *ad.*
 Without adulteration, truly.

GEN-U-INE-NESS (jèn'ù'in-nès), *n.*
 Freedom from any thing counterfeit, purity.

*GE-NUS (jè'nûs), *n.* *In Science*, a class of being, comprehending under it many species; a family.

*GE'N'E'RA, *n. pl.*

*GE-O-CEN-TRIC ('jè-ò-sèn'trîk), *a.*
 Having the earth for a centre.

GE-OG-RA-PHER (jè-òg'grâ'fûr), *n.*
 One who describes the earth; one versed in geography.

GE-O-GRAPH-IC (jè-ò-grâ'fîk), *a.*
 Geographical.

GE-O-GRAPH-I-CAL ('jè-ò-grâ'fè-kâl), *a.* Relating to geography.

*GE-O-GRAPH-I-CAL-LY (jè-ò-grâ'fè-kâl-lè), *ad.* In a geographical manner.

GE-OG-RA-PHY (jè-òg'grâ'fè), *n.* A description of the earth's surface; a book containing a description of the earth's surface.

*GE-OG'RA'PHIES, *n. pl.*

GE-O-LOG-I-CAL ('jè-ò-lôj'è-kâl), *a.*
 Relating to geology.

*GE-OL-O-GIST (jè-òl'ò'jîst), *n.* One versed in geology.

GE-OL-O-GIZE (jè-òl'ò'jîze), *v. i.* To study geology.

*GE'OL-O-GÏZING, *p. pres.*

GE-OL-O-GY (jè-òl'ò'jè), *n.* The science which treats of the structure of the earth, or a work on it.

*GE-OL'O'GIES, *n. pl.*

GE-O-MAN-CER (jè-ò'mân-sûr), *n.*
 A fortune-teller; a diviner.

*GE-O-MAN-CY (jè-ò'mân-sè), *n.*
 The act of foretelling by figures.

GE-OM-E-TER (jè-ò'm'è'tûr), *n.* A geometer.

GE-OM-E-TRAL (jè-ò'm'è'trâl), *a.*
 Geometrical.

GE-O-MET-RIC ('jè-ò-mèt'rîk), *a.*
 Geometrical.

*GE-O-MET-RI-CAL ('jè-ò-mèt'rè-kâl), *a.* Pertaining to geometry, or according to its rules.

GE-O-MET-RI-CAL-LY (jè-ò-mèt'rè-kâl-lè), *ad.* According to the laws of geometry.

*GE-OM-E-TRI-CIAN (jè'ò'm-è-trîsh'-ân), *n.* One versed in geometry.

GE-OM-E-TRY (jè-ò'm'è'trè), *n.* The science which treats of the properties, measurement, and relation of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids.

*GE-O-PON-ICS ('jè-ò-pôn'îks), *n. pl.*
 The science of agriculture.

GEORGE (jôrje), *n.* A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter.

*GEOR-GIC (jôr'jîk), *n.* A poem relating to agriculture or rural scenery;—*a.*, relating to agriculture.

*GE-RA-NI-UM (jè-râ'nè'ûm), *n.* A species of fragrant plant.

GERM (jèrm), *n.* A seed-bud; a sprout; origin. [32-27.]

GER-MAIN

*GER-MANE } (jèr-mâne'), *a.*
 Pertinent, relevant.

GER-MAN (jèr'mân), *n.* An inhabitant of Germany;—*a.*, belonging to Germany; related, akin. See COUSIN-GERMAN.

GER-MAN-ISM (jèr'mân'îzm), *n.* An idiom of the German language.

GER-MEN. See GERM.

GER-MI-NAL (jèr'mè'nâl), *a.* Pertaining to a germ.

GER-MI-NANT (jèr'mè'nânt), *a.*
 Sprouting; budding.

GER-MI-NATE (jèr'mè'nâte), *v. i.*
 To sprout; to bud.

GER'MI'NA-TING, *p. pres.*

GER-MI-NA-TION (jèr-mè-nâ'shûn), *n.* The act of sprouting; budding; growth.

*GER-UND (jèr'ûnd), *n.* A verbal noun (in Latin).

GES-TIC-U-LATE (jès-tîk'ù'lâte), *v. i.* To use gestures; to show postures; to imitate.

*GES-TIC'U'LA-TING, *p. pres.*

GES-TIC-U-LA-TION (jès'tîk-ù-lâ'shûn), *n.* The act of making gestures; various postures.

*GES-TURE (jès'tshûr), *n.* Action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body. [53-2.]

GÊT, *v. t.* [GOT—GOT, GOTTEN.] To procure; to obtain; to prevail; to win; to beget; to earn.

*GÊTTING, *p. pres.*

GEW-GAW (gû'gaw), *n.* Ashowy trifle, a toy;—*a.*, showy without value.

GHA-STR-FUL (gâst'fûl), *a.* Dreary, dismal, dreadful.

*GHA-STR-LI-NESS (gâst'lè'nès), *n.*
 Horror of countenance; paleness.

GHA-STR-LY (gâst'lè), *a.* Like a ghost; horrible; pale. [90-12.]

*GHER-KIN (gèr'kîn), *n.* A pickled cucumber.

GHOST (gòst), *n.* A spirit appearing after death; an apparition.

GHOST-LY (gòst'lè), *a.* Spiritual, relating to the soul; like a ghost.

*GHOUL (gòûl), *n.* A demon that devours the dead.

GI-ANT (jî'ânt), *n.* A man unnaturally large;—*a.*, like a giant; very strong or large.

GI-ANT-ESS (jî'ânt'ès), *n.* A very large woman.

GI-ANT-ESS-ES, *n. pl.*

GI-ANT-LIKE (jî'ânt'lîke), } *a.*
 *GI-ANT-LY (jî'ânt'lè), }

Gigantic, vast, huge.

GIB-BER (gîb'bûr), *v. i.* To speak inarticulately.

*GIB-BER-ISH (gîb'bûr'îsh), *n.*
 Confused talk; words without meaning.

*GIB-BET (jîb'bît), *n.* A gallows;—*v. t.*, to hang on a gallows.

*GIB-BOS-I-TY (gîb-bòs'è'tè), } *n.*
 *GIB-BOUS-NESS (gîb'bòs'nès), }

Convexity, prominence.

- *GIB-BOUS (gib'bôus), *a.* Convex, protuberant, swelling.
- GIBE (jibe), *v. i.* To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt:—*v. t.*, to scoff; to ridicule:—*n.*, a sneer; a scoff; a taunt.
- *GIB'ING, *p. prs.*
- GIB-BING-LY (jib'bing'lê), *ad.* Scornfully, contemptuously.
- *GIB-LETS (jib'lêts), *n. pl.* The entrails, feet, &c. of a fowl.
- GID-DI-LY (gid'dê'lê), *ad.* With the head seeming to turn round; unsteadily, carelessly.
- *GID-DI-NESS (gid'dê'nês), *n.* The state of being giddy; vertigo; inconstancy.
- GID-DY (gid'dê), *a.* [GIDDIER—*GIDDIEST.] Having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion; unsteady; thoughtless, heedless; unstable. [360-6.]
- GIFT, *n.* A thing given or bestowed; a present; a power; a faculty.
- GIF'T'ED, *a.* Endowed with superior faculties. [46.]
- GIG, *n.* Any thing that is whirled round; a light carriage; a boat; a harpoon; a fuzigig.
- GI-GAN-TIC (jî-gân'tik), *a.* Big, bulky, huge, enormous. [258-22.]
- GIG-GLE (gîg'gl), *v. i.* To laugh idly; to titter [365-15]:—*n.*, a kind of laugh, a titter.
- *GIG'GLING, *p. prs.*
- GIG-GLER (gîg'glêr), *n.* A laugher.
- GIG-OT (jîg'ôt), *n.* A leg of mutton.
- GILD, *v. t.* [GILDED or GILT—GILDED or GILT.] To overlay with gold; to adorn; to brighten.
- GILD'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, gold laid on a surface for ornament.
- GILD-ER (gid'dêr), *n.* One who gilds.
- *GILL (jîl), *n.* A measure of liquids; the fourth part of a pint of Wine Measure; ground-ivy.
- *GILLS (gîlz), *n. pl.* Organs of respiration in fishes.
- GILT, *n.* Gilding:—*pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of GILD.
- GIM-BALS (gîm'bâls or jîm'bâls), *n. pl.* Rings to suspend a sea-compass, &c.
- *GIM-CRACK (jîm'krâk), *n.* A slight or trivial mechanism, a toy.
- GIM'BLÊT, } *n.* An instrument with
*GIM'LÊT, } a screw at its point, used in boring small holes.
- GIMP (gîmp), *n.* A kind of silk twist or lace.
- GIN (jîn), *n.* A trap; a snare; the spirit drawn by distillation from juniper-berries; a machine for raising weights; a machine for separating the seeds from cotton:—*v. t.*, to clean cotton from seed by a gin:—see GENEVA.
- GIN-GER (jîn'jêr), *n.* A plant and its root.
- GIN-GER-BREAD (jîn'jêr'brêd), *n.* A cake flavored with ginger.
- GIN-GER-LY (jîn'jêr'lê), *ad.* Cautiously, nicely.
- *GING-HAM (gîng'âm), *n.* A cotton cloth, striped or checkered.
- *GIN-GI-VAL (jîn'jê'vâl), *a.* Belonging to the gums.
- GIN-GLE. See JINGLE.
- *GIN-SENG (jîn'sêng), *n.* A Chinese plant and its root.
- GIP-SY (jîp'sê), *n.* A vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes; a wandering beggar:—*a.*, like a gipsy:—often written GYPSY.
- *GIP'SIES, *n. pl.*
- *GI-RAFFE (jê-râf'), *n.* A very tall animal, the camelopard.
- *GIR-AN-DOLE (jîr'ân'dôle or zhê-rân'dôle), *n.* A branched candlestick, a chandelier.
- GIRD (gêrd), *v. t.* [GIRDED or GIRT—GIRDED or GIRT.] To bind round; to invest; to enclose; to encircle; to gibe:—*v. i.*, to sneer:—*n.*, a twitch; a gibe:—see GIRT.
- GIR-DER (gêr'dêr), *n.* The largest piece of timber in a floor.
- GIR-DLE (gêr'dl), *n.* A belt for the waist; an enclosure; a zone:—*v. t.*, to gird; to cut a ring around a tree; to enclose; to shut in.
- GIR'DLING, *p. prs.*
- GIRL (gêrl), *n.* A young woman; a female child.
- GIRL-ISH (gêrl'ish), *a.* Suiting a girl; youthful, giddy.
- GIRL-ISH-LY (gêrl'ish'lê), *ad.* In a girlish manner.
- GIRT (gêrt), *v. t.* To gird; to encircle:—*pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of GIRD.
- GIRT (gêrt), } *n.* The band
*GIRTH (gêrth), } by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon a horse; a bandage [373-13]:—*v. t.*, to bind with a girth; to encircle:—see GIRD.
- *GIST (jîst), *n.* The main point of a question; meaning.
- GIVE (gîv), *v. t.* [GAVE—GIVEN.] To bestow; to pay; to grant; to yield; to addict; to resign:—*v. i.*, to grow moist; to melt; to thaw; to move. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- GIV'ING, *p. prs.*
- GIV'EN, *p. prf.*
- GIV-ER (gîv'êr), *n.* One who gives.
- GIVES. See GYVES.
- *GIZ-ZARD (gîz'zârd), *n.* The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.
- *GLA-CI-AL (glâ'shê'àl), *a.* Made of ice, frozen.
- GLA-CI-ATE (glâ'shê'àte), *v. i.* To turn into ice.
- GLA-CI'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *GLA-CI-A-TION (glâ'shê-â'shûn), *n.* The act of freezing; ice formed.
- *GLA-CIER (glâ'sêêr or glâs'sê'êr), *n.* An immense mass of ice formed in mountain ravines.
- *GLA-CIS (glâ'sîs or glâ'sîs), *n.* In Fortification, a sloping bank of earth; a declivity.

GLÂD, *a.* [GLADDER—*GLADEST.] Cheerful; pleased, elevated with joy, gay. (*ap. p.*—of what befalls ourselves, at what befalls another.)

*GLAD-DEN (glâd'dn), *v. t.* To cheer; to delight; to exhilarate.

GLÂDE, *n.* A lawn or opening in a wood. [117-6.]

*GLAD-I-A-TOR (glâd'è-â-tûr or glâd-è-â-tûr), *n.* A sword-player; a prize-fighter.

GLAD-I-A-TO-RI-AL (glâd-è-â-tò-rè-âl), *a.* Relating to gladiators.

GLAD-LY (glâd'lè), *ad.* Joyfully.

GLÂD'NESS, *n.* Cheerfulness, joy, exultation, pleasure.

GLAD-SOME (glâd'sûm), *a.* Gay, pleased, joyful.

*GLAD-SOME-NESS (glâd'sûm'nès), *n.* Gayety, delight.

*GLAIR (glâre), *n.* The white of an egg; a halberd:—*v. t.*, to smear with the white of an egg.

GLAIVE. See GLAYE.

GLANCE (glânse), *n.* A sudden shoot of light or splendor; a quick view, a glimpse [140-25]:—*v. i.*, to shoot a sudden ray of splendor; to fly off in an oblique direction; to view with a quick cast of the eye. (*ap. p.*—at, upon.)

*GLAN'GING, *p. prs.*

GLÂND, *n.* An organ of secretion in animals or plants.

GLAN-DERS (glân'dûrz), *n. pl.* A disease incident to horses, but sometimes communicated to man.

GLAN-DULE (glân'dûle), *n.* A small gland.

GLAN-DU-LAR (glân'dû'lâr), } *a.*

*GLAN-DU-LOUS (glân'dû'lûs), }
Pertaining to glands.

GLÂRE, *v. i.* To shine with great splendor so as to dazzle the eyes; to stare fiercely [365-27]:—*n.*, overpowering lustre, splendor; a wild look. [59.]

*GLA'RING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, shocking, barefaced.

GLÂSS, *n.* An artificial, transparent substance made by fusing salts and flint or sand; a glass vessel; a mirror; a telescope:—*a.*, vitreous, made of glass:—*v. t.*, to cover with glass; to glaze.

*GLASS'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.

GLASS-BLOW-ER (glâs'blô-ûr), *n.* One whose business it is to blow and fashion glass.

*GLASS-FUR-NACE (glâs'fûr-nîs), *n.* A furnace in which glass is made.

GLÂSS'HÔÛSE, *n.* A house where glass is manufactured.

*GLASS-MET-AL (glâs'mêt-îl), *n.* Glass in fusion.

GLASS-WORK (glâs'wûrk), *n.* Manufacture of glass.

GLASS'WORKS, *n. pl.* A manufactory of glass.

*GLAS-SI-NESS (glâs'sè'nès), *n.* Having the appearance of glass.

GLAS-SY (glâs'sè), *a.* [GLASSIER—GLASSIEST.] Made of glass; resembling glass; vitreous.

GLAUB-ER'S-SALT (glâwb'ûrz'sâlt), *n.* A sulphate of soda.

*GLAU-COUS (glâw'kûs), *a.* Of a sea-green color.

GLAÛE, *n.* A broad sword.

GLÂZE, *v. t.* To furnish or cover with glass or enamel.

GLA'ZING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, art of setting window-glass; enamel; a glassy crust.

*GLA-ZIER (glâ'zhûr), *n.* One who glazes.

GLEAM (glèem), *n.* A sudden shoot of light; a ray; lustre [351-7]:—*v. i.*, to shine with sudden flashes of light.

GLEAM-Y (glèem'è), *a.* Flashing, darting sudden shoots of light.

GLEAN (glèen), *v. t.* To gather what reapers leave behind; to gather any thing scattered.

GLEAN'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the act of gleanng, or the thing gleaned.

GLEAN-ER (glèen'ûr), *n.* One who gleans.

*GLÈBE, *n.* Turf, soil, ground.

GLE-BY (glè'bè), *a.* Turfy.

GLÈÈ, *n.* Gayety, joy, mirth, merriment; a kind of song.

GLEE-FUL (glèè'fîl), } *a.*

GLEE-SOME (glèè'sûm), }
Merry, cheerful, gay.

GLÈN, *n.* A valley, a dale.

GLÏB, *a.* [GLIBBER—GLIBBEST.]

Smooth; slippery; voluble.

GLÏB-LY (glîb'lè), *ad.* Smoothly.

GLÏB-NESS (glîb'nès), *n.* Smoothness, slipperiness.

GLÏDE, *v. i.* To flow gently and silently; to movesmoothly.[248.]

GLÏD'ING, *p. prs.*

GLÏM-MER (glîm'mûr), *v. i.* To shine or appear faintly; to shoot scattered rays [307-12]:—*n.*, faint splendor, weak light.

*GLÏMPSE (glîmps), *n.* A weak, faint light; a short, transitory view. [122-13.] [374.]

GLÏS-TEN (glîs'sn), *v. i.* To shine, to sparkle with light.

GLÏS-TER (glîs'tûr), *v. i.* To shine, to be bright.

*GLÏT-TER (glît'tûr), *v. i.* To gleam; to sparkle with light; to shine:—*n.*, lustre, bright show; a sparkling light.

GLÔAT (glôte), *v. i.* To gaze at eagerly; to stare with desire.

GLÔ'BÀ'TËD, *a.* Formed in the shape of a globe, spherical.

GLÔBE, *n.* A sphere, a ball, a round body; the earth.

GLÔ-BOSE (glô-bôse'), } *a.*

*GLÔ-BOUS (glô'bûs), }

GLÔB-U-LAR (glôb'û'lâr), }

Spherical, round.

GLÔB'ÛLE, *n.* A spherical particle; a little globe.

GLÔME, *n.* A roundish head of flowers.

GLÔM'ËRÂTE, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or sphere.

*GLÔM'ËR-A-TING, *p. prs.*

GLÔM-ËR-A-TION. See CONGLOMERATION.

GLÔDM, *n.* Imperfect darkness; dismalness, obscurity; heaviness of mind; sadness; depression of spirits [37-32]:—*v. i.*, to shine obscurely; to be cloudy.

GLOOM-I-LY (glôdm'è'lê), *ad.* Obscurely, dimly, not cheerfully.

***GLOOM-I-NESS** (glôdm'è'nês), *n.* Want of light; cloudiness of look.

GLOOM-Y (glôdm'è), *a.* [GLOOMIER—GLOOMIEST.] Obscure, dark, dim; sullen; melancholy; depressed, downcast.

GLO-RI-FI-CATION (glô-rê-fê-kâ'shân), *n.* The act of giving glory.

GLO-RI-FY (glô'rê'fi), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, GLORIFIES.*] To pay honor; to praise; to exalt to glory or dignity; to extol.

***GLO'RIFI-ED**, *p. prf.*

GLO-RI-OUS (glô'rê'ûs), *a.* Noble, illustrious, excellent, renowned.

GLO-RI-OUS-LY (glô'rê'ûs-lê), *ad.* Nobly, illustriously, with renown.

GLO-RY (glô'rê), *n.* Praise paid in adoration; distinction; the felicity of heaven; honor; celebrity; a circle of rays round a head in painting [384-22] [36-30]:—*v. i.*, to be proud of; to boast in; to exult.

***GLO'RIES**, *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*

GLO'RI-ED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, illustrious, honorable.

GLÔSS, *n.* A comment; a remark for illustration; smoothness, superficial lustre:—*v. t.*, to explain by comment; to embellish with superficial lustre; to polish; to make smooth.†

***GLOSS'ES**, *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*

GLOSS-A-RY (glôs'sâ'rê), *n.* A dictionary of obscure, antiquated, or technical terms.†

***GLOSS'ARIES**, *n. pl.*

***GLOSS-I-NESS** (glôs'sê'nês), *n.* Polish; superficial lustre.

GLOSS-OL-O-GY (glôs-ôl'ô'jê), *n.* A table of definitions of terms.

GLOSS-Y (glôs'sê), *a.* Shining.

GLOT-TIS (glôt'tis), *n.* The narrow opening of the windpipe.

GLOVE (glâv), *n.* A cover for the hand:—*v. t.*, to cover with a glove.

GLOV-ER (glâv'ûr), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

GLOW (glô), *v. i.* To be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn; to exhibit a strong, bright color (*ap. p.*—with):—*n.*, unusual warmth; brightness; shining heat. [72-23.] [310-13.]

GLOW'ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, shining or burning with heat; ardent.

***GLOW-WORM** (glô'wûrm), *n.* A small insect with a luminous tail.

GLÔZE, *v. i.* To flatter, wheedle, fawn:—*n.*, flattery, insinuation.

***GLÔ'ZING**, *p. prs.*

GLU-CI-NUM (glû-si'nûm), *n.* A metal.

***GLUE** (glû), *n.* Cement; a tenacious, viscous substance:—*v. t.*, to join with a viscous cement; to join; to unite.

GLU'ING, *p. prs.* [tenacious.

***GLUE-Y** (glû'ê), *a.* Viscous; ***GLU-EY-NESS** (glû'ê'nês), *n.* The quality of being gluey.

GLÛM, *a.* [GLUMMER—GLUMMEST.] Sullen, stubbornly grave.

***GLÛME**, *n.* The husk or calyx of corn, &c.

GLÛT, *v. t.* To devour; to cloy; to overload:—*n.*, more than enough; a large, wooden wedge.

***GLUTTING**, *p. prs.*

***GLUTTED**, *p. prf.*

GLU'TÊN, *n.* A viscid substance obtained from flour.

GLU-TI-NATE (glû'tênâte), *v. t.* To join with glue.

***GLU'TI-NATING**, *p. prs.*

***GLU-TI-NOUS** (glû'tê'nûs), *a.* Viscous, gluey, tenacious.†

GLUT-TON (glût'tn), *n.* One who indulges too much in eating; a gormand; a voracious animal.

***GLUT-TON-OUS** (glût'tân'ûs), *a.* Given to excessive eating.

GLUT-TON-Y (glût'tân'è), *n.* Excess of eating.

GLUT'TONIES, *n. pl.*

***GLY-CER-IN** } (gils'sêr'in), *n.* The

GLY-CER-INE } base of fat.

***GNARL** (nârl), *v. t.* To snarl.

GNARLED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, knotty.

***GNASH** (nâsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, GNASHES.*] To strike together; to clash:—*v. i.*, to grind the teeth.

GNAT (nât), *n.* A small insect.

***GNAW** (nâw), *v. t.* To eat by degrees; to wear off with the teeth; to bite in agony.

***GNEISS** (nîse), *n.* A granitic rock.

***GNOME** (nômè), *n.* An imaginary being, inhabiting the inner parts of the earth; a guardian of quarries, mines, &c.

***GNO-MON** (nô'môn), *n.* The hand or pin of a dial.

***GNO-MON-ICS** (nô-môn'iks), *n. pl.* The art of dialing.

***GNU** (nû), *n.* An animal resembling a horse.

GÔ, *v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, GOES.*] [WENT—GONE.] To walk; to move; to proceed; to depart; to move by mechanism.

***GOAD** (gôde), *n.* A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven:—*v. t.*, to drive with a goad; to incite; to irritate; to stimulate.

***GOAL** (gôle), *n.* The starting-post; the final purpose. [354.]

GOAT (gôte), *n.* A ruminant animal.

***GOAT-HERD** (gôte'hêrd), *n.* One who tends goats.

GOAT-ISH (gôte'ish), *a.* Resembling a goat.

GÔB, } *n.* A mouthful; a

GÔB'BÊT, } lump.

GOB-BLE (gôb'bl), *v. t.* To swallow hastily with noise:—*v. i.*, to make a noise like a turkey.

***GOBBLING**, *p. prs.*

***GO-BE-TWEEN** (gô'bê'twêên), *n.* One who transacts business by going between two parties.

- GÔB'LÊT**, *n.* A bowl or cup.
- ***GÔB-LIN** (gôb'lin), *n.* An evil spirit; a phantom.
- ***GÔ-BY** (gô'bi), *n.* A passing by; an intended neglect.
- GÔ-CART** (gô'kârt), *n.* A machine for teaching children to walk.
- GÔD** (gôd or gâwd), *n.* The Supreme Being; the Creator; an idol.
- GÔD-CHILD** (gôd'tshild), *n.* A child for whom one became sponsor at baptism.
- GÔD'DÊSS**, *n.* A female divinity.
- ***GÔD'DÊSS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- GÔD-FATHER** (gôd'fâ'thûr), *n.* A sponsor in baptism.
- GÔD-HEAD** (gôd'hêd), *n.* Divine nature; Deity.
- GÔD'LÊSS**, *a.* Atheistical, impious.
- GÔD'LIKE**, *a.* Divine; resembling a divinity; of superior excellence.
- GÔD-LI-NESS** (gôd'lî'nês), *n.* Devoutness; piety to God.
- GÔD-LY** (gôd'lê), *a.* [GODLIER—GODLIEST.] Pious towards God:—*ad.*, piously, righteously.
- GÔD-MOTHER** (gôd'mû'th'ûr), *n.* A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.
- GÔD-SEND** (gôd'sênd), *n.* An unexpected gift.
- GÔD-SHIP** (gôd'shîp), *n.* The character of a god.
- GÔ-RER** (gô'ûr), *n.* One who goes.
- GÔG-GLE** (gôg'gl), *v. i.* To look askint; to roll the eyes.
- ***GÔG'GLING**, *p. prs.*
- GÔG-GLE-EY-ED** (gôg'gl'êde), *a.* Squint-eyed.
- GÔL-TER** } (gôl'tûr), *n.* A tumor in
***GÔL-TRE** } the throat.
- GÔLD**, *n.* A yellow, brilliant, and precious metal, remarkable for its gravity, ductility, malleability, &c.; riches; money:—*a.*, made of gold, golden.
- ***GÔLD-BEATER** (gôld'bêet'ûr), *n.* One who beats gold.
- GÔLD-BOUND** (gôld'bôund), *a.* Encompassed with gold.
- GÔLD-DUST** (gôld'dûst), *n.* Earth containing gold.
- GÔLD-EN** (gôl'dn), *a.* Made of gold; of the color of gold; bright, excellent.
- GÔLD-FINCH** (gôld'finsh), *n.* A small singing-bird.
- ***GÔLD'FINCH'ES**, *n. pl.*
- GÔLD-SMITH** (gôld'smlîth), *n.* One who works in gold.
- GÔME** (gôme), *n.* The black grease of a cart-wheel.
- ***GÔN-DO-LA** (gôn'dô'lâ), *n.* A boat used in Venice.
- ***GÔN-DO-LIER** ('gôn-dô-lêêr'), *n.* A man who rows a gondola.
- GÔNE** (gôn or gâwn), *p. prf.* of GO.
- GÔNG**, *n.* An instrument producing a loud noise when struck.
- ***GÔ-NI-OM-E-TER** ('gô-nê-ôm'è'tûr), *n.* An instrument for measuring angles.
- GÔ-NI-OM-E-TRY** ('gô-nê-ôm'è'trê), *n.* The art of measuring solid angles.
- GÔOD** (gûd), *a.* [BETTER—BEST.] Having good qualities; not bad; convenient; valid; useful:—*n.*, that which is contrary to evil; profit:—*ad.*, well, not ill.
- ***GÔOD-BREED-ING** (gûd-brêêd'îng), *n.* Politeness, civility.
- GÔOD-BY** (gûd-bî'), *ad.* Farewell, adieu.
- ***GÔOD-FRI-DAY** (gûd-frî'dê), *n.* The fast-day of Christian churches, commemorating the crucifixion of Christ.
- ***GÔOD-LI-NESS** (gûd'lî'nês), *n.* Beauty, grace.
- GÔOD-LY** (gûd'lê), *a.* [GODLIER—GODLIEST.] Beautiful, fine.
- GÔOD-NAT-URED** (gûd-nâ'tshûrd), *a.* Mild in temper or feelings.
- GÔOD-NESS** (gûd'nês), *n.* Excellence, virtue.
- GÔODS** (gûdz), *n. pl.* Movables in a house; wares, merchandise.
- ***GÔOD-WILL** (gûd-wîl'), *n.* Kindness; custom.
- GÔÔSE**, *n.* A large water-fowl; a tailor's smoothing-iron.
- GÊESE**, *n. pl.*
- GÔOSE-BER-RY** (gôôs'bêr'rê), *n.* A shrub and its fruit.
- ***GÔOSE'BER'RIES**, *n. pl.*
- GÔRE**, *n.* Blood; blood clotted or congealed; a triangular piece of cloth or land:—*v. t.*, to stab; to pierce with a horn.
- ***GÔ'RING**, *p. prs.*
- GÔRGE** (gôrje), *n.* The throat; a narrow passage through a mountain:—*v. t.*, to fill up the throat; to glut; to satiate.
- GÔR'GING**, *p. prs.*
- ***GÔR-GEOUS** (gôr'jûs), *a.* Showy, fine, splendid, glittering. [65-2.]
- GÔR-GEOUS-LY** (gôr'jûs'lê), *ad.* Splendidly, finely, richly.
- GÔR-GEOUS-NESS** (gôr'jûs'nês), *n.* Splendor, magnificence.
- ***GÔR-GET** (gôr'jê't), *n.* A piece of armor that defends the throat.
- ***GÔR-GON** (gôr'gûn), *n.* A monster with snaky hairs; any thing horrid.
- ***GÔR'MÂND**, *n.* A glutton:—often written GOURMAND (gôôr'mând).
- GÔR-MAN-DIZE** (gôr'mân'dîze), *v. i.* To feed ravenously.
- ***GÔR'MÂNDI-ZING**, *p. prs.*
- GÔR-MAN-DI-ZER** (gôr'mân'dî-zûr), *n.* A voracious eater; a glutton.
- ***GÔRSE**, *n.* Furze; a prickly shrub; whin.
- GÔ-RY** (gô'rê), *a.* [GORIER—GORIEST.] Covered with congealed blood, bloody, murderous. [75-3.]
- ***GÔS-LING** (gôz'ling), *n.* A young goose.
- GÔS-PEL** (gôz'pêl), *n.* God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation; the history of Christ.
- ***GÔS-SA-MER** (gôz'sâ'mûr), *n.* The down of plants; a thin, floating cobweb. [353-4.]
- ***Gô's'sîp**, *n.* Trifling talk, tattle; one who runs about tattling:—*v. i.*, to chat; to prate; to tattle.

- GÔT, *pst. t. and p. prf.* of GET.
- GOT'TEN, *p. prf.* of GET.
- GOTH (gôth), *n.* One of the ancient people of Northern Europe; a barbarian.
- GOTH-IC (gôth'ik), *a.* Relating to the Goths; rude; relating to a style of architecture.
- GOTH-I-CISM (gôth'è'sizm), *n.* A Gothic idiom; rudeness; a sample of Gothic style.
- *GOUGE (gôûje or gôdje), *n.* A chisel having a round edge:—*v. t.*, to scoop out as with a gouge; to cheat.
- GOV'GING, *p. prs.* :—*n.*, pressing out the eyes with the knuckles in fighting; foul treatment. [337-12.]
- GOURD (gòrd or gôôrd), *n.* A bottle; a plant.
- GOUR-MAND. See GORMAND.
- *GOUT (gôût), *n.* An inflammatory disease of the joints; arthritis.
- *GOUT (gôô), *n.* Taste; desire.
- *GOUT-Y (gôût'è), *a.* Afflicted with gout; relating to gout.
- GOV-ERN (gûv'ûrn), *v. t.* To rule, to regulate; to direct; to manage; to restrain:—*v. i.*, to have the control.
- *GOV-ERN-A-BLE (gûv'ûrn'â-bl), *a.* Subject to rule, manageable.
- *GOV-ERN-ANCE (gûv'ûrn'ânse), *n.* Government, rule, management.
- *GOV-ER-NANTE (gûv'ûr-nânt' or gûv'ûr'nânt), *n.* A lady who has the care of young girls.
- GOV-ERN-ESS (gûv'ûrn'ès), *n.* A tutress.
- *GOV-ERN-ESS-ES, *n. pl.*
- *GOV-ERN-MENT (gûv'ûrn'mênt), *n.* An establishment of legal authority; a system of laws for ruling a nation; administration of public affairs; manageableness. [54-21.]
- GOV-ERN-MENT-AL (gûv'ûrn-mênt'âl), *a.* Pertaining to government.
- *GOV-ERN-OR (gûv'ûrn'ûr), *n.* One who has the supreme direction; one who is invested with supreme authority in a state; a tutor; a pilot, a manager.
- GOWK. See GAWK.
- GOWN (gôûn), *n.* A long, upper garment, a loose robe.
- GOWN-ED (gôûnd), *a.* Dressed in a gown.
- GOWN-MAN (gôûn'mân), }
GOWNS-MAN (gôûnz'mân), } *n.*
- A man devoted to the arts of peace; a member of an English university; one whose professional habit is a gown.
- GOWN'MEN, }
GOWNS'MEN, } *n. pl.*
- GRAB, *v. t.* To seize suddenly.
- GRAB'ING, *p. prs.*
- GRAB'ED, *p. prf.*
- GRAB-BLE (grâb'bl), *v. t.* To grope:—*v. i.*, to lie prostrate on the ground.
- GRAB'BLING, *p. prs.*
- GRACE (grâse), *n.* Favor, kindness; the unmerited kindness of God; virtue; pardon; privilege; ornament; the title of a duke; a short prayer:—*v. t.*, to adorn; to dignify; to honor.
- *GRA'ING, *p. prs.*
- *GRACE-FUL (grâse'fûl), *a.* Beautiful with dignity; elegant in appearance.
- GRACE-FUL-LY (grâse'fûl'lè), *ad.* Elegantly, with pleasing dignity.
- GRACE-FUL-NESS (grâse'fûl'nês), *n.* Elegance of manner, propriety.
- GRACE-LESS (grâse'lês), *a.* Abandoned, wicked.
- GRA'CES, *n. pl.* In *Mythology*, three sister goddesses who attended on Venus; a play for girls; comely manners.
- GRA-CIOUS (grâ'shûs), *a.* Merciful; favorable, kind; virtuous.
- *GRA-CIOUS-LY (grâ'shûs'le), *ad.* In a pleasing manner; kindly; mercifully. †
- GRA-CIOUS-NESS (grâ'shûs'nês), *n.* Kind condescension; pleasing manner.
- GRA-DA-TION (grâ-dâ'shûn), *n.* Regular progress; arrangement. [26-20.]
- GRÂDE, *n.* Rank, degree; regular slope of a road:—*v. t.*, to reduce to a proper level.
- GRA'DING, *p. prs.*
- GRA-DI-ENT (grâ dè'ènt), *a.* Walking:—*n.*, degree of ascent and descent.
- GRAD-U-AL (grâd'yû'âl), *a.* Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step.
- *GRAD-U-AL-LY (grâd'yû'âl-lè), *ad.* By degrees; in regular progression.
- GRAD-U-ATE (grâd'yû'âte), *v. t.* To dignify with a degree in a university; to mark with degrees; to advance by degrees:—*v. i.*, to receive a degree:—*n.*, one who has received an academical degree.
- GRAD'U-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- GRAD-U-A-TION (grâd-yû-â'shûn), *n.* The act of conferring degrees; regular progression.
- GRÂFT, *n.* A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree:—*v. t.*, to insert a scion or branch of one tree into the stock of another.
- GRAFT-ER (grâft'ûr), *n.* One who grafts.
- GRAIN (grâne), *n.* A single seed of corn; the seed of fruit; a minute particle; the direction of the fibres of wood; the smallest weight, twenty-four of which make one pennyweight (*Troy*), and twenty of which make one scruple (*Apothecaries' Weight*):—*v. t.*, to color in imitation of wood.
- *GRAIN-ED (grând), *p. prf.*:—*a.*, rough; colored in imitation of wood.

GRAINS (grânz), *n. pl.* The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

GRAL-LIC (grâl'lik), *a.* Having long legs.

GRA-MIN-E-AL (grâ-mîn'è'âl), }
 *GRA-MIN-E-OUS (grâ-mîn'è'ûs), }
a. Grassy.

*GRAM-I-NIV-O-ROUS (grâm-ê-nîv'ô-rûs), *a.* Grass-eating.

*GRAM-MAR (grâm'mâr), *n.* The science of writing or speaking correctly; a book that treats of grammatical principles; a system of rules for speaking and writing.

GRAM-MA-RI-AN (grâm-mâ'rè'ân), *n.* One versed in grammar.

GRAM-MAT-I-CAL (grâm-mât'è'kâl), *a.* Belonging to grammar.

*GRAM-MAT-I-CAL-LY (grâm-mât'è'kâl-lè), *ad.* According to the rules or science of grammar.

GRAN-A-RY (grân'â'rè), *n.* A store-house for thrashed grain.

*GRAN'A-RIES, *n. pl.*

GRÂND, *a.* Great, illustrious; noble; splendid; sublime; magnificent; lofty; distant by two generations; as, *grandfather*.

GRÂN'DÂM, *n.* Grandmother.

GRAND-CHILD (grând'tshîld), *n.* The son or daughter of one's son or daughter.

*GRAND-DAUGH-TER (grând'dâw-tûr), *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRAN-DEE (grân'dèè), *n.* A man of great rank.

*GRAN-DEUR (grând'yûr), *n.* Magnificence, state, splendor. [72-17.]

GRAND-FATHER (grând'fâ'thûr), *n.* A father's or mother's father.

*GRAN-DIL-O-QUENCE (grân-dîl'ô-kwên-s), *n.* Lofty speaking.

*GRAND-JU-ROR (grând'jû'rûr or grând'jû'rûr), *n.* One of a grand-jury.

GRAND-JU-RY (grând'jû'rè or grând'jû'rè), *n.* A jury to decide whether accused persons should be indicted or not.

*GRAND-JU'RIES, }
 GRAND'-JU-RIES, } *n. pl.*

GRAND-MOTH-ER (grând'mûth'ûr).
 The father's or mother's mother.

GRÂND'SIRE, *n.* Grandfather.

GRAND-SON (grând'sûn), *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE (grânje), *n.* A farm or farmhouse; a granary.

*GRAN-ITE (grân'î't), *n.* A hard, granular rock.

GRAN-IT-IC (grân-î't'ik), *a.* Like granite.

*GRAM-I-V-O-ROUS (grâ-nîv'ô'rûs), *a.* Eating grain.

GRÂNT, *v. t.* To admit; to bestow; to allow; to concede:—*n.*, the act of granting or bestowing; a gift, a boon.

*GRANT-EE (grânt-èè'), *n.* He to whom a grant is made.

*GRANT-OR (grânt-ô'r' or grânt'ûr), *n.* He by whom a grant is made.

GRAN-U-LAR (grân'û'lâr), }
 *GRAN-U-LA-RY (grân'û'lâ-rè), } *a.*
 Resembling a small seed or grain.

GRAN-U-LATE (grân'û'lâ'tè), *v. i.* To be formed into small grains:—*v. t.*, to break into small masses.

*GRAN'U-LA-TING, *p. prs.*

*GRAN-U-LA-TION (grân'û-lâ'shûn), *n.* The process of forming into small grains; breaking into grains.

GRÂN'ÛLE, *n.* A small, compact particle; a little grain.

*GRAN-U-LOUS (grân'û'lûs), *a.* Full of grains.

GRÂPE, *n.* The fruit of the vine.

GRAP-ER-Y (grâp'ûr'rè), *n.* A plantation of grape-vines; a vineyard.

GRÂPE'SHÔT, *n.* A load of small shot enclosed in a canvas bag.

GRAPH-IC (grâf'ik), }
 *GRAPH-I-CAL (grâf'è'kâl), } *a.*
 Well delineated.†

GRAPH-I-CAL-LY (grâf'è'kâl-lè), *ad.* In a picturesque manner; with good delineation.

*GRAP-NEL (grâp'nèl), *n.* A small anchor for a little vessel; an iron for grappling.

GRAP-PLE (grâp'pl), *v. i.* To seize; to contend by seizing each other:—*v. t.*, to fasten, fix; to lay fast hold of (*ap. p.*—with) [90-8]:—*n.*, a contest in which the combatants seize each other; a seizing; a hook.

*GRAP'PLING, *p. prs.*

GRÂSP, *v. t.* To hold in the hand, to catch; to gripe:—*v. i.*, to endeavor to seize, to catch at; to struggle; to strive:—*n.*, the gripe or seizure of the hand; power of seizing; embrace.

GRÂSS, *n.* The common herbage of fields:—*v. t.*, to cover with grass.

*GRASS-HOP-PER (grâs'hôp'pûr), *n.* An insect of the locust tribe.

*GRAS-SI-NESS (grâs'sè'nè-s), *n.* The state of abounding in grass.

GRASS-PLOT (grâs'plôt), *n.* A space levelled and covered with grass.

GRAS-SY (grâs'sè), *a.* Covered with grass.

GRÂTE, *n.* A partition made with bars; the range of bars within which fires are made:—*v. t.*, to rub by the attrition of a rough body; to fret; to vex:—*v. i.*, to make a harsh noise; to rub hard; to offend.

GRÂTING, *p. prs.*

GRÂTED, *p. pf.*:—*a.*, having bars like a grate; granulated.

GRATE-FUL (grâ'tè'fûl), *a.* Having a due sense of benefits; pleasing, acceptable; thankful, agreeable. (*ap. p.*—to a person, for a favor.)

GRATE-FUL-LY (grâ'tè'fûl'lè), *ad.* In a grateful or pleasing manner, with gratitude.

GRÂTE'FÛL'NÈSS, *n.* Gratitude.

*GRA-TER (grâ'tûr), *n.* A rough instrument with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder; one who grates.

- GRAT-I-FI-CA-TION (grát-è-fè-ká-shûn), *n.* The act of pleasing; pleasure; delight. [51-5.] [252.]
- GRAT-I-FY (grát-è'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, GRATIFIES.] To indulge; to delight. [65-28.] [271-9.]
- *GRAT'IFI-ED, *p. prf.*
- GRAT'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a partition of bars; a harsh noise:—*a.*, harsh, offensive.
- GRAT'ING-LY (grát'ing'lè), *ad.* Harshly, offensively.
- GRAT'IS, *ad.* For nothing, without recompense.
- *GRAT-I-TUDE (grát-è'tùde), *n.* Desire to return benefits; thankfulness. [92-6.] [186.]
- GRATU-I-TOUS (grà-tù'è'tùs), *a.* Voluntary, granted without claim or merit; asserted without proof; free. [315-8.]
- GRATU-I-TOUS-LY (grà-tù'è'tùs-lè), *ad.* Without claim or merit; without proof; freely.
- *GRATU-I-TY (grà-tù'è'té), *n.* A present, a gift.
- GRATU'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- GRAT-U-LATE (grátsh-ù'láte), *v. t.* To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy.
- GRAT'ULA-TING, *p. prs.*
- GRAT-U-LA-TION (grátsh-ù-lá-shûn), *n.* Salutations made by expressing joy; congratulation.
- GRAT-U-LA-TOR-Y (grátsh-ù'lá-tùr-rè), *a.* Expressing congratulation.
- GRÀVE, *n.* A pit in which the dead are deposited:—*v. t.* [GRAVED—GRAVED OR GRAVEN], to carve in a hard substance; to engrave:—*a.*, solemn, serious; weighty; not showy; not acute in sound. [380-17.]
- GRÁ'VING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, carved work.
- GRÁV'ËL, *n.* Hard, coarse sand; sandy matter concreted in the kidneys:—*v. t.*, to cover with gravel; to embarrass.
- GRÁV'EL'ING, }
*GRÁV'EL'ING, } *p. prs.*
- GRÁV'EL-ED, }
*GRÁV'ELL-ED, } *p. prf.*
- *GRÁV-EL-LY (gráv-è'l'lè), *a.* Full of gravel.
- *GRÁVE-LY (gráv-è'lè), *ad.* Solemnly, seriously, soberly.
- GRÁ-VER (gráv'vûr), *a. com.*:—*n.*, one who engraves; a tool used in engraving.
- GRÁV'E-STÔNE, *n.* A carved stone placed over the dead.
- GRÁV'E-YÁRD, *n.* A yard for burying the dead.
- GRÁV-I-TATE (gráv-è'táte), *v. i.* To tend to the centre of attraction.
- GRÁV'ÏTA-TING, *p. prs.*
- GRÁV-I-TATION (gráv-è-tá'shûn), *n.* The act of tending to the centre. [77.]
- GRÁV-I-TY (gráv-è'té), *n.* Weight, heaviness, tendency to the centre; solemnity.
- GRÁ-YV (gráv'vè), *n.* Juice that runs from flesh in cooking.
- GRÁ-VIES, *n. pl.*
- *GRÁY } (*grá*), *a.* White with a
GREY } mixture of black; hoary with age.
- *GRÁY-BEARD (gráv'bèèrd), *n.* An old man.
- GRÁY-ISH (gráv'ish), *a.* Somewhat gray.
- GRÁY-NESS (gráv'nès), *n.* The quality of being gray.
- GRÁZE, *v. i.* To eat grass; to supply grass [66-6]:—*v. t.*, to touch lightly; to supply with grass; to feed on grass.
- GRÁ'ZING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, act of feeding on grass, pasture.
- GRÁ-ZER (gráv'zûr), *n.* One who grazes.
- *GRÁ-ZIER (gráv'zhûr), *n.* One who feeds cattle.
- GRÉASE (grèèse), *n.* Soft fat; a disease in the heels of a horse.
- GRÉASE (grèèz), *v. t.* To smear or anoint with grease.
- GRÉAS-ING (grèèz'ing), *p. prs.*
- *GRÉAS-I-NESS (grèèz-è'nès), *n.* Oiliness, fatness.
- GRÉA-SY (grèèz-è), *a.* [GREASIER—GREASIEST.] Oily, unctuous; smeared with grease; fat; gross.
- GREAT (gráte), *a.* Considerable; large; important; chief; noble; illustrious; distant by one generation; as, a *great* grandfather:—*n.*, the whole, the grand.
- *GREAT-ER. See LESSER.
- GREAT-LY (gráte'lè), *ad.* In a great degree; nobly; highly.
- GREAT-NESS (gráte'nès), *n.* Largeness; dignity; grandeur.
- *GREAVES (grèèzv), *n. pl.* Ancient armor for the legs.
- *GRE-CIAN (grè'shûn), *a.* Pertaining to Greece:—*n.*, a native of Greece.
- *GRE-CISM (grè'sizm), *n.* An idiom of the Greek language.
- *GRE-CIZE (grè'size), *v. t.* To translate into the Greek language.
- GRÉ'C'IZING, *p. prs.*
- GRÉED-I-LY (grèèd-è'lè), *ad.* Voraciously, ravenously.
- GRÉED-I-NESS (grèèd-è'nès), *n.* Ravenousness, eagerness of appetite or desire; avidity.
- GRÉED-Y (grèèd-è), *a.* [GREEDIER—GREEDIEST.] Ravenous, voracious, eager.
- GRÉËN, *a.* Flourishing; fresh; new; not dry; unripe; young:—*n.*, a color; a grassy plain; a vegetable.
- GRÉENS, *n. pl.* Young vegetables for the table; leaves; herbs.
- GRÉEN-HOUSE (grèèn'hôuse), *n.* A house in which plants are preserved; a conservatory.
- GRÉEN-ISH (grèèn'ish), *a.* Somewhat green.
- GRÉEN-NESS (grèèn'nès), *n.* The quality of being green; freshness; immaturity.
- GRÉÈN'RÔOM, *n.* A retiring-room in a theatre for actors.

- GREEN-SWARD** (grèen'swárd), *n.* Turf on which grass grows.
- GREET** (grèèt), *v. t.* To address; to salute; to congratulate:—*v. i.*, to meet and salute.
- GREET'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, salutation at meeting; compliments.
- ***GRE-GA-RI-OUS** (grè-gá'rè'ds), *a.* Going in flocks or herds.
- GRE-NADE** (grè-náde'), *n.* A small bomb.
- ***GREN-A-DIER** ('grèn-á-déér'), *n.* A tall foot-soldier.
- GREW** (grèw), *p. prf.* of **GROW**.
- GREY**. See **GRAY**.
- ***GREY-HOUND** (grá'hóund), *n.* A tall, fleet dog.
- GRID-DLE** (gríd'dl), *n.* A broad pan to bake cakes upon.
- ***GRID-I-RON** (gríd'í'rn), *n.* A portable grate on which meat is broiled.
- ***GRIEF** (grèéf), *n.* Sorrow, trouble.
- ***GRIEV-ANCE** (grèév'áns), *n.* A state or cause of uneasiness. [173-3.]
- GRIEVE** (grèév), *v. t.* To afflict; to hurt:—*v. i.*, to mourn. (*ap. p.*—at, for.)
- ***GRIEV'ING**, *p. prs.*
- GRIEV-OUS** (grèév'ús), *a.* Painful, afflictive, heavy.
- GRIEV-OUS-LY** (grèév'ús'lé), *ad.* Painfully, vexatiously.
- GRIEV-OUS-NESS** (grèév'ús'nèss), *n.* Sorrow, pain.
- ***GRIF-FIN** (gríffín), } *n.* A fabled
- GRIF-FON** (gríffón), } animal combining the form of the lion with that of the eagle.
- GRIG** (gríg), *n.* A small eel; a merry creature.
- GRILL** (gríl), *v. t.* To broil on a gridiron; to harass.
- GRIM**, *a.* [**GRIMMER**—***GRIMMEST**.] Horrible; ugly, ill-looking.
- ***GRI-MACE** (grè-máse'), *n.* An intentional distortion of the countenance.
- ***GRIM-ÁL-KÏN**, *n.* An old cat.
- GRÍME**, *n.* Dirt deeply insinuated:—*v. t.*, to dirty; to sully deeply.
- GRÍMING**, *p. prs.*
- GRIM-LY** (grím'lé), *ad.* Horribly; sourly, sullenly.
- GRIM-NESS** (grím'nèss), *n.* Horror, frightfulness of visage.
- GRÍN**, *v. i.* To set the teeth together and open the lips:—*n.*, the act of showing the teeth in laughter.
- GRIN'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***GRIN-NED** (grínd), *p. prf.*
- GRÍND**, *v. t.* [**GROUND** or **GRINDED**—**GROUND** or **GRINDED**.] To reduce powder by friction; to sharpen; to rub one against another; to break and crush; to harass:—*v. i.*, to perform the act of grinding.
- GRIND-ER** (grínd'ér), *n.* One who or that which grinds; a double or molar tooth.
- GRIND-STONE** (grínd'stòne), *n.* A stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.
- ***GRÍP**, *n.* Power of griping; grasp, gripe.
- ***GRÍPE**, *v. t.* To hold with the fingers closed; to seize; to hold fast; to grasp:—*v. i.*, to give colic; to pinch:—*n.*, grasp, hold; squeeze; oppression.
- GRÍPING**, *p. prs.*
- GRÍPES** (gríps), *n. pl.* Colic.
- ***GRÍPPE** (gríp), *n.* An epidemic catarrh; an influenza.
- ***GRI-SETTE** (grè-zèt'), *n.* The wife or daughter of a French tradesman.
- ***GRIS-LY** (grís'lé), *a.* Dreadful; hideous.
- GRÍST**, *n.* Grain to be ground; provision.
- GRIS-TLE** (grís'sl), *n.* Cartilage; a tough, flexible, animal substance.
- ***GRIS-TLY** (grís'slé), *a.* Cartilaginous.
- GRÍT**, *n.* The coarse part of meal; sand, gravel; a coarse, firm grain.
- GRIT-TI-NESS** (grít'tè'nèss), *n.* Sandiness.
- GRIT-TY** (grít'té), *a.* [**GRITTIER**—**GRITTIEST**.] Full of grit, sandy.
- GRIZ-ZLE** (gríz'zl), *n.* A mixture of white and black; gray.
- GRIZ-ZLED** (gríz'zld), } *a.* Some-
- ***GRIZ-ZLY** (gríz'zlé), } what gray.
- GROAN** (gròne), *v. i.* To breathe with a mournful noise; to sigh deeply:—*n.*, breath expired with noise and difficulty; a hoarse, deep sound.
- GROAN'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, lamentation.
- ***GROAT** (gráwt), *n.* Four pence. [328-22.]
- GROATS** (gráwts), *n. pl.* Hulled oats.
- GRO-CER** (grò'súr), *n.* One who deals in tea, sugar, spices, &c.
- GRO-CER-Y** (grò'súr'è), *n.* The store of a grocer.
- ***GRO'CER'IES**, *n. pl.* The goods of a grocer.
- GRÒG**, *n.* Spirit and water.
- GROG-GER-Y** (gròg'gúr'è), *n.* A place where grog is sold.
- ***GROG'GER'IES**, *n. pl.*
- GROG-RAM** (gròg'rám), *n.* Stuff woven with large woof and rough hair.
- GRÒIN**, *n.* The depression between the belly and the thigh; a space formed by the intersection of two arches.
- GRÒDM**, *n.* A servant who takes care of horses; a bridegroom:—*v. t.*, to take care of horses.
- GROOVE** (gròdv), *n.* A channel or hollow cut with a tool:—*v. t.*, to groove'ing, *p. prs.* [cut a hollow.
- GRÒPE**, *v. i.* To feel where one cannot see:—*v. t.*, to search by feeling in the dark.
- GRO'PING**, *p. prs.*
- GROSS** (gròse), *a.* Thick, corpulent; shameful; rough, coarse; inelegant:—*n.*, the main body; the bulk; twelve dozen.
- GROSS-LY** (gròse'lé), *ad.* Coarsely, without delicacy.

- *GROSS-NESS (gròse'nès), *n.* Unwieldy corpulence; coarseness; want of refinement. [268-3.]
- GRÖT, } *n.* An ornamented cave,
GRÖT'TÖ, } a cavern.
- *GRÖT'TOES, *n. pl.*
- GRO-RESQUE (grò-tèsk'), *a.* Distorted in figure; fantastic; odd. [174-25.]
- *GRO-RESQUE-LY (grò-tèsk'lè), *ad.* Fantastically.
- GROUND (grònd), *n.* The earth; land; the floor; the fundamental substance or cause; first principle; the first stratum of paint:—*v. t.*, to fix on the ground; to settle; to run aground:—*pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of GRIND.
- GROUNDS, *n. pl.* Lees, sediment.
- GROUND-AGE (grònd'åj), *n.* Tax paid for a ship in port.
- GROUND-FLOOR (grònd'flòre), *n.* The lowest floor of a house.
- GROUND-LESS (grònd'lèss), *a.* Without cause, void of reason.
- GROUND-LESS-LY (grònd'lèss'lè), *ad.* Without reason or cause.
- GROUND-LING (grònd'ling), *n.* A mean person; a fish.
- GRÖND'-NÛT, *n.* A plant and its nut; the peanut, the pignut.
- GROUND-PLATE. See GROUNDSEL.
- GROUND-PLOT (grònd'plòt), *n.* The site of a building.
- GROUND-RENT (grònd'rènt), *n.* Rent paid for land occupied.
- *GROUND-SEL } (grònd'sil or } *n.*
GROUND-SILL } grònd'sil) }
- The timber next the ground, on which the walls of a building are erected; a groundplate, a sill.
- GROUND-SWELL (grònd'swèl), *n.* The heaving of billows near the shore.
- GROUND-WORK (grònd'wùrk), *n.* The ground; the first stratum; first principle; foundation.
- *GROUP (gròpp), *n.* A crowd, collection, cluster:—*v. t.*, to put into a crowd; to collect.
- GRÖÛSE, *n.* A heathcock.
- GRÖÛT, *n.* Coarse meal, pollard.
- GRÖVE, *n.* A walk covered or shaded by trees; a small wood.
- GROV-EL (gròv'vl), *v. i.* To lie prone, creep low on the ground; to be mean. [60-19.]
- GROV'ELING, } *p. prs.*
*GROV'EL'LING, }
*GROV'EL-ED, } *p. prf.*
*GROV'ELL-ED, }
- GROV-EL-ER } (gròv'vl'ùr), *n.*
*GROV-ELL-ER }
- A mean wretch.
- GROW (grò), *v. i.* [GREW—GROWN.] To vegetate; to increase in size; to improve; to become.
- GROWL (gròul), *v. i.* To snarl or murmur like a dog; to grumble.
- GROWTH (gròth), *n.* Vegetation; product; increase; progress.
- GRÛB, *v. t.* To dig up; to root out:—*n.*, a small worm; a dwarf:—see CATERPILLAR.
- GRUB'ING, *p. prs.*
- *GRUB-BED (grùbd), *p. prf.*
- GRUDGE (grùdje), *v. t.* To envy; to give or take unwillingly:—*v. i.*, to murmur; to be envious:—*n.*, old quarrel; ill-will; envy.
- GRUDG'ING, *p. prs.*
- *GRUDG-ING-LY (grùdj'ing'lè), *ad.* Unwillingly, malignantly.
- GRU-EL (grù'vl), *n.* Food made by boiling meal in water.
- GRÛFF, *a.* Harsh, stern, surly.
- *GRUFF-LY (grùff'lè), *ad.* Harshly.
- GRÛM, *a.* [GRUMMER—GRUMMEST.] Sour, surly, severe, grim.
- GRUM-BLE (grùm'bl), *v. i.* To murmur with discontent; to growl; to snarl. [224-8.]
- GRUM'BLING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a murmuring; a hoarse noise.
- GRUM-BLER (grùm'blùr), *n.* A murmurer; one who grumbles.
- GRUME (gròòm), *n.* A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot.
- *GRU-MOUS (gròòmùs), *a.* Thick, clotted, viscid.
- GRÛT, *v. i.* To murmur like a hog; to groan:—*n.*, the noise of a hog.
- *GUA-IA-CUM (gwá'yá'kùm), *n.* The resin of lignum-vite.
- GUA-NO (gwá'nò), *n.* A manure.
- *GUAR-AN-TEE (gár-rán-tèè'), *n.* One who undertakes to see stipulations performed; surety; one to whom a surety is made [71-16]:—*v. t.*, to undertake to secure the performance of stipulations; to warrant.
- *GUAR-AN-TEE'ING, *p. prs.*
- *GUAR-AN-TEED', *p. prf.*
- *GUAR-AN-TOR (gár-án-tòr'or gár-án'tùr), *n.* One who guarantees.
- GUAR'ANTY. Same as GUARANTEE.
- ~~GUAR~~ GUARANTEE is the prevalent spelling.
- GUAR'ANTIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- GUAR'ANTY-ING, *p. prs.*
- GUAR'ANTY-TIED, *p. prf.*
- GUARD (gárd or gyárd), *v. t.* To watch by way of defense and security; to protect, defend:—*v. i.*, to watch by way of caution (*ap. p.*—against):—*n.*, a man or body of men employed to protect; protection, care; escort; part of the hire of a sword.
- GUARD-ED-NESS (gárd'èd'nès or gyárd'èd'nès), *n.* Caution.
- *GUAR-DI-AN (gár'dè'án, gárd'yân, or gyárd'è'án), *n.* One who has the care of another:—*a.*, protecting, guarding. [74.]
- GUAR-DI-AN-SHIP (gárd'dè'án-shíp or gyárd'dè'án-shíp), *n.* The office of a guardian.
- GUARD-LESS (gárd'lèss or gyárd'lèss), *a.* Without defense.
- GUARD-ROOM (gárd'ròòm or gyárd'ròòm), *n.* A room in which guards lodge or assemble.
- GUARD-SHIP (gárd'shíp or gyárd'shíp), *n.* Care, protection; a ship to guard the coast.
- *GUA-VA (gwá'vá), *n.* A West India tree and its fruit.

- *GU-BER-NA-TO-RI-AL (gû-bêr-nâ-tô'rê'âl), *a.* Relating to a governor.
- *GUD-GEON (gûd'jôn), *n.* A small fish; a person easily imposed on:—*v. t.*, to cheat or gull.
- *GUER-DON (gêr'dôn), *n.* A reward; a recompense.
- GUE-RIL-LA } (gêr-rl'lâ), *n.*
 *GUER-RIL-LA }
 A petty warfare; a skirmish:—*a.*, partisan; skirmishing.
- GUESS (gês), *v. i.* To conjecture; to judge:—*n.*, conjecture; judgment without positive grounds.
- *GUESS'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- GUEST (gêst), *n.* One entertained by another; a visitor. [18-32.] [218-6.]
- GUEST-CHAM-BER (gêst'tshâm-bêr'), *n.* A chamber of entertainment.
- GUF-FAW (gûf-fâw'), *n.* A loud laugh.
- GUI-DAGE (gû'dij or gyl'dij), *n.* A reward given to a guide.
- *GUI-DANCE (gû'dânsê or gyl'dânsê), *n.* Direction; government.
- GUIDE (gide or gyide), *v. t.* To direct; to instruct; to superintend:—*n.*, one who directs; a regulator.
- GUIDING, *p. prs.*
- GUIDE-LESS (gide'lês or gyide'lês), *a.* Without a guide.
- GUIDE-POST (gide'pôst or gyide'pôst), *n.* A directing-post.
- GUILD (gild), *n.* A society, a corporation.
- *GUILD-ER (gild'ûr), *n.* A foreign coin; a florin.
- GUILD-HALL (gild'hâl), *n.* A town-hall.
- GULE (galle or gylle), *n.* Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice.
- GULE-FUL (gille'fûl or gylle'fûl), *a.* Insidious; treacherous.
- *GULE-FUL-LY (gille'fûl'lê or gylle'fûl'lê), *ad.* Insidiously.
- GULE-LESS (gille'lês or gylle'lês), *a.* Without deceit. †
- *GUL-LE-METS (gûl'lê'mêts), *n. pl.* The marks [" "] used to distinguish a quotation; thus, "Jesus wept."
- *GUIL-LO-TINE (gûl'lô'têen or 'gill-lô-têen'), *n.* A machine for beheading persons:—*v. t.*, to behead by the guillotine.
- GUIL-LO-TI-NING, *p. prs.*
- GUILT (gilt), *n.* Criminality; sin.
- *GUILT-I-LY (gilt'ê'lê), *ad.* Without innocence.
- GUILT-I-NESS (gilt'ê'nês), *n.* The state of being guilty; guilt.
- GUILT-LESS (gilt'lês), *a.* Free from crime, innocent.
- GUILT-LESS-NESS (gilt'lês'nês), *n.* Innocence.
- GUILT-Y (gilt'ê), *a.* [GUILTIER—GUILTIEST.] Justly chargeable with a crime; wicked.
- *GUIN-EA (gûn'ê), *n.* Formerly an English gold coin valued at twenty-one shillings.
- *GUISE (gize), *n.* Mien, garb.
- *GUIT-AR (gû-târ'), *n.* A stringed-instrument of music.
- *GULCH (gûl'tsh), *n.* A ravine.
- GULCH'ES, *n. pl.*
- GULES (gûlz), *a.* In *Heraldry*, red.
- GÛLF, *n.* An opening into land; a bay; a whirlpool; an abyss.
- GULF-Y (gûl'fê), *a.* Full of gulfs.
- GÛLL, *v. t.* To trick, cheat, defraud:—*n.*, a sea-bird; a cheat; one easily cheated.
- GUL-LET (gûl'lêt), *n.* The throat; the œsophagus.
- *GUL-LI-BIL-I-TY ('gûl'lê-bl'lê'tê), *n.* Credulity.
- GUL-LI-BLE (gûl'lê'bl), *a.* Capable of being gulled; credulous.
- GUL-LY (gûl'lê), *v. t.* To form into a channel by the action of water:—*v. i.*, to gurgle; to form a channel:—*n.*, a ravine; a channel; a large knife.
- *GUL'LIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- *GUL'LI-ED, *p. prf.*
- GUL-LY-HOLE (gûl'lê'hôle), *n.* A hole through which gutters empty into a sewer.
- GÛLE, *v. t.* To swallow eagerly:—*n.*, as much as can be swallowed at once.
- GÛM, *n.* A vegetable substance, the viscous juice of trees; the fleshy covering of the neck and socket of a tooth:—*v. t.*, to close or smear with gum.
- GUM'MING, *p. prs.*
- *GUM-MED (gûmd), *p. prf.*
- *GUM-AR-ABIC (gûm-âr'â'bik), *n.* The gum of an Arabian tree.
- GUM-BO (gûm'bô), *n.* A dish of buttered okras.
- GUM-BOIL (gûm'bôil), *n.* A tumor on the gums.
- GUM-E-LAS-TIC (gûm-ê-lâs'tik), *n.* Caoutchouc, India-rubber.
- *GUM-MI-NESS (gûm'mê'nês), *n.* The state of being gummy.
- *GUM-MOUS (gûm'mûs), *a.* Of the nature of gum, gummy.
- GUM-MY (gûm'mê), *a.* [GUMMIER—GUMMIEST.] Consisting of, or having, gum; adhesive; viscid.
- GÛMP, *n.* An awkward person; a dolt.
- *GUMP-TION (gûmp'shûn), *n.* Shrewdness.
- GÛN, *n.* A general name for firearms; a musket:—*v. i.*, to shoot with a gun; to hunt.
- GUN'NING, *p. prs.*
- *GUN-NED, *p. prf.*
- GUN-BOAT (gûn'bôte), *n.* A small vessel for carrying one or two guns.
- GUN-COT-TON (gûn'kôt-tûn), *n.* Cotton made highly explosive.
- GUN-NEL. See GUNWALE.
- GUN-NER (gûn'nûr), *n.* A cannoneer.
- GUN-NER-Y (gûn'nûr'ê), *n.* The science of managing guns.
- GUN'NER'IES, *n. pl.*
- GUN-POW-DER (gûn'pôû'dêr), *n.* The powder put into guns.

GUN-SHOT (gûn'shôt), *n.* The reach or range of a gun:—*a.*, made by the shot of a gun.

GUN-SMITH (gûn'smlth), *n.* One who makes guns.

GUN-STOCK (gûn'stôk), *n.* The wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUN-NEL } (gûn'nîl), *n.* {
*GUN-WALE } { upper
part of a ship's side, reaching from the half-deck to the fore-castle.

GURGE (gûrge), *n.* A gulf; a whirlpool.

GUR-GLE (gûr'gl), *v. i.* To fall or gush with noise.

GUR/GLING, *p. prs.*

GÛSH, *v. i.* To flow or rush out with violence:—*n.*, an emission of liquor in a large quantity at once.

GUSH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

*GUS-SET (gûs'sît), *n.* A piece of cloth used to strengthen a garment.

GÛST, *n.* Sense of tasting; liking; a sudden blast of wind.

Gûs'tô, *n.* Relish, taste.

*GUS'TOES, *n. pl.*

GUS-TY (gûs'tê), *a.* [GUSTIER—GUSTIEST.] Tempestuous, stormy.

GÛT, *n.* The inward passage or receptacle of food:—*v. t.*, to take out the intestines.

GUT'TING, *p. prs.*

GUT'TED, *p. prf.*

*GUT-TA-PER-CHA (gût-tâ-pûr'tshâ), *n.* A substance similar to India-rubber in its use and qualities.

*GUT-TA-SE-RE-NA (gût-tâ-sê-rê'nâ), *n.* The drop-serene; blindness; amaurosis.

GUT-TER (gût'tûr), *n.* A passage for water:—*v. t.*, to cut in small hollows.

*GUT-TUR-AL (gût'tûr'âl), *a.* Pronounced in the throat, belonging to the throat:—*n.*, a letter sounded in the throat.

GUY (gl), *n.* A rope used to steady a mast, a derrick, or a pole used in hoisting.

GUZ-ZLE (gûz'zl), *v. t.* To swallow with immoderate gust.

GUZ'ZLING, *p. prs.*

GUZ-ZLER (gûz'zldr), *n.* A gormand.

*GYBE (jibe), *v. t.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other:—see GIBE.

GÛ'YING, *p. prs.*

*GYM-NA-SI-UM (jîm-nâ'zhê'ûm), *n.* A place for athletic exercises; a seminary.

*GYM-NA'SI'A, } *n. pl.*
GYM-NA'SI'UMS, }

GYM-NAST (jîm'nâst), *n.* A teacher or learner of gymnastic exercises.

GYM-NAS-TIC (jîm-nâs'tîk), *a.* Relating to athletic exercises.

GYM-NAS-TI-CAL-LY (jîm-nâs'tê-kâl-lê), *ad.* In a gymnastic manner.

*GYM-NAS-TICS (jîm-nâs'tîks), }
*GYM-NICS (jîm'nîks), }

n. pl. The art of performing athletic exercises.

GYM'NIC. See GYMNASTIC.

*GYM-NOS-O-PHIST (jîm-nôs'ô'fîst), *n.* One of a sect of Indian philosophers.

*GYP-SE-OUS (jîp'sê'ûs), } *a.*
*GYP-SINE (jîp'sîn), }

Relating to gypsum.

*GYP-SUM (jîp'sûm), *n.* Sulphate of lime; plaster.

GYP-SY. See GIPSY.

*GY-RAL (jî'râl), *a.* Gyrotory.

*GY-RA-SCOPE (jî'râ'skôpe), *n.* An instrument for exhibiting the effects of gyration.

GY-RATE (jî'râte), *v. i.* To whirl.

GÛ'RA'TING, *p. prs.*

*GY-RATION (jî-râ'shûn), *n.* The act of whirling; circular motion.

*GY-RATOR-Y (jî'râ'tûr-rê), *a.* Whirling, rotatory, gyral.

*GYRE (jîre), *n.* A gyration.

GY-RO-SCOPE. See GYRASCOPE.

*GYVE (jîve), *v. t.* To fetter; to shackle:—*n.*, see GYVES.

*GÛ'YING, *p. prs.*

GY-VED (jîvd), *p. prf.*

*GYVES (jîvz), *n. pl.* Fetters, chains for the legs:—sometimes written GIVES.

H

H (âtsch), *n.* The eighth letter is an aspirate. Its name is written *Hitch*, the plural of which is *Hitches*. It is employed as an abbreviation of many words. H.R. stand for *House of Representatives*; H.M., for *His or Her Majesty*; H.S., for *hic situs* (*here lies*). In Chemistry, H. represents *hydrogen*.

HAB

HÂ, *in.* An expression of wonder, sudden exertion, or laughter.

*HA-BE-AS-COR-PUS (hâ'bê'âs-kôr'pûs), *n.* *In Law*, a writ to deliver a person from unlawful imprisonment. [335-8.]

HAB-ER-DASH-ER (hâb'ûr'dâsh-ûr), *n.* One who sells small wares.

HAB-ER-DASH-ER-Y (hâb'ûr'dâsh-ûr'rê), *n.* Small goods, as thread.

HAB

*HA-BER-GE-ON (hâ-bêr'jê'ôn), *n.* Armor for the neck and breast.

*HA-BIL-I-MENT (hâ-bîl'i'mênt), *n.* Dress, clothes, garment. [152-24.]

*HAB-IT (hâb'it), *n.* The effect of a frequent repetition of the same act; inveterate use; state; temperament; garb; a lady's riding-dress [68-34]:—*v. t.*, to accoutre; to dress. [109-27.]

CUSTOM is the frequent repetition of the same act; **HABIT** is the effect of such repetition: the former is voluntary; the latter involuntary: a *custom* is followed; a *habit*, acquired. Fashion is the *custom*, and usage the *habit*, of numbers. *Crabbe.*

HAB-I-TA-BLE (hâb'è'tâ-bl), *a.* Capable of being dwelt in.

HAB-I-TAN-CY (hâb'è'tân-sé), *n.* A dwelling; an abode.

HAB-I-TA-TION (hâb-è-tâ'shûn), *n.* A place of abode, dwelling.

HAB-BIT-U-AL (hâ-bitsh'û'âl), *a.* Customary. [19-14.] [359-22.]

***HAB-BIT-U-AL-LY** (hâ-bitsh'û'âl-lè), *ad.* By habit; customarily. [383-19.]

HAB-BIT-U-ATE (hâ-bitsh'û'âte), *v. t.* To accustom; to make familiar. [274-28.]

HAB-BIT'U'A-TING, *p. pres.*

HAB-I-TUDE (hâb'è'tûde), *n.* Long custom; habit; state. [254-5.]

HACK (hâk), *v. t.* To cut into small pieces; to cut clumsily; to chop:—*v. i.*, to cough:—*n.*, a notch; a cut; a horse or coach kept for hire; a hiring book-maker:—*a.*, hired, venal.

HACK-BUT (hâk'bût), *n.* A Cavalier; an arquebuse.

HACK'ING, *p. pres.*:—*a.*, exhausting; spasmodic.

HACK-LE (hâk'kl), *v. t.* To dress flax; to hatchel:—*n.*, a comb for dressing flax; a hatchel.

***HACK'LING**, *p. pres.*

HACK-NEY (hâk'nè), *n.* A nag; a hired horse; a hiring:—*v. t.*, to use much; to make common:—*a.*, much used; let out for hire.

***HACK-NEY-ED** (hâk'nîd), *p. prof.*:—*a.*, much used; trite.

HÂD, *pst.* and *p. prof.* of **HAVE**. See note under **HAVE**.

***HAD-DOCK** (hâd'dûk), *n.* A sea-fish of the cod kind.

***HA-DES** (hâ'dèz), *n.* The place of departed spirits.

HÂFT, *n.* A handle:—*v. t.*, to set in a handle.

HÂG, *n.* A fury; an old, ugly woman:—*v. t.*, to torment; to terrify.

HAG'GING, *p. pres.*

***HAG-GED** (hâgd), *p. prof.*

***HAG-GARD** (hâg'gârd), *a.* Ugly, deformed, rugged, pale.

HAG-GARD-LY (hâg'gârd'lè), *ad.* Deformedly; palely.

HAG-GESS (hâg'gès), } *n.* A Scotch

***HAG-GIS** (hâg'gîs), } pudding.

***HAG'GESS'ES**, } *n. pl.*

HAG-GISH (hâg'gîsh), *a.* Like a hag.

HAG-GLE (hâg'gl), *v. t.* To cut; to chop; to mangle:—*v. i.*, to be tedious in a bargain; to hesitate.

HAG'GLING, *p. pres.*

HAG-GLER (hâg'glûr), *n.* One who haggles.

***HAG-I-OG-RA-PHY** (hâg-è-ôg'râ-fè or hâ-jè-ôg'râ'fè), *n.* The sacred Scriptures.

HAGUE'BUS. See **HACKBUS**.

HAIH (hâ), *in.* An expression of surprise or effort.

***HÂ-HÂ'**, } *n.* A fence sunk be-

HÂV-HÂW', } low the ground.

HAIL (hâle), *n.* Drops of rain frozen in falling:—*v. i.*, to pour down hail:—*v. t.*, to salute; to call to:—*in.*, a term of salutation:—*a.*, see **HALE**.

***HAIL-FEL-Low** (hâle'fèl-lò), *n.* A companion.

***HAIL-SHOT** (hâle'shôt), *n.* Small shot scattered like hail.

***HAIL-STONE** (hâle'stòne), *n.* A particle or single ball of hail.

HAIR (hâre), *n.* A filamentous growth which adheres to the skin of animals; a single filament.

HAIR-BRAIN-ED. See **HAREBRAINED**.

HAIR-BREADTH (hâre'brèdth), *n.* The diameter of a hair; a very small distance:—*a.*, very narrow.

HAIR-CLOTH (hâre'klôth or hâre-klâwth), *n.* Stuff made of hair.

***HAIR-I-NESS** (hâre'è'nès), *n.* The state of being hairy.

HAIR-SPLIT-TING (hâre'splît-tîng), *n.* The act of making extremely nice distinctions:—*a.*, scrupulously exact; punctilious.

HAIR-Y (hâre'è), *a.* Overgrown with hair.

HÂKE, *n.* A sea-fish, like the cod.

***HÂL-BERD** (hâl'bûrd or hâl'bûrd), *n.* A kind of spear; a battle-axe fixed to a long pole:—sometimes written **HALBERT**.

***HÂL-BER-DIER** (hâl-bûr-dèer'), *n.* One armed with a halberd.

***HÂL-CY-ON** (hâl'shè'ûn or hâl'sè'ûn), *n.* The king-fisher:—*a.*, still, placid, quiet.

HÂLE, *a.* Healthy; sound:—*v. t.*, see **HAUL**.

HALF (hâf or hâf), *n.* A moiety; one of two equal parts:—*ad.*, in part, equally:—*a.*, consisting of a moiety.

HALVES (hâvz or hâvz), *n. pl.*

HALF-BLOOD (hâf'blûd or hâf'blûd), *n.* A relation by only one parent; an offspring whose parents are of different races:—*a.*, related by only one parent; having parents of different races.

HALF-BRED (hâf'brèd or hâf'brèd), *n.* and *a.* Half-blood.

***HALF-CASTE** } (hâf'kâst or hâf'
***HALF-CAST** } kâst), *n.* and *a.* Half-blood. See "Dunglison's Medical Lexicon."

***HALF-PEN-NY** (hâ'pèn'nè, hâp'pèn'nè, or hâf'pèn'nè), *n.* An English coin.

***HALF'PEN-CE**, } *n. pl.*

***HALF'PEN'NIES**, } *n. pl.*

HALF-WAY (hâf'wâ or hâf'wâ), *a.* Equidistant:—*ad.*, in the middle.

HALF-WIT-TED (hâf'wit-tèd or hâf'wit-tèd), *a.* Foolish.

***HÂL-I-BUT** (hâl'lè'bût or hâl'è'bût), *n.* A large, flat sea-fish.

- HÀLL**, *n.* A court of justice; a large room; a manor-house; an entry; a collegiate body.
- HAL-LE-LU-IAH** } (hál-lè-lòò'yá),
***HAL-LE-LU-JAH** } *in. or n.* Praise to Jehovah! [117-33.]
- HAL-IARDS** } (hál'yárdz), *n. pl.*
***HAL-YARDS** } Ropes to hoist or lower sails, &c.
- *HAL-LOO** (hál-lòò'), *in. or n.* An expression of incitement or call:—*v. t.*, to encourage with shouts; to call to:—*v. i.*, to cry after.
- *HAL-LOOS'**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- *HAL-LOO'ING**, *p. prs.*
- *HAL-LOO'ED**, *p. prf.*
- *HAL-LOW** (hál'lò), *v. t.* To consecrate; to reverence as holy. [94-4.]
- *HAL-LOWS**, *prs. t.* 3.
- *HAL'LOW'ING**, *p. prs.*
- *HAL'LOW-ED**, *p. prf.*
- *HAL-LOW-MAS** (hál'lò'más), *n.* The feast of All-Souls.
- HAL-LU-CI-NATE** (hál-lù'sè'náte), *v. i.* To stumble; to blunder.
- HAL-LU'CÍ-NA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- *HAL-LU-CI-NA-TION** (hál'lù-sè-ná-shún), *n.* A delusion of the imagination; an error; a blunder.
- HÁL'LÒ**, *n.* A luminous circle round the sun or moon; a glory.
- *HAL'LOS**, *n. pl.*
- HAL-SER**. See HAWSER.
- HÁLT**, *v. i.* To limp; to stop in a march; to hesitate:—*v. t.*, to cause to halt:—*a.*, lame, crippled:—*n.*, the act or manner of limping; a stop in a march.
- HAL-TER** (hál'túr), *n.* A rope to hang malefactors; a cord:—*v. t.*, to bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.
- HALVE** (háv or háv), *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts.
- *HALVES**, *prs. t.* 3 of HALVE, and *n. pl.* of HALF.
- *HALV'ING**, *p. prs.*
- HÂM**, *n.* The hip; the thigh of a hog salted and smoked.
- *HAM-A-DRY-AD** (hám'à'dri-ád), *n.* A wood-nymph.
- *HAMES** (hámz), *n. pl.* A kind of horse-collar.
- HAM-LET** (hám'lét), *n.* A small village. [86-22.]
- HAM-MER** (hám'múr), *n.* An instrument to drive nails, &c.:—*v. t.*, to beat with a hammer; to work in the mind; to be busy.
- HAM-MER-CLOTH** (hám'múr'klòt'h or hám'múr'kláw'h), *n.* Cloth covering a coach-box.
- *HAM-MOCK** (hám'mòk), *n.* A swinging bed, used in ships.
- HAMP-ER** (hám'úr), *n.* A large covered basket; a kind of fetters [362-1]:—*v. t.*, to shackle; to perplex; to impede.
- HAM-STRING** (hám'stríng), *n.* The tendon of the ham:—*v. t.* [HAM-STRUNG—HAMSTRUNG], to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.
- *HAN-A-PER** (hán'à'púr), *n.* A treasury; a hamper.
- HÁND**, *n.* That member of the body which reaches from the wrist to the fingers' end; a measure of four linear inches; a pointer of a time-piece; an index, as, []; side, right or left; manner of writing; a workman; agency; a player's share of cards in a game; performer; performance:—*v. t.*, to give or transmit with the hand; to lead or guide.
- HAND-BALL** (hánd'bál), *n.* Fives, a game with a ball.
- HAND-BASK-ET** (hánd'básk'ít), *n.* A portable basket.
- HAND-BELL** (hánd'bél), *n.* A bell rung by the hand.
- HAND-BILL** (hánd'bíl), *n.* A loose, printed sheet.
- HAND-BOOK** (hánd'bòók), *n.* A manual.
- HAND-BREADTH** (hánd'brèd'h), *n.* The breadth of the hand.
- HAND-CRAFT**. See HANDICRAFT.
- HAND-CUFF** (hánd'kúf), *n.* A manacle for the wrist:—*v. t.*, to manacle the wrist.
- HAND-FUL** (hánd'fúl), *n.* As much as the hand can grasp.
- HAND-GAL-LOP** (hánd'gál'lòp), *n.* An easy gallop.
- *HAND-I-CRAFT** (hánd'è'kráft), *n.* Manual occupation or work.
- HAND-I-LY** (hánd'è'lè), *ad.* With skill; dexterously.
- *HAND-I-NESS** (hánd'è'nès), *n.* Readiness, dexterity.
- HAND-I-WORK** (hánd'è'wúrk), *n.* Work of the hand.
- *HAND-KER-CHIEF** (háng'kúr'tshíf), *n.* A piece of cloth, used to wipe the face or cover the neck.
- HAN-DLE** (hán'dl), *v. t.* To touch, to feel with the hand; to manage; to wield; to treat in discourse:—*n.*, that part of a thing by which it is held; that of which use is made.
- HAND'LING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, touch; execution.
- HAND-MAID** (hánd'máide),
HAND-MAID-EN (hánd'máide-èn), }
n. A maid who waits at hand.
- HAND-MILL** (hánd'míl), *n.* A mill moved by the hand.
- HAND-SAW** (hánd'sáv), *n.* A saw managed by the hand.
- *HAND-SEL** (hánd'sél or hán'sél), *n.* The first act of using a thing; the first act of sale:—*v. t.*, to use or do any thing the first time.
- HAND'SELING**,
***HAND'SEL'LING**, } *p. prs.*
HAND'SEL-ED,
***HAND'SELL-ED**, } *p. prf.*
- HAND-SOME** (hán'súm or hánd'súm),
a. Beautiful; graceful; elegant; ample; generous.†
- HAND-SOME-LY** (hán'súm'lè or hánd'súm'lè), *ad.* Beautifully; liberally.
- HAND-SOME-NESS** (hán'súm'nès or hánd'súm'nès), *n.* Beauty, grace, elegance.

- HAND-SPIKE** (hánd'spíke), *n.* A wooden lever.
- HAND-VICE** (hánd'víse), *n.* A vice to hold small work in.
- HAND-WRI-TING** (hánd-ri'tíng), *n.* A form of writing peculiar to each hand; autograph.
- HAN-DY** (hán'dè), *a.* [HARDIER—HARDIEST.] Ready, dexterous.
- HÁNG**, *v. t.* [HUNG or HANGED—HUNG or HANGED.] To suspend; to choke and kill by suspending by the neck; to furnish with ornaments:—*v. i.*, to dangle; to be suspended; to impend; to be united; to be in suspense; to linger.
- HANG'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, drapery hung against the walls of rooms; death by the halter.
- HÁNG'DÓG**, *n.* A degraded wretch:—*a.*, of a degraded aspect.
- HANG-ER** (háng'úr), *n.* A short, broad sword; one who hangs.
- HANG-ER-ON** (háng-úr-ón'), *n.* A dependant.
- HANG-MAN** (háng'mán), *n.* A public executioner.
- HANG-NAIL** (háng'nále), *n.* A small portion of the cuticle, divided at the roots of a finger-nail.
- HANK** (hángk), *n.* A skein of thread; a tie:—*v. i.*, to form into hanks.
- HANK-ER** (hángk'úr), *v. i.* To long importunately; to desire eagerly. (*ap. p.*—after.)
- HÁP**, *n.* Chance, fortune; accident:—*v. i.*, to happen.
- HÁP'PING**, *p. prs.*
- *HÁP-PED** (hápt), *p. prf.*
- HÁP-HAZ-ARD** (háp-ház'úrd), *n.* Chance, accident.
- HÁP-LESS** (háp'lés), *a.* Unfortunate, unhappy.
- *HÁP-LY** (háp'lé), *ad.* Perhaps, peradventure.
- HÁP-PEN** (háp'pn), *v. i.* To fall out; to come to pass; to chance. (*ap. p.*—to, on.)
- *HÁP-PI-LY** (háp'pè'lè), *ad.* Fortunately; in a happy state.
- *HÁP-PI-NESS** (háp'pè'nés), *n.* Felicity; good fortune; enjoyment.
- HÁP-PY** (háp'pè), *a.* [HAPPIER—HAPPIEST.] In a state of felicity; lucky, fortunate. [384-14.]
- *HÁ-RANG-UE** (há-ráng'ú), *n.* A declamatory speech, a popular oration:—*v. i.*, to declaim:—*v. t.*, to address in a declamatory style. [52-38.]
- *HÁ-RANG-ING** (há-ráng'íng), *p. prs.*
- HÁ-RANG-U-ER** (há-ráng'úr), *n.* An orator; a declaimer.
- *HÁR-ASS** (há'rás), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, HARASSES.] To weary; to vex.
- HÁR-BIN-GER** (há'rbin'júr), *n.* A forerunner. [129-21.]
- HÁR-BOR** (há'r'búr), *n.* A haven for shipping; a shelter:—*v. t.*, to entertain; to shelter.
- HÁR-BOR-AGE** (há'r'búr'áje), *n.* Shelter, entertainment.
- HÁR-BOR-ER** (há'r'búr'úr), *n.* One who entertains another.
- HÁRD**, *a.* Firm; difficult; painful; cruel; rigorous; insensible; severe; unreasonable; austere; rough:—*ad.*, close, near; laboriously; uneasily; diligently; with force.
- HÁRD-EN** (há'r'dn), *v. t.* To make hard or harder:—*v. i.*, to grow hard or harder.
- HÁRD-FA-VOR-ED** (hárd'fá'vúrd), *a.* Coarse of feature.
- HÁRD-FIST-ED** (hárd'físt-éd), *a.* Covetous; close-handed.
- HÁRD-FOUGHT** (hárd'fáwt), *a.* Sharply contested.
- HÁRD-HAND-ED** (hárd'hánd-éd), *a.* Coarse; severe.
- HÁRD-HEART-ED** (hárd'hárt'éd), *a.* Cruel, inexorable.
- HÁRD-HEART-ED-NESS** (hárd'hárt'éd'nés), *n.* Cruelty.
- HÁRD-I-HOOD** (hárd'è'húdd), *n.* Audacity; bravery, boldness; stoutness. [257-15.]
- HÁRD-I-LY** (hárd'è'lè), *ad.* With hardness; boldly.
- *HÁRD-I-NESS** (hárd'è'nés), *n.* Effrontery; stoutness; bravery.
- HÁRD-LY** (hárd'lè), *ad.* With difficulty; scarcely; severely; oppressively; harshly; coarsely.
- HÁRD-MOUTH-ED** (hárd-móúth'éd), *a.* Disobedient to the bit.
- HÁRD-NESS** (hárd'nés), *n.* Power of resistance; difficulty; harshness; hardship.
- HÁRD-RUN** (hárd'rúdn), *a.* Hard-pressed for money.
- HARDS** (hárdz), *n. pl.* Refuse of flax or hemp; tow.
- HÁRD-SHIP** (hárd'shíp), *n.* Injury, oppression; fatigue.
- HÁRD-WÁRE** (hárd'wáre), *n.* Manufactures of metal.
- HÁRD-Y** (hárd'è), *a.* [HARDIER—HARDIEST.] Bold, brave, stout; strong, firm.
- HÁRE**, *n.* A small quadruped; a constellation.
- *HÁRE-BRAIN-ED** (háre'bránd), *a.* Volatile; giddy; wild.
- HÁRE-LIP** (háre'líp), *n.* A divided lip, like that of a hare.
- HÁ-REM** (há'rém or há'rém), *n.* That part of a house which, in the East, is allotted to females.
- HÁR-I-COT** (hárr'è'kót), *n.* A kind of ragout.
- HÁR-I-ER**. See HARRIER.
- HÁRK**, *v. i.* [*defective.*] To listen.
- ℞* **HARK**, contracted from HEARKEN, and often having the appearance of an interjection, is always used in the imperative mood.
- HÁRL**, *n.* The filament of flax.
- *HÁR-LE-QUIN** (há'r'lé'kin), *n.* A buffoon; a merry-andrew.
- HÁR-LE-QUIN-ADE** (há'r-lé-kin-áde') *n.* Feats of buffoonery.
- HÁRM**, *n.* Injury; mischief:—*v. t.*, to hurt; to injure.
- HÁRM-FUL** (hárm'fúl), *a.* Hurtful, mischievous.

HARM-LESS (hârm'lês), *a.* Innocent; undamaged; inoffensive.

*HARM-LESS-NESS (hârm'lês'nês), *n.* Innocence, freedom from injury.

HAR-MON-IC (hâr-môn'ík),

HAR-MON-I-CAL (hâr-môn'è'kál), }
a. Adapted to each other; concordant; musical.

HAR-MON-I-CA (hâr-môn'è'ká), *n.* A musical instrument.

HAR-MON-I-CAL-LY (hâr-môn'è'kâl-lè), *ad.* Musically.

HAR-MON-I-CON (hâr-môn'è'kôn), *n.* A musical instrument.

HAR-MON-ICS (hâr-môn'íks), *n. pl.* The science of musical sounds; consonances.

HAR-MO-NI-OUS (hâr-mò'nè'ús), *a.* Adapted to each other; concordant; musical. [384-15.]

*HAR-MO-NI-OUS-LY (hâr-mò'nè'ús-lè), *ad.* Musically; with concord.

HAR-MON-I-PHON (hâr-môn'è'fôn) }

HAR-MO-NI-UM (hâr-mò'nè'úm), }
n. A keyed instrument of music.

HAR-MON-IZE (hâr'môn'íze), *v. i.* To agree; to correspond:—*v. t.*, to adjust in fit proportions; to make agree; to make musical. †

*HAR'MO-NI-ZING, *p. pres.*

HAR-MON-Y (hâr'mún'nè), *n.* Just adaptation of sounds or parts; concord; symmetry; a literary work exhibiting concordant facts or passages. [94-16.] [191-8.]

~~See~~ MELODY is the succession, and HARMONY the consonance, of musical tones. *Melody* contemplates an alternate, and *harmony* a simultaneous, impression of sounds. The *melodious* song of the nightingale; the mingled *harmony* of the grove. *Taylor.*

*HAR'MON'IES, *n. pl.*

HAR-NESS (hâr'nês), *n.* Armor; furniture for beasts of burden:—*v. t.*, to put on harness; to equip.

HAR'NESS'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

HÂRP, *n.* A lyre; a constellation:—*v. i.*, to play on the harp; to dwell vexatiously on one subject.

HARP-ER (hâr'úr), *n.* A player on the harp.

HAR-PO-NEER (hâr-pò'nèèr'), }
*HAR-POON-ER (hâr-pòôn'úr), } *n.*

One who throws the harpoon.

HAR-POON (hâr-pòôn'), *n.* A bearded dart with which whales are struck:—*v. t.*, to strike with a harpoon.

*HARP-SI-CHORD (hâr'pé'sé'kòrd), *n.* A stringed musical instrument.

HAR-PY (hâr'pé), *n.* A fabulous bird; a ravenous wretch; an extortioner. [167-14.]

*HAR'PIES, *n. pl.*

HAR-QUE-BUSE. See ARQUEBUSE.

*HAR-RI-ER (hâr'rè'úr), *n.* A hound for hunting hares:—sometimes written HARRIER.

HAR-ROW (hâr'rò), *n.* A frame of timber set with teeth, to be dragged over ploughed land:—*v. t.*, to break with the harrow; to tear up; to disturb. [370-27.]

HAR-RY (hâr'rè), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* HARRIES.] To tease; to ruffle; to plunder.

*HAR-RI-ED, *p. prf.*

HÂRSH, *a.* Austere, rough, crabbed. HARSH-LY (hârsh'lè), *ad.* Sourly, austere; severely; ruggedly.

HARSH-NESS (hârsh'nês), *n.* Sourness; roughness; ruggedness; crabbedness.

HARS-LET (hârs'lèt), } *n.* The heart,
HAS-LET (hâs'lèt), } liver, and lights of a hog.

HÂRT, *n.* The male of the roe.

*HARTS-HORN (hârts'hòrn), *n.* A spirit extracted from horn; an herb.

HAR-VEST (hâr'vèst), *n.* The season of reaping and gathering grain, &c.; a crop gathered; product of labor [64]:—*v. t.*, to reap and gather.

HAR-VEST-HOME (hâr'vèst'hòme), *n.* A song sung at harvest.

HAR-VEST-MOON (hâr'vèst'mòôn), *n.* The moon near its full, about the time of the autumnal equinox, when, for several evenings, it rises nearly at the same hour.

HAS (hâz), *prs. t. 3* of to HAVE:—see HATH.

HÂSH, *v. t.* To mince; to chop into small pieces and mingle:—*n.*, minced meat and vegetables; a mixture.

HASH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

HAS-LET. See HARSLET.

HÂSP, *n.* A clasp folded over a staple:—*v. i.*, to shut with a hasp.

HAS-SOCK (hâs'sòk), *n.* A thick mat to kneel on; a tuft of coarse grass in marshy grounds.

HÂST, *prs. t. 2* of to HAVE.

HÂSTE, *n.* Hurry; speed; precipitation.

HASTE (hâst), } *v. i.* To make
HAST-EN (hâ'sn), } haste; to be in a hurry:—*v. t.*, to push forward; to urge on.

HAST'ING, } *p. pres.*

HAST'EN'ING, } *p. pres.*

HAST-I-LY (hâst'è'lè), *ad.* In a hurry; speedily; precipitately.

HAST-I-NESS (hâst'è'nês), *n.* Haste, speed; precipitation.

HAST-INGS (hâst'íngz), *n. pl.* Peas that come early; early fruit.

HAST-Y (hâst'è), *a.* [HASTIER—HASTIEST.] Quick; passionate; rash; early ripe; forward.

HAST-Y-PUD-DING ('hâst-è-pùd'díng), *n.* A pudding made of milk and flour quickly boiled together.

HÂT, *n.* A cover for the head.

HAT-BAND (hât'bând), *n.* A string or riband tied round the hat.

HATCH (hâts), *v. t.* To produce young from eggs; to contrive; *in Drawing*, to shade by lines crossing each other:—*n.*, a brood excluded from the egg; a half-door.

HATCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

HATCH-EL (håts'h'èl or håk'kl), *n.*
An instrument for cleaning flax;
a hackle:—*v. t.*, to clean flax;
to hackle.

HATCH'EL'ING, }
*HATCH'EL'LING, } *p. prs.*
HATCH'EL-ED, }
*HATCH'ELL-ED, } *p. prof.*

HATCH-ET (håts'h'ít), *n.* A small axe.
HATCH-ET-FACE (håts'h'ít'fåse), *n.*
A thin, ugly face.

HATCH-MENT (håts'h'mènt), *n.* An
escutcheon for the dead.

HATCH-WAY (håts'h'wå), *n.* An
opening through the deck of a
ship.

HÅTE, *v. t.* To detest, abhor;
to abominate:—*n.*, malignity, de-
testation.

HÅTING, *p. prs.*

HÅTE'FUL, *a.* Odious, malignant.
HATE-FUL-LY (håte'fúl'lé), *ad.*
Odiously; malignantly.

*HATE-FUL-NESS (håte'fúl'nès), *n.*
Odiousness; the quality of being
hateful.

HA-TER (hå'tür), *n.* One who hates.
HATH (håth), *prs. t.* 3 of TO HAVE.

 HAS is preferred to HATH
except in solemn compositions.

HA-TRED (hå'tréd), *n.* Ill-will;
malignity, enmity, animosity.
[53-7.]

HAT-TER (hå'tür), *n.* One who
makes hats.

*HAU-BERK (håw'bürk), *n.* A coat
of mail without sleeves.

*HAUGH (håw), *n.* A little meadow
lying in a valley.

HAUGH-TI-LY (håw'té'lé), *ad.* Ar-
rogantly, proudly.

*HAUGH-TI-NESS (håw'té'nès), *n.*
Pride, arrogance, disdain.

HAUGH-TY (håw'té), *a.* [HAUGH-
TIER—HAUGHTIEST.] Proud, in-
solent, arrogant. [51.]

HAUL (håwl), *v. t.* To pull; to
draw; to drag by violence:—*n.*,
violence in dragging; a pull; a
draught.

HAULM }
*HAUM } (håwm), *n.* Straw.
HAWM }

HAUNCH (hånsh), *n.* The thigh;
the hip.

HAUNCH'ES, *n. pl.*

*HAUNT (hånt or håwnt), *v. t.* To
frequent; to disturb by frequent
visitation:—*n.*, a place much fre-
quented. [73-14.] [164-23.]

*HAUT-BOY (hå'bòé), *n.* A wind-
instrument of music; an oboe.

*HAU-TEUR (hå-tür'), *n.* Haugh-
tiness, pride.

HAVE (håv), *v. t.* [HAD—HAD.]
To possess; to enjoy; to hold.

*HAVING, *p. prs.*

 HAVE is used both as a
principal and as an *auxiliary*
verb. It is the sign of the per-
fect tense in the indicative,
subjunctive, and infinitive
moods. In the indicative and
subjunctive moods, *have* fol-
lowing *shall* or *will* is the sign
of the second future tense; in
the potential mood, following
may, *can*, or *must*, it is the
sign of the perfect; and fol-
lowing *might*, *could*, *would*, or
should, it is the sign of the
pluperfect tense.

HAD is the sign of the plu-
perfect tense in the indicative
and subjunctive moods.

HA-VEN (hå'vn), *n.* A port, a har-
bor; a shelter.

HAW-ER-SACK (håw'ür'såk), *n.* A
soldier's bag or knapsack.

*HAW-OC (håv'åk), *n.* Waste;
wide devastation [96-6] [359-17]:
—*v. t.*, to waste; to destroy.

*HAW'OCKING, *p. prs.*

*HAW'OCK-ED, *p. prof.*

*HÅW, *n.* The berry of the haw-
thorn; a stammering:—*v. i.*, to
hesitate in speaking.

HAW-HAW. See HA-HA.

HÅWK, *n.* A bird of prey; an ef-
fort to force phlegm up the

throat:—*v. t.*, to fly hawks at
fowls; to force up phlegm with
a noise; to sell by proclaiming
in the streets.

HAWK'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the diver-
sion of flying hawks; the act of
forcing up phlegm.

HAWK'ER (håwk'ür), *n.* A peddler;
a falconer.

HAWK-NOSED (håwk'nòzd), *a.* Hav-
ing an aquiline nose.

HAWM. See HAUM.

*HAWS-ER (håwz'ür), *n.* A small
cable.

HAW-THORN (håw'thörn), *n.* The
whitethorn, which bears haws.

HAY (hå), *n.* Grass dried for
fodder.

HAY-ING (hå'ing), *n.* The act of
making hay.

HAY-MA-KER (hå'må'kür), *n.* One
employed in drying grass for hay.

*HAY-MOW (hå'mòå), *n.* A mow
or heap of hay in a barn.

HAZ-ARD (håz'ård), *n.* Chance;
danger; risk; a game:—*v. t.*, to
expose to chance; to venture; to
risk; to endanger. [340.]

*HAZ-ARD-OUS (håz'ård'ås), *a.*
Dangerous; exposed to peril.

HÅZE, *n.* A thin fog, mist.

HA-ZEL (hå'zl), *n.* A nut-tree:—
a., light brown, of the color of
hazel.

HA-ZY (hå'zè), *a.* Foggy, misty.

HÈ, *pro.* [*sing. nom.* HE; *pl.* THEY:
poss. HIS; THEIRS; (THEIR): obj.
HIM; THEM.] The man or male
named before or understood;
the man:—*a.*, male.

HEAD (hèd), *n.* The part that
contains the brain; understand-
ing; principal person; the first
place; top; the fore part; topic;
source of a stream; crisis:—*v.*,
chief, highest, first:—*v. t.*, to lead;
to govern; to check; to furnish
with a head:—*v. i.*, to form a
head, as a plant; to rise, as a
river; to be directed, as a ship.

- HEAD-ACHE** (hêd'âke), *n.* A pain in the head.
- HEAD-BAND** (hêd'bând), *n.* A fillet for the head.
- HEAD-DRESS** (hêd'drês), *n.* A cover for the head.
- HEAD-DRESS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- HEAD-I-NESS** (hêd'dê'nês), *n.* Rashness, precipitation.
- HEAD-LAND** (hêd'lând), *n.* A promontory; a cape.
- HEAD-LESS** (hêd'lês), *a.* Without a head, without a chief.
- HEAD-LONG** (hêd'lông), *a.* Rash; thoughtless; precipitate:—*ad.*, with the head foremost; precipitately. [376-1.]
- HEAD-MAN** (hêd'mân), *n.* A chief.
- HEAD-MEN**, *n. pl.*
- *HEAD-PIECE** (hêd'pêese), *n.* Armor for the head; force of mind.
- HEAD-QUARTERS** (hêd-kwârtûrz), *n. pl.* The station of a chief commander; a place from which orders are issued.
- HEADS-MAN** (hêdz'mân), *n.* An executioner.
- HEADS'MEN**, *n. pl.*
- HEAD-STALL** (hêd'stâl), *n.* That part of a bridle which covers the head.
- HEAD-STONE** (hêd'stône), *n.* The capital stone; a grave-stone.
- HEAD-STRONG** (hêd'strông), *a.* Obstinate, violent, ungovernable.
- HEAD-WAY** (hêd'wâ), *n.* The advancing motion of a ship.
- HEAD-WIND** (hêd'wînd), *n.* A contrary wind.
- HEAD-Y** (hêd'dê), *a.* Rash; precipitate.
- HEAL** (hêél), *v. t.* To cure; to reconcile:—*v. i.*, to grow well.
- HEAL'ED**, *p. perf.* (*ap. p.*—*of.*)
- HEAL-A-BLE** (hêél'â'bl), *a.* Curable.
- HEAL-ER** (hêél'ûr), *n.* One who heals.
- HEALTH** (hêlth), *n.* Soundness of body; purity; salvation; wish of happiness.
- HEALTH-FUL** (hêlth'fûl), *a.* Free from sickness, wholesome.
- HEALTH-FUL-NESS** (hêlth'fûl'nês) }
***HEALTH-I-NESS** (hêlth'ê'nês), }
n. Wholesomeness; salubrity.
- HEALTH-LESS** (hêlth'lês), *a.* Sickly.
- HEALTH-Y** (hêlth'ê), *a.* In health; conducive to health; salutary; wholesome; sound.
- HEAP** (hêép), *n.* A pile; an accumulation; a mass:—*v. t.*, to accumulate; to pile.
- HEAR** (hêér), *v. t.* [HEARD (hêrd)—HEARD.] To perceive by the ear; to listen to; to give audience; to try judicially:—*v. i.*, to perceive by the ear; to listen; to be told.
- HEAR'ING**, *p. pres.*:—*n.*, the sense by which sounds are perceived; judicial trial; audience; reach of the ear.
- HEAR-ER** (hêér'ûr), *n.* One who hears.
- HEAR-K-EN** (hâr'kn), *v. i.* To listen.
- *HEAR-K-EN-ER** (hâr'kn'ûr), *n.* A listener.
- *HEAR-SAY** (hêér'sâ), *n.* Report; rumor.
- *HEARSE** (hêrs), *n.* A carriage in which the dead are conveyed.
- HEART** (hârt), *n.* The muscle which propels blood through an animal body; the inner part; the chief or vital part; animation; spirit; courage; affection; conscience; memory; disposition.
- *HEART-ACHE** (hârt'âke), *n.* Sorrow; anguish, pang.
- HEART-BREAK-ING** (hârt'brâke-îng), *a.* Overpowering with sorrow.
- HEART-BRO-KEN** (hârt'brò'kn), *a.* Overpowered with sorrow.
- HEART-BURN** (hârt'bûrn), *n.* A disease of the stomach.
- HEART-BURN-ING** (hârt'bûrn'îng), *n.* Discontent; secret enmity; heartburn.
- HEART-EASE** (hârt'êez), *n.* Quiet.
- HEART-FELT** (hârt'fêlt), *a.* Felt in the conscience; felt at the heart.
- *HEARTH** (hârt'h), *n.* A fireplace.
- HEART-I-LY** (hârt'ê'lê), *ad.* Sincerely, cordially, vigorously.
- HEART-I-NESS** (hârt'ê'nês), *n.* Sincerity, cordiality, zeal.
- HEART-LESS** (hârt'lêa), *a.* Without courage, spiritless, cold.
- HEART-LESS-LY** (hârt'lês'lê), *ad.* In a heartless manner.
- *HEART-LESS-NESS** (hârt'lês'nês), *n.* Want of affection or spirit.
- *HEART'S-EASE** (hârts'êez), *n.* A plant and its flower.
- HEART-SICK** (hârt'sîk), *a.* Pained in mind or heart.
- HEART-STRINGS** (hârt'strîngz), *n. pl.* The tendons or nerves supposed to sustain the heart.
- HEART-Y** (hârt'ê), *a.* [HEARTIER—HEARTIEST.] Sincere, cordial, zealous; vigorous.
- HEAT** (hêét), *n.* The sensation produced by a hot substance; caloric; hot weather; a course at a race; ardor; flush; passion; contest:—*v. t.* [HEATED or HET—HEATED or HET], to make hot; to excite:—*v. i.*, to grow hot or excited.
- HEAT-ER** (hêét'ûr), *n.* One who or that which heats.
- *HEATH** (hêth), *n.* A plant; a place overgrown with heath. [107-21.]†
- HEA-THEN** (hê'th), *n.* A gentile or pagan:—*a.*, gentile, pagan.
- HEA-THEN-ISH** (hê'th'îsh), *a.* Pagan, godless, savage.
- *HEA-THEN-ISM** (hê'th'îzm), *n.* Gentilism, paganism.
- *HEATH-ER** (hê'th'ûr), *n.* Heath, a shrub.
- HEATH-ER-Y** (hê'th'ûr'ê), *a.* Abounding in heather; heathy:—*n.*, a plantation of heaths.
- HEATH-Y** (hê'th'ê), *a.* Full of heath.

HEAVE (hêv), *v. t.* [HEAVED OR HOVE—HEAVED OR HOVEN.] To lift; to raise; to throw; to vomit; to cause to swell, as a surge:—*v. i.*, to pant; to rise with pain or by exertion; to breathe with pain; to swell:—*n.*, a lift; an effort; a throw; a swell.

HEAV'ING, *p. prs.*

HEAVES, *n. pl.* Difficult breathing; a disease of horses.

HEAV-EN (hêv'vn), *n.* The regions above; the expanse of the sky; the habitation of God; Jehovah; a state of bliss.

HEAV-EN-BORN (hêv'vn'bôrn), *a.* Descended from heaven.

***HEAV-EN-LI-NESS** (hêv'vn'lê-nês), *n.* The state of being heavenly.

HEAV-EN-LY (hêv'vn'lê), *a.* Celestial; resembling heaven:—*ad.*, in a manner resembling that of heaven; by the influence of heaven.

HEAV-EN-WARD (hêv'vn'wârd), *ad.* Towards heaven.

***HEAVE-OFF-ER-ING** (hêv'ôf-fûr-ÿng), *n.* First-fruits given to Levites.

HEAV-I-LY (hêv'ê'lê), *ad.* With great weight; grievously.

HEAV-I-NESS (hêv'ê'nês), *n.* Depression; weight, gravity.

HEAV-Y (hêv'vê), *a.* [HEAVIER—HEAVIEST.] Weighty; sorrowful; grievous; depressed; burdensome; drowsy, stupid; dense:—*ad.*, heavily.

***HEB-DOM-A-DAL** (hêb-dôm'â'dâl), *a.* Hebdomadary.

***HEB-DOM-A-DA-RY** (hêb-dôm'â-dâ-rê), *a.* Weekly; consisting of seven days.

HEB-E-TATE (hêb'ê'tâte), *v. t.* To dull; to blunt.

HEB'E-TA-TING, *p. prs.*

HEB-E-TUDE (hêb'ê'tûde), *n.* Dullness, bluntness.

HE-BRA-IC (hê-brâ'îk), *a.* Relating to the Hebrews.

HE-BRA-ISM (hê'brâ'îzm or hêb'râ-îzm), *n.* A Hebrew idiom.

HE-BRA-IST (hê'brâ'îst or hêb'râ-îst), *n.* One versed in Hebrew.

HE-BRI-CIAN (hê-brîsh'ân), *n.* Same as HEBRAIST, which see.

HE-BREW (hê'brôd), *n.* An Israelite, a Jew; the language of the Jews:—*a.*, relating to the Jews.

***HEC-A-TOMB** (hêk'â'tôdm or hêk'â'tôm), *n.* A sacrifice of a hundred cattle.

HEC-TIC (hêk'tîk), *a.* Habitual; noting a slow, continued fever; feverish. [228-8.]

***HEC-TOR** (hêk'tûr), *n.* A bully; one who teases:—*v. t.*, to tease; to threaten.

HEDGE (hêdje), *n.* A fence made with shrubs or trees [215-13]:—*v. t.*, to enclose with a hedge; to fence:—*v. i.*, to skulk; to shift.

HEDG'ING, *p. prs.*

HEDGE-HOG (hêdje'hôg), *n.* An animal set with prickles.

HEDG-ER (hêdj'ûr), *n.* One who makes hedges.

HEED (hêêd), *v. t.* To mind; to regard; to take notice of:—*v. i.*, to mind; to consider:—*n.*, care, attention; caution; respectful notice.

HEED-FUL (hêêd'fûl), *a.* Cautious; attentive.

HEED-FUL-LY (hêêd'fûl-lê), *ad.* Attentively, carefully.

HEED-FUL-NESS (hêêd'fûl'nês), *n.* Caution, vigilance, attention.

HEED-LESS (hêêd'lês), *a.* Negligent, careless.

HEED-LESS-LY (hêêd'lês'le), *ad.* Carelessly, negligently.

HEED-LESS-NESS (hêêd'lês'nês), *n.* Carelessness, thoughtlessness.

HÊEL, *n.* The hind part of the foot or of what clothes the foot; the latter part:—*v. i.*, to dance; to lean:—*v. t.*, to dance; to add a heel to.

***HEEL-PIECE** (hêêl'pêêse), *n.* A piece fixed on the heel of a shoe:—*v. t.*, to put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

HEEL-PIE'ING, *p. prs.*

HEEL-TAP (hêêl'tâp), *v. t.* To heelpiece.

HEEL-TAP'ING, *p. prs.*

***HEEL'TAPP-ED**, *p. prf.*

HÊFT, *n.* Haft, handle; weight:—*v. t.*, to try the weight of a thing by lifting.

***HE-GI-RA** (hê-jl'râ or hêd'jê'râ), *n.* Flight; the Mohammedan epoch or era, dated from July 16, A.D. 622, the day of Mohammed's flight from Mecca.

***HEIF-ER** (hêf'ûr), *n.* A young cow.

***HEIGH-HO** (hî'hò), *in.* An expression of languor or uneasiness.

***HEIGHT** } (hîte), *n.* { Elevation;
HIGHT } { high place;
altitude, summit; utmost degree; crisis.

***HEIGHT-EN** } (hîte'ên), *v. t.* To
HIGHT-EN } raise higher; to make more intense; to improve.

***HEI-NOUS** (hâ'nûs), *a.* Atrocious, very wicked, flagrant.

HEI-NOUS-LY (hâ'nûs'lê), *ad.* Wickedly, atrociously.

HEI-NOUS-NESS (hâ'nûs'nês), *n.* Atrociousness, wickedness.

HEIR (âre), *n.* One who inherits by law. [101-32.] [342-12.]

***HEIR-AP-PA-RENT** (âre-âp-pâ-rênt), *n.* A man who, during the life of his ancestor, is entitled to succeed to an estate or crown.

***HEIR-DOM** (âre'dûm), *n.* The state or possessions of an heir.

HEIR-ESS (âre'îs), *n.* A female who inherits.

***HEIR'ESS'ES**, *n. pl.*

HEIR-LESS (âre'lês), *a.* Without an heir.

HEIR-LOOM (âre'lôdm), *n.* Furniture which descends by inheritance.

- *HEIR-PRE-SUMP-TIVE ('âre-prê-zûm'tiv), *n.* A man who is entitled to succeed to an estate or crown, but whose right of inheritance would be supplanted by the birth of a nearer relative or other contingency.
- HEIR-SHIP ('âre'ship), *n.* The state or privileges of an heir.
- HÊLD, *prt. t.* and *p. prf.* of HOLD.
- HE-LI-AC (hê'lê'âk), } *a.*
- *HE-LI-A-CAL (hê-lî'â'kâl), } *a.*
- Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.
- *HE-LI-CAL (hê'lê'kâl), *a.* Spiral.
- *HE-LI-O-CEN-TRIC ('hê-lê-ô-sên'trik), *a.* Relating to the centre of the sun.
- *HE-LI-OG-BA-PHY ('hê-lê-ôg'rá'fê), *n.* Photography, photogeny.
- *HE-LI-OL-A-TRY ('hê-lê-ôl'â'trê), *n.* The worship of the sun.
- *HE-LI-O-TROPE (hê'lê-ô'trôpe), *n.* The sunflower; a mineral.
- *HE-LIX (hê'lîks or hê'lîks), *n.* A spiral line; a coil.
- *HE'LICES, *n. pl.*
- HÊLL, *n.* The place of the damned; the infernal powers; a gambling-house.
- *HÊL'LÊ BÔRE, *n.* A plant.
- *HEL-LE-NIC (hê'lê'lênîk or hê'lên'îk), *a.* Grecian.
- HEL-LEN-ISM (hê'lên'îzm), *n.* A Greek idiom.
- HEL-LEN-IST (hê'lên'îst), *n.* A Jew who used the Greek language; one skilled in the Greek language.
- HEL-LE-NIZE (hê'lê'lênîze), *v. i.* To use the Greek language.
- HEL'LENI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- HELL-HOUND (hê'l'hôund), *n.* An agent of hell.
- HELL-ISH (hê'l'îsh), *a.* Having the qualities of hell; infernal.
- HELL-ISH-LY (hê'l'îsh'lê), *ad.* Infernally, wickedly.
- HELL-ISH-NESS (hê'l'îsh'nês), *n.* Extreme wickedness.
- HÊLM, *n.* An instrument for steering a ship; a place of direction; a helmet.
- HEL-MET (hê'l'mêt), *n.* Armor for the head. [153-4.]
- HE-LOT (hê'lût or hê'l'ût), *n.* A slave; a Spartan slave.
- HÊLP, *v. t.* To assist; to support; to aid; to relieve; to prevent; to forbear:—*v. i.*, to give assistance:—*n.*, aid, assistance, relief.
- HELP-ER (hêlp'ûr), *n.* An assistant.
- HÊLP'FUL, *a.* Useful, assisting.
- HELP-LESS (hêlp'lês), *a.* Wanting power, support, or assistance.
- HEL-Y-LESS-NESS (hêlp'lês'nês), *n.* Want of ability.
- *HELP-MATE (hêlp'mâte), } *n.*
- HELP-MET (hêlp'mêt), } *n.*
- A companion; an assistant; a wife.
- HEL-TER-SKEL-TER (hê'l'tûr-skêl'tûr), *ad.* In a hurry; confusedly.
- HELVE (hêlv), *n.* The handle of an axe:—*v. t.*, to furnish with a handle.
- HEL'VING, *p. prs.*
- HÊM, *n.* The edge of a garment doubled and sewed:—*v. t.*, to form a hem; to border; to enclose:—*n.* or *in.*, a sort of voluntary cough:—*v. i.*, to utter a sort of cough.
- HEM'ING, *p. prs.*
- *HEM-MED (hêmd), *p. prf.*
- *HEM-I-CY-CLE (hê'm'ê'si-kl), *n.* A half circle or cycle.
- *HEM-I-PLËG-Y (hê'm'ê'plêj-ê), *n.* Palsy of one side.
- HEM-I-SPHERE (hê'm'ê'sfêre), *n.* The half of a globe.
- *HEM-I-SPHER-I-CAL ('hê'm-ê'sfêr-ê'kâl), *a.* Relating to, or containing, half a globe.
- *HEM-IS-TICH (hê'm'îs'tîk or hê'mîs'tîk), *n.* Half a line in poetry; an imperfect verse.
- HEM-LOCK (hê'm'lôk), *n.* A poisonous plant; an evergreen tree.
- *HEM-OR-RHAGE (hê'm'ô'râje), *n.* A violent flux of blood.
- HEM-OR-RHOIDS (hê'm'ô'r'rôidz), *n. pl.* The piles.
- HÊMP, *n.* A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made; dressed fibres of the plant.
- HEMP-EN (hê'm'pn), *a.* Made of hemp. [fowl.]
- HÊN, *n.* The female of a bird or
- HÊN'BÂNE, *n.* A poisonous plant.
- HENCE (hênsê), *ad.* From this place; away; at a distance; for this reason; from this cause:—*in.*, begone, away.
- HENCE-FORTH (hênsê'fôrth or hênsê-fôrth'), *ad.* From this time forward.
- HENCE-FOR-WARD (hênsê-fôr'wârd), *ad.* From this time forward.
- HEN-PECK-ED (hên'pêkt), *a.* Governed by a wife.
- *HE-PAT-IC (hê-pât'îk), *a.* Belonging to the liver.
- HEP-TA-GON (hêp'tâ'gôn), *n.* A plane figure with seven sides.
- HEP-TAG-O-NAL (hêp-tâg'ô'nâl), *a.* Having seven sides or angles.
- HEP-TANG-U-LAR (hêp-tâng'gû-lâr), *a.* Having seven angles.
- HEP-TARCH (hêp'târk), *n.* A ruler in a heptarchy.
- *HEP-TAR-CHY (hêp'târ'kê), *n.* A government of seven rulers.
- HEP'TAR'CHIES, *n. pl.*
- HER (hâr), *pro.* The objective case of SHE:—*pro.* or *a.*, a singular and possessive form of SHE, used before the name of that which is possessed; as, That is *her* house:—see Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," commenting p. 314.
- HER-ALD (hêr'âld), *n.* An officer who registers genealogies, adjusts ensigns armorial, regulates funerals, and proclaims war or peace; a precursor, harbinger, forerunner:—*v. t.*, to introduce as by a herald; to proclaim.

HE-RAL-DIC (hè-râl'dík), *a.* Relating to heraldry.

HER-ALD-RY (hèr'áld'rè), *n.* The art or office of a herald. [269.]

HER'ALD'RIES, *n. pl.*

HERB (èrb or hêrb), *n.* A plant which has a succulent stalk; a vegetable.

*HER-BA-CEOUS (hèr-bá'shûs), *a.* Belonging to herbs.

*HER-BAGE (èr'bij or hêr'bij), *n.* Herbs collectively; grass, pasture.

HER-BAL (hèr'bál), *n.* A book containing a description of plants; a collection of specimens of plants dried:—*a.*, relating to plants.

HER-BAL-IST (hèr'bálist), *n.* One versed in herbs; a simplist.

HER-BA-RI-UM (hèr-bá'rè'úm), *n.* A collection of dried herbs.

HER-BA'R'IA, } *n. pl.*

*HER-BA'R'IA, } *n. pl.*

*HER-BIF-ER-OUS (hèr-bí'f'úr'ûs), *a.* Bearing herbs.

*HER-BIV-O-ROUS (hèr-bí'v'ûr'ûs), *a.* Eating herbs.

HERB-Y (èrb'è or hêrb'è), *a.* Having the nature of herbs.

*HER-CU-LE-AN (hèr-kù'lè'án), *a.* Like Hercules; very strong; large; great; massy.

HÈRE, *n.* A number of beasts together; a company of men (in contempt):—*v. i.*, to run in herds; to associate:—*v. t.*, to form into herds.

HERDS-MAN (hèrdz'mán), *n.* One who tends herds.

HERDS'MEN, *n. pl.*

HÈRE, *ad.* In this place or state.

HERE-A-BOUT (hèr'á'bôût), } *ad.* About this place.

HERE-A-BOUTS (hèr'á'bôûts), }

HERE-AFTER (hèr'á'f'túr), *ad.* In a future state; at a future time:

—*n.*, a future state.

HERE-AT (hèr'á't'), *ad.* At this.

HERE-BY (hèr'e-bl'), *ad.* By this.

*HER-ED-I-TA-BLE (hè-réd'è'tá-bl), *a.* Capable of being inherited.

*HER-E-DIT-A-MENT (hèr-è-dít'á'mént), *n.* *In Law*, property inherited.

HER-ED-I-TA-RY (hè-réd'è'tá-rè), *a.* Descending by inheritance; transmitted from parents to children. [16-24.] [270-4.]

*HERE-IN (hèr'e-in'), *ad.* In this.

*HERE-IN-TO (hèr'e-in'tò), *ad.* Into this.

HERE-OF (hèr'e-ôv'), *ad.* Of this; from this.

HERE-ON (hèr'e-ôn'), *ad.* On this.

*HE-RE-SI-ARCH (hè-ré'zè'árk or hêr'è'sè'árk), *n.* A leader in heresy.

HE-RE-SY (hèr'è'sè), *n.* An opinion not orthodox; heterodoxy; error in doctrine.

*HER'E'SIES, *n. pl.*

HE-RE-TIC (hèr'è'tík), *n.* One who entertains erroneous opinions in religion. [298-25.]

HE-RET-I-CAL (hè-rét'è'kál), *a.* Containing heresy.

*HE-RET-I-CAL-LY (hè-rét'è'kál-lè), *ad.* With heresy.

HERE-TO (hèr'e-tòð'), } *ad.*

HERE-UN-TO (hèr'e-ún-tòð'), } *ad.*

HERE-UP-ON (hèr'e-úp-ôn'), *ad.* Upon this.

HERE-TO-FORE (hèr'e-tò-fòrè'), *ad.* Formerly, anciently. [this.]

HERE-WITH (hèr'e-wíth'), *ad.* With

*HER-I-TA-BLE (hèr'è'tá-bl), *a.* Capable of being inherited.

HER-I-TAGE (hèr'è'téje), *n.* Inheritance. [39-6.]

HER-MAPH-RO-DITE (hèr-máf'rò'díte), *n.* An animal or plant uniting both sexes.

HER-ME-NEU-TICS (hèr-mè-nù'tíks), *n. pl.* The science of interpretation.

HER-MET-IC (hèr-mét'ík), } *a.* Chemical; perfectly closed.

*HER-MET-I-CAL (hèr-mét'è'kál), } *a.* Chemical; perfectly closed.

HER-MET-I-CAL-LY (hèr-mét'è'kál-lè), *ad.* Closely.

HER-MIT (hèr'mít), *n.* A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.†

HER-MIT-AGE (hèr'mít'èje), *n.* A cell or habitation of a hermit.

HER-NI-A (hèr'nè'á), *n.* A repture.

HER-RO (hè'rò), *n.* A man eminent for bravery; a great warrior; the principal character in a poem, &c. [63-28.]†

HE'ROES, *n. pl.*

HE-RO-IC (hè-rò'ík), } *a.*

HE-RO-IC-AL (hè-rò'ík'ál), } *a.* Relating to, or becoming, a hero; brave, valiant; epic.

*HE-RO-IC-AL-LY (hè-rò'ík'ál-lè), *ad.* In a heroic manner.

HER-O-INE (hèr'ò'in), *n.* A brave female.

HER-O-ISM (hèr'ò'ízm), *n.* The qualities or character of a hero; courage. [68-9.] [231-7.]

*HER-ON (hèr'ôn), *n.* A bird that feeds upon fish. [sea-fish.]

*HER-RING (hèr'ríng), *n.* A small

HÈRS (hûrz), *pro.* A singular and possessive form of SHE, used after the name of that which is possessed; as, This house is hers:—see HER.

HER-SELF (hûr-sèlf'), *pro.* [pl. THEMSELVES.] A female before mentioned.

HERSELF, in the nominative case, adds significance to the person of *she* or *some noun* expressed before; in the objective, it indicates that the action expressed by the verb reverts upon the agent, and, in such cases, *herself* is called the *reciprocal* of the agent. It has no possessive form.

*HER-I-TAN-CY (hèz'è'tán-sè), *n.* Uncertainty; suspense.

HES-I-TATE (hèz'è'táte), *v. t.* To pause in act or speech; to be in doubt; to delay. [133-39.] [306-2.]

HES'IT-A-TING, *p. pres.*

- HES-I-TA-TION ('hêz-ê-tâ'shûn), *n.*
Pause in act or speech; doubt.
- HES-I-TA-TING-LY ('hêz-ê-tâ'ting-lê), *ad.* In an uncertain, faltering manner. [299-17.]
- HET, *pst. t. and p. prf.* of HEAT.
- HET-ER-O-CLITE ('hêt'êr'ò-kilite), *n.*
An irregular word; an anomaly.
- HET-ER-O-DOX ('hêt'êr'ò-dòks), *a.*
Deviating from established opinion; heretical, erroneous:—opposed to ORTHODOX. [227.]
- *HET-ER-O-DOX-Y ('hêt'êr'ò-dòks-ê), *n.*
Erroneous doctrine; heresy.
- HET'ER-O'DOX-IES, *n. pl.*
- *HET-ER-O-GE-NE-OUS ('hêt'êr'ò-jê'nê'ús), *a.*
Dissimilar in nature:—opposed to HOMOGENEOUS.
- HET-MAN ('hêt'mán), *n.*
The chief commander of the Cossacks.
- *HEW (hù), *v. t.* [HEWED—HEWED or HEWEN.] To cut with an axe; to chop; to hack; to smooth with an edged instrument. [186-19.]
- HEX-A-GON ('hêks'â-gôn), *n.*
A plane figure of six sides or angles.
- *HEX-AG-O-NAL ('hêgz'âg'ò'nál), *a.*
Having six sides or angles.
- *HEX-A-HE-DRON ('hêks'â-hê'drôn), *n.*
A regular solid, contained by six equal square faces; a cube.
- *HEX-AM-E-TER ('hêgz'âm'ê'tûr), *n.*
A poetic verse of six feet:—*a.*, having six metrical feet.
- HEX-AN-GU-LAR ('hêgz'âng'gù'lâr), *a.*
Having six corners or angles.
- HEY (hâ), *in.* An expression or word of joy.
- *HEY-DAY (hâ'dâ), *in.* An expression of frolic, exultation, or wonder:—*n.*, a frolic; wildness.
- *HI-A-TUS (hi-â'tûs), *n.*
An aperture; a chasm.
- HI-A'TUS'ES, *n. pl.*
- HI-BER-NAL (hi-bêr'nál), *a.*
Belonging to winter. [winter.]
- HI-BER-NATE (hi'bêr'nâte), *v. i.*
To HI'BER'NA-TING, *p. prs.*
- HI-BER-NA-TION ('hi-bêr-nâ'shûn), *n.*
The act of wintering.
- *HI-BER-NI-AN (hi-bêr'nê'ân), *n.*
An Irishman:—*a.*, relating to Ireland.
- *HIC-COUGH (hík'kûp or hík'kóf), *n.*
A simultaneous spasm of the diaphragm and glottis:—*v. i.*, to have a hiccough:—often written HICKUP or HICcup.
- *HICK-OR-Y (hík'ûr'rê), *n.*
A species of walnut.
- HIDE, *v. t.* [HID—HIDDEN OR HID.]
To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge:—*v. i.*, to lie hid; to be concealed:—*n.*, the skin of an animal; a quantity of land from sixty to one hundred acres.
- HI'DING, *p. prs.*
- *HI-DAL-GO (hê-dâl'gò), *n.*
A Spanish nobleman. [127.]
- HIDE-BOUND (hide'bôund), *a.*
Having the skin close.
- HID-E-OUS (hid'ê'ûs or hid'yûs), *a.*
Horrible, dreadful. [273.]
- HID-E-OUS-LY (hid'ê'ûs-lê or hid'yûs'lê), *ad.*
Horribly, dreadfully.
- *HID-E-OUS-NESS (hid'ê'ûs-nês or hid'yûs'nês), *n.*
Horribleness.
- HIE (hi), *v. i.*
To hasten; to go in haste.
- *HY'ING, *p. prs.*
- *HI-ED (hîde), *p. prf.*
- HI-E-RARCH (hi'ê'rârk), *n.*
The chief of a sacred order.
- HI-E-RAR-CHAL (hi'ê'râr-kâl), *a.*
Of a hierarch or hierarchy.
- *HI-E-RAR-CHY (hi'ê'râr-kê), *n.*
Sacred government; ecclesiastical establishment; order of celestial beings.
- HI'ERAR-CHIES, *n. pl.*
- HI-E-RO-GLYPH (hi'ê-rò-glîf), *n.*
A hieroglyphic.
- HI-E-RO-GLYPH-IC ('hi-ê-rò-glîf'ík), *n.*
A symbolical character; the art of writing in picture:—*a.*, emblematical, hieroglyphical.
- HI-E-RO-GLYPH-I-CAL ('hi-ê-rò-glîf'ê'kâl), *a.*
Emblematical; expressing by pictures.
- *HI-E-RO-GLYPH-ICS ('hi-ê-rò-glîf'îks), *n. pl.*
Picture-writing.
- HI-E-RO-MAN-CY (hi'ê-rò-mân-sê), *n.*
Divination by sacrifices.
- HI-ER-O-PHANT (hi'êr'ò'fânt), }
HI-E-RO-PHANT (hi'êr'ò'fânt), } *n.*
An expounder of mysteries; a priest.
- HIG-GLE (hîg'gl), *v. i.*
To haggle; to peddle; to chaffer.
- HIG'GLING, *p. prs.*
- *HIG-GLER (hîg'glâr), *n.*
One who higgles; a pedler.
- HIGH (hi), *a.*
Elevated; exalted; abstruse; arrogant; noble; violent; strong-tasted; dear; capital:—*ad.*, aloft; aloud; greatly.
- HIGH-BLOWN (hi'blône), *a.*
Swelled with wind.
- HIGH-BORN (hi'bôrn), *a.*
Of noble extraction.
- *HIGH-FLIER (hi'flî'ûr), *n.*
One who carries his opinions to extravagance.
- HIGH-FLOWN (hi'fône), *a.*
Extravagant; elevated.
- HIGH-LAND (hi'lând), *n.*
Mountainous regions.
- HIGH-LAND-ER (hi'lând'ûr), *n.*
An inhabitant of mountains.
- HIGH-LY (hi'lê), *ad.*
With elevation; in a great degree.
- HIGH-MIND-ED (hi'mînd'êd), *a.*
Proud, arrogant.
- HIGH-NESS (hi'nês), *n.*
Elevation; the title of a prince.
- HIGH'NESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- HIGH-PRESS-URE (hi-prêsh'ûr), *n.*
Pressure greater than that of a single atmosphere.
- *HIGH-PRIEST (hi'prêest), *n.*
A chief priest.
- *HIGH-SEA-SON-ED (hi-sê'znd), *a.*
Piquant to the palate.
- HIGH-SPIR-IT-ED (hi-spir'it'êd), *a.*
Bold, daring.
- HIGH-STRUNG (hi'strung), *a.*
High-spirited.
- HIGHT (hîte), *a.*
Was named, was called:—*n.*, see HEIGHT.

HIGH-WA-TER (hí'wá'túr), *n.* The utmost flow of the tide; high tide.

HIGH-WAY (hí'wá'), *n.* A great road; a public path.

HIGH-WAY-MAN (hí'wá'mán), *n.* A robber on the public roads.

HIGH'WAY'MEN, *n. pl.*

*HIGH-WROUGHT (hí'ráwt), *a.* Accurately finished; inflamed to a high degree.

*HI-LA-RI-OUS (hí-lá'rè'ús), *a.* Merry, mirthful.

*HIL-AR-I-TY (hí-lár'è'tè), *n.* Meritment, gayety. [95-27.]

HILL, *n.* An elevation of ground less than a mountain; a heap about maize:—*v. t.*, to form into hills.

*HIL-LOCK (hí'lók), *n.* A little hill.

HIL-LY (hí'lè), *a.* Full of hills.

HILT, *n.* A handle, particularly of a sword. [213-4.]

HIM, *pro.* The objective singular of HE.

HIM-SELF (hím-sèlf'), *pro.* [*pl.* THEMSELVES.] A male before mentioned.

℥ HIMSELF is similar in use to HERSELF, which see.

HIND, *a.* [HINDER—HINDMOST or HINDERMOST.] Backward:—*n.*, the female of a stag; a peasant.

HIN-DER (hín'dúr), *v. t.* To obstruct; to impede; to interpose obstacles. (*ap. p.*—from.)

HIND-ER (hínd'úr), *a.* On the rear:—see HIND.

*HIN-DER-ANCE (hín'dúr'ánsè) } *n.*

HIN-DRANCE (hín'dránsè), } *n.*

Impediment, let, stop. [201-24.]

HIND-ER-MOST (hínd'úr'móst), } *a.*

HIND-MOST (hínd'móst), } *a.*

Last; in the rear:—see HIND.

HINGE (hínje), *n.* A joint upon which a gate or door turns; a governing principle:—*v. t.*, to furnish with hinges:—*v. i.*, to turn, as on a hinge; to hang; to depend.

*HIN'GING, *p. prs.*

HINT, *n.* Faint notice, remote allusion; suggestion:—*v. t.*, to bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to suggest:—*v. i.*, to mention slightly; to intimate. (*ap. p.*—at, to.)

HIP, *n.* The joint of the thigh; the fruit of the brier; low spirits:—*v. t.*, to sprain the hip; to depress.

HIP'PING, *p. prs.*

HIP-PED (hípt), *p. prf.*

*HIP-PO-CEN-TAUR. See CENTAUR.

*HIP-PO-DROME (híp'pò'dróme), *n.* A circus for horse-races, &c.

*HIP-PO-GRIFF (híp'pò'gríf), *n.* A winged horse.

*HIP-PO-POT-A-MUS ('híp-pò-pót'á-mús), *n.* The river-horse.

'HIP-PO-POT'Á-MI, } *n. pl.*

'HIP-PO-POT'Á-MUS-ES, } *n. pl.*

HIRE, *v. t.* To procure for temporary use at a certain price; to bribe; to engage for pay:—*n.*, recompense for the use of any thing; wages; compensation.

HIR'ING, *p. prs.*

HIRE-LING (híre'líng), *n.* One who serves for wages; a mercenary:—*a.*, serving for hire; mercenary, venal. [260-21.]

HIR-SUTE (hír'súte), *a.* Rough, hairy.

HIS (híz), *pro.* or *a.* The singular possessive form of HE, used before and after the name of that which is possessed; as, This is his house, or, This house is his:—see "Grammar of Grammars," p. 314.

HISS, *v. i.* To utter a noise like that of a serpent; to express contempt by hissing (*ap. p.*—at):—*v. t.*, to condemn by hissing:—*n.*, the voice of a serpent; a noise like that of water thrown on hot iron; an expression of contempt.

HISS'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

HIST, *in.* An exclamation commanding silence; hush.

HIS-TO-RI-AN (hís-tò'rè'án), *n.* A writer of facts and events; a chronicler.

HIS-TOR-IC (hís-tòr'ík),

HIS-TOR-I-CAL (hís-tòr'è'kál), } *a.*

Pertaining to history.

*HIS-TO-RI-CAL-LY (hís-tòr'è'kál-lè), *ad.* In the manner of history.

*HIS-TO-RI-OG-RA-PHER (hís-tò-rè-òg'grá'fúr), *n.* A writer of history.

HIS-TO-RI-OG-RA-PHY (hís-tò-rè-òg'grá'fè), *n.* The art or employment of a historian.

HIS-TOR-Y (hís'túr'è), *n.* A narration of events and facts; a chronicle; description [226-26] [63]:—see MODERN.

*HIS'TORIES, *n. pl.*

*HIS-TRI-ON-IC ('hís-trè-òn'ík), *a.* Theatrical.

HIT, *v. t.* [HIT—HIT.] To strike; to touch the mark; to attain; to reach the point:—*v. i.*, to clash; to succeed; to light on:—*n.*, a stroke; a lucky chance.

HIT'TING, *p. prs.*

HITCH (hítsh), *v. i.* To move by jerks:—*v. t.*, to fasten; to tie:—*n.*, a catch, a noose, a knot; a jerk.

HITCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

HITH-ER (hítsh'úr), *ad.* To this place:—*a. com.*, nearer, towards this part:—see WITH-ER.

HITH-ER-MOST (hítsh'úr'móst), *a. sup.* Nearest on this side.

℥ HITHER and HITHERMOST have no positive.

*HITH-ER-TO (hítsh'úr'tò), *ad.* To this time, yet.

HITH-ER-WARD (hítsh'úr'wárd),

*HITH-ER-WARDS (hítsh'úr'wárdz), *ad.* This way; towards this place.

HIVE, *n.* A habitation of bees; a society:—*v. t.*, to harbor; to put into hives.

HIV'ING, *p. prs.*

HÓ, *in.* A call; a sudden exclamation calling attention.

HOAR. See HOARY.

HOARD (hòrd), *n.* A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock or treasure [311]:—*v. i.*, to lay up store:—*v. t.*, to hide; to collect together and deposit secretly. [153-7.]

HOARD-ER (hòrd'ûr), *n.* One who stores up in secret.

***HOAR-FROST** (hòre'fròst), *n.* Frozen dew.

***HOAR-HOUND** (hòre'hòund), *n.* A plant.

HOAR-I-NESS (hòre'é'nês), *n.* The state of being whitish; a gray color.

HOARSE (hòrse), *a.* Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound; harsh.

HOARSE-LY (hòrse'lè), *ad.* With a rough, harsh voice.

***HOARSE-NESS** (hòrse'nês), *n.* Roughness of voice; state of being hoarse.

HOAR-Y (hòre'é), *a.* White or gray with age; white with frost.

***HOAX** (hòks), *n.* A deception, an imposition:—*v. t.*, to deceive.

HOAX'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.

HÒB, *n.* A clown; a fairy; part of a grate.

HOB-BLE (hòb'bl), *v. i.* To walk lamely; to limp [166-18]:—*n.*, a halting walk.

***HOB'BLING**, *p. prs.*

HOB-BY (hòb'bè), *n.* A little horse; a favorite object or pursuit; a hawk.

***HOB'BIES**, *n. pl.*

HOB-BY-HORSE (hòb'bè'hòrse), *n.* A wooden horse; a hobby.

HOB-GOB-LIN (hòb-gòb'lín), *n.* A fairy; a frightful apparition.

HOB-NAIL (hòb'nàle), *n.* A nail used in shoeing a horse.

HOCK (hòk), *n.* The joint between the knee and fetlock; a kind of Rhenish wine:—*v. t.*, to disable in the hock; to hockle.

HOCK-LE (hòk'kl), *v. t.* To hamstring.

***HOCK'LING**, *p. prs.*

***HO-CUS-PO-CUS** (hò'kûs-pò'kûs), *n.* A juggle, a cheat, a trick.

HÒD, *n.* A kind of trough in which mortar, &c. are carried.

HODGE-PODGE (hòdje'pòdje), } *n.*

HOTCH-POT (hòtsh'pòt), } *n.*

***HOTCH-POTCH** (hòtsh'pòtsh), } *n.*

A medley, a mixed mass.

HOTCH'POTCH'ES, *n. pl.*

***HO-DI-ER-NAL** (hò-dè-êr'nál), *a.* Of to-day; belonging to the present time.

HOD-MAN (hòd'mân), *n.* A carrier of a hod with mortar, &c.

HOD'MEN, *n. pl.*

HOE (hò), *n.* A farming-tool used in loosening earth and weeding:—*v. t.*, to dig with a hoe.

***HOE'ING**, *p. prs.*

HÒG, *n.* A swine:—*v. t.*, to scrape a ship's bottom under water; to cut a brute's hair short.

HOG-HERD (hòg'hêrd), *n.* A keeper of hogs.

HOG-GISH (hòg'gish), *a.* British, selfish, greedy.

***HOG-GISH-LY** (hòg'gish'lè), *ad.* Greedily, selfishly.

HOG-GISH-NESS (hòg'gish'nês), *n.* Brutality, greediness, selfishness.

***HOGS-HEAD** (hògz'hêd), *n.* A wine-cask of sixty-three gallons; a beer-cask of fifty-four gallons; the contents of a hog'shead.

See A HOGSHEAD of Wine contains 14553, one of Beer 15228, cubic inches; so that a hog'shead of wine is 539-564ths of a hog'shead of beer. See GALLON.

HOG-STY (hòg'stî), *n.* A pen in which swine are kept.

***HOG'STIES**, *n. pl.*

HOG-WASH (hòg'wòsh), *n.* The draft which is given to swine.

HOG'WASH'ES, *n. pl.*

***HOI-DEN** (hòè'dn), *n.* An awkward country girl:—*a.*, rude, inelegant, coarse in manners.

HOIST (hòist), *v. t.* To raise up on high:—*n.*, a lift; act of raising.

***HOI-TY-TOI-TY** (hòl'tè-tòl'tè), *in.* An exclamation denoting surprise.

HÒLD, *v. t.* [HELD—HELD or HOLDEN.] To grasp in the hand;

to keep, retain; to possess; to enjoy; to maintain; to contain;

to suspend; to stop; to detain; to offer:—*v. i.*, to stand; to continue unbroken; to endure;

to refrain; to adhere (*ap. p.*—in, off, on):—*n.*, gripe; seizure; support; catch, influence; custody;

interior of a ship.

HOLD'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, tenure; influence; farm held; hold.

HOLD-ER (hòld'ûr), *n.* One who or that which holds; a handle.

HÒLD'FÁST, *n.* A catch, a hook.

HÒLE, *n.* A perforation; a hollow place; a mean habitation; a subterfuge; means of escape.

***HOL-I-DAY**. See HOLYDAY.

***HOL-LI-LY** (hòl'lè'lè), *ad.* Piously, inviolably; with sanctity.

***HOL-LI-NESS** (hòl'lè'nês), *n.* Sanctity, purity of moral character; piety; the title of the pope. †

HÓL'LI'NESS-ES, *n. pl.* (*title.*)

HOL-LAND (hòl'lánd), *n.* A fine linen made in Holland.

HOL-LA } (hòl'lò or hòl'lò'), *v. i.*

***HOL-LO** } To call out:—see

HOL-LOW } HALLOO.

***HOL-LO** } (hòl'lò'), *in. or n.* An ex-

HOL-LOA } pression used in calling.

***HOL-LOW** (hòl'lò), *a.* Excavated, void within; not faithful; not sound; deceitful [230-5]:—*n.*, a cavity; den, pit, opening; passage:—*v. t.*, to make hollow; to excavate:—see HOLLA, &c.

HOL-LOW-NESS (hòl'lò'nês), *n.* A cavity; deceit, insincerity.

HOL-LY (hòl'lè), *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub.

***HOL'LIES**, *n. pl.*

***HOLM** (hòme or hòlm), *n.* An evergreen oak; a river-island.

*HON-OR-A-BLE (ôn'nûr'â-bl), *a.* Illustrious; noble; generous; honest; equitable.

HON-OR-A-BLY (ôn'nûr'â-blè), *ad.* Reputably; without reproach.

HOOD (hûd), *n.* A covering for a woman's head.

HOOD-WINK (hûd'wîngk), *v. t.* To blind; to cover; to deceive.

HÔÛF, *n.* The horny part of a beast's foot.

HOOK (hûk or hûk), *n.* A thing bent so as to catch hold; a sickle; a snare; an expedient:—*v. t.*, to catch with a hook; to insnare:—*v. i.*, to bend; to curve.

HOOP (hûp or hûp), *n.* Any thing circular; a band of wood or metal for a cask; a part of a lady's dress:—*v. t.*, to bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle:—*v. i.*, to shout; to whoop.

*HOOPING-COUGH ('hûp-îng-kôf) *n.* A convulsive cough:—often written WHOOPING-COUGH.

*HÔÛT, *v. i.* To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl:—*v. t.*, to drive away with shouts of contempt:—*n.*, clamor, shout.

HÔP, *v. i.* To jump; to leap on one leg:—*v. t.*, to impregnate with hops:—*n.*, a jump on one leg; a plant.

HOP'PING, *p. prs.*

*HOP-PED (hûpt), *p. prf.*

HOPE, *n.* Expectation of good; a thing expected [55-17] [273]:—*v. i.*, to live in expectation of some good:—*v. t.*, to expect with desire.

HO'PING, *p. prs.*

HOPE-FUL (hûpe'fûl), *a.* Full of hope or expectation; promising.

HOPE-FULLY (hûpe'fûllè), *ad.* With hope.

*HOPE-FUL-NESS (hûpe'fûll'nês), *a.* Promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

HOPE-LESS (hûpe'lês), *a.* Without hope, desponding, despairing.

*HOPE-LESS-NESS (hûpe'lês'nês), *n.* A hopeless state; despair.

HOP-PER (hûp'pûr), *n.* He who hops; the box into which grain is put to be ground.

HOP-PLE (hûp'pl), *v. t.* To tie the feet together.

*HO-RAL (hû'râl), *a.* Relating to the hour.

*HO-RA-RY (hû'rârè), *a.* Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.

*HÔRDE, *n.* A clan, or tribe; a migratory band.

*HO-RI-ZON (hû-rî'zôn), *n.* The line that bounds the view, called the *sensible* horizon; an imaginary great circle, equally distant from the zenith and nadir, which divides the globe into two hemispheres, called the *real* or *rational* horizon. [35-20.]

HOR-I-ZON-TAL ('hûr-è-zôn'tâl), *a.* Parallel to the horizon; on a level. [159-22.]

*HOR-I-ZON-TAL-LY ('hûr-è-zôn'tâl'lè), *ad.* In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HÔRN, *n.* Hard, pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some animals; the feeler of an insect; an extremity of a crescent; a wind instrument of music; a point.

HORN-BOOK (hûrn'bûk), *n.* The first book for children.

HORN-ED (hûrn'éd), *a.* Furnished with horns.

HOR-NET (hûr'nêt), *n.* A large kind of wasp.

HORN-PIPE (hûrn'pîpe), *n.* A dance; a wind instrument of music.

HORN-Y (hûrn'è), *a.* Made of horn.

*HOR-O-LOGE (hûr'ò'lôje or hûr'ò'lôje), *n.* A clock, a watch, an hour-glass.

HOR-O-LOG-I-CAL (hûr'ò-lôj'è'kâl), *a.* Relating to horology.

HO-ROL-O-GY (hû-rò'l'òjè or hûr'ò'lò-jè), *n.* The art of measuring time, or of constructing time-pieces.

*HO-ROM-E-TRY (hû-ròm'è'trè), *n.* Art of measuring time by hours.

*HOR-O-SCOPE (hûr'ò'skôpe), *n.* The configuration of the planets at the time of one's birth.

HOR-RENT (hûr'rènt), *a.* Horrible, dreadful.

HOR-RI-BLE (hûr'rè'bl), *a.* Dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, awful, frightful.

*HOR-RI-BLE-NESS (hûr'rè'bl'nês), *n.* Dreadfulness, hideousness.

HOR-RI-BLY (hûr'rè'blè), *ad.* Hideously, dreadfully.

HOR-RID (hûr'rid), *a.* Dreadful, hideous; exciting horror; fearful. [124-4.]

HOR-RID-LY (hûr'rid'lè), *ad.* Shockingly, dreadfully.

HOR-RI-FY (hûr'rè'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, HORRIFIES.] To strike with horror.

HOR'RIFI-ED, *p. prf.*

HOR-RIF-IC (hûr-rî'fik), *a.* Causing horror.

*HOR-ROR (hûr'rûr), *n.* Terror mixed with detestation; gloom; a shuddering fear. [60-25.]

HÔRSE, *n.* A quadruped used in war, in draught, and carriage; cavalry; a frame for support:—*v. t.*, to mount upon a horse; to carry one on the back.

*HOR'SING, *p. prs.*

HORSE-BACK (hûr'sè'bâk), *n.* The state of being on a horse.

*HORSE-BREAK-ER (hûr'sè'brâke-ûr), *n.* One who tames horses.

HORSE-CLOTH (hûr'sè'klôth or hûr'sè'klâwth), *n.* A cloth for covering a horse.

HORSE-FLY (hûr'sè'fîl), *n.* A fly that stings horses.

*HORSE'FLIES, *n. pl.*

HORSE-HAIR (hûr'sè'hâre), *n.* The hair of horses.

*HORSE-JOCK-EY (hûr'sè'jôk-è), *n.* A dealer in horses.

HORSE-LAUGH (hûr'sè'lâf), *n.* A loud, violent, rude laugh.

HORSE-LEECH (hûr'sè'lèètsh), *n.* A leech that bites horses; a farrier.

*HORSE'LEECH'ES, *n. pl.*

HORSE-LIT-TER (hỗr'se'lit'tũr), *n.* A carriage hung upon poles, borne by and between horses.

HORSE-MAN (hỗr'se'mãn), *n.* One skilled in riding.

HORSE'MEN, *n. pl.*

HORSE-MAN-SHIP (hỗr'se'mãn'shĩp), *n.* The art of riding or managing a horse.

HORSE-PLAY (hỗr'se'plũ), *n.* Coarse, rough play.

HORSE-POND (hỗr'se'pũđ), *n.* A pond for horses.

HORSE-POW-ER (hỗr'se'pũũ'ũr), *n.* The power of a horse, or its equivalent; a power which will raise 32,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot high per minute.

HORSE-RACE (hỗr'se'rũse), *n.* A match of horses in running.

*HORSE-RAD-ISH (hỗr'se'rũđ'ĩsh), *n.* An acrid root.

HORSE'RAD'ISH-ES, *n. pl.*

*HORSE-SHOE (hỗr'se'shũđ), *n.* A circular plate of iron nailed to the foot of a horse:—*a.*, bent like a horseshoe.

*HORSE-SHOE-ING (hỗr'se'shũđ'ĩng), *n.* The act or art of making or putting on a horseshoe.

HORSE-THIEF (hỗr'se'thũđ'ĩf), *n.* One who steals horses.

HORSE'THIEVES, *n. pl.*

HORSE-WAY (hỗr'se'wũ), *n.* A way by which horses may travel.

*HORSE-WHIP (hỗr'se'hwĩp), *n.* A whip for driving horse:—*v. t.*, to strike with a horsewhip.

HORSE'WHIP'PING, *p. pres.*

HORSE'WHIP-PED, *p. ptf.*

HOR-TA-TION (hỗr-tũ'shũn), *n.* The act of exhorting; advice.

*HOR-TA-TOR-Y (hỗr-tũ'tũr-rẻ), *a.* Encouraging, animating.

HOR-TI-CUL-TU-RAL (hỗr-tẻ'kũl'tshũ'rũl), *a.* Belonging to horticulture.

HOR-TI-CUL-TURE (hỗr-tẻ'kũl'tshũr), *n.* The art of cultivating gardens.

*HOR-TI-CUL-TU-RIST (hỗr-tẻ'kũl'tshũ'rũst), *n.* One skilled in horticulture.

*HOR-TUS-SIC-CUS (hỗr-tũs-sĩk'kũs), *n.* A collection of specimens of plants dried for preservation; a herbarium.

*HO-SAN-NA (hỗ-zãn'nũ), *n.* An exclamation of praise to God.

HOSE (hũze), *n. sin. and pl.* Covering for the legs, stockings; a flexible pipe for conveying water.

HO-SIER (hỗ'zhũr), *n.* One who sells stockings.

*HO-SIER-Y (hỗ'zhũr'ẻ), *n.* Stockings, &c.

HOS-PICE (hỗs'pĩs), *n.* A convent for lodging travellers.

HOS-PI-TA-BLE (hỗs'pẻ'tũ-bl), *a.* Giving entertainment to strangers without reward; kind.

*HOS-PI-TA-BLY (hỗs'pẻ'tũ-blẻ), *ad.* With kindness to strangers.

HOS-PI-TAL (hỗs'pẻ'tũl or đs'pẻ'tũl), *n.* A place built for the reception of the sick or insane.

*HOS-PI-TAL-I-TY (hỗs'pẻ'tũl'ẻ'ẻ), *n.* The practice of entertaining strangers without reward. [18-35.] [272-6.] [ments.]

HOS-PI-TAL'ITIES, *n. pl.* Entertainment.
HỔT, *n.* A landlord; one who entertains another; an army; a great number; the consecrated wafer. [144-38.]†

*HOS-TAGE (hỗs'tũje), *n.* One given in pledge for the security of performance of conditions.

HOST-ESS (hỗs'tẻs), *n.* A landlady.

*HOST'ESS'ES, *n. pl.*

HOS-TILE (hỗs'tũl), *a.* Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

HOS-TIL-I-TY (hỗs'tũl'ẻ'ẻ), *n.* Open war; opposition in war; private enmity; animosity.

*HOS-TIL'ITIES, *n. pl.*

*HOS-TLER (đs'lũr, hỏs'lũr, or đst'lũr), *n.* One who has the care of horses at an inn:—sometimes written OSTLER.

HỐT, *a.* [HOTTER—HOTTEST.] Having power to excite heat; fiery; ardent, eager; acrid; biting.

HOT-BED (hỏt'bẻđ), *n.* A bed of manure and earth, covered with glass, for raising early plants.

HOT-BRAIN-ED (hỏt'brũđ'ẻđ), *a.* Violent, vehemement, furious.

HOTCH-POT.

HOTCH-POTCH. } See HODGEPODGE.

HOT-COCK-LES (hỏt'kỏk'klẻz), *n. pl.* A child's play.

HO-TEL (hỏ-iẻ'l'), *n.* A genteel inn; a public house.

HOT-HEAD-ED (hỏt'hẻđ'ẻđẻđ), *a.* Vehement, passionate.

HOT-HOUSE (hỏt'hỏũse), *n.* A house in which tender plants are raised and fruits matured early.

HOT-LY (hỏt'ẻ'ẻ), *ad.* With heat; violently; eagerly.

HOT-PRESS (hỏt'pẻrs), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, HOTPRESSES.] To press between hot plates.

HỎT'SPỬR, *n.* A violent man.

*HOUGH (hỏk), *n.* The lower part of the thigh:—*v. t.*, to hockle; to hamstring.

HỎỦND, *n.* A dog used in the chase.

HOURL (hỏũr), *n.* The twenty-fourth part of a day; sixty minutes; a particular time.

HOUR-GLASS (hỏũr'glũs), *n.* A glass filled with sand, used to measure time.

*HOUR'-GLASS'ES, *n. pl.*

*HOUR-HAND (hỏũr'hũđ), *n.* The hand of a clock or watch which marks the hour.

HOUR-I (hỏũr'ẻ'ẻ), *n.* A nymph of Paradise.

HOUR-LY (hỏũr'ẻ'ẻ), *a.* Happening or done every hour:—*ad.*, every hour.

HỎỮSE, *n.* A place of human abode; family of ancestors; race; one branch of the legislature; a church.

HOUSE (hỏũze), *v. t.* To harbor; to shelter; to keep under a roof.

HOUS-ES (hòúz'íz), *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*

*HOUS-ING (hòúz'íng) *p. prs. t. 1.*—*n.* cloth added to saddles as ornament; shelter.

HOUSE-BREAK-ER (hòúse'bráke'úr), *n.* One who makes his way into a house to steal.

*HOUSE-BREAK-ING (hòúse'bráke'íng), *n.* Burglary; a breaking into a house.

HOUSE-HOLD (hòúse'hòld), *n.* A family; domestic management:—*a.*, domestic.

HOUSE-HOLD-ER (hòúse'hòld'úr), *n.* One who keeps house.

HOUSE-KEEP-ER (hòúse'kéep'úr), *n.* The master of a family; a female superintendent.

HOUSE-KEEP-ING (hòúse'kéep'íng), *a.* Useful to a family:—*n.*, the management of a house.

*HOUSE-LESS (hòúse'lés), *a.* Without abode; wanting a house.

HOUSE-MAID (hòúse'máde), *n.* A maid-servant.

HOUSE-ROOM (hòúse'ròóm), *n.* Place in a house.

HOUSE-WARM-ING (hòúse'wárm'íng), *n.* A feast upon going into a new house.

HOUSE-WIFE (húz'wíf or hòúse'wíf), *n.* The mistress of a family; a female economist.

*HOUSE-WIVES (húz'wívz or hòúse'wívz), *n. pl.*

*HOUSE-WIFE-RY (húz'wíf'rè or hòúse'wíf'rè), *n.* Management; female economy.

HÒVE, *pst. t. of HEAVE.*

HOVEL (hòv'íl), *n.* A shed; a mean cottage:—*v. t.*, to put in a hovel.

HOVEL'ING, } *p. prs.*

HOVEL'LING, } *p. prs.*

HOVEL'ED, } *p. prf.*

HOVEL'ELL-ED, } *p. prf.*

HOVEN, *p. prf. of HEAVE.*

HOV-ER (húv'úr or hòv'úr), *v. i.* To hang fluttering overhead; to wander about a place. [167-12.]

HOW (hòú), *ad.* In what manner, to what degree; for what reason; why; by what means.

*HOW-BE-IT (hòú-bé'ít), *ad.* Nevertheless; yet.

HOW-EV-ER (hòú-év'úr), *ad.* In whatever manner; at all events; at least; nevertheless, yet.

HOW-ITZ (hòú'ítz), } *n.*
HOW-IT-ZER (hòú'ítz'úr), }
A kind of cannon or mortar.

HOWL (hòúll), *v. i.* To cry as a wolf or dog; to make a long, mournful cry:—*n.*, the cry of a wolf or dog.

*HOW-SO-EV-ER (hòú-sò-év'úr), *ad.* In whatsoever manner; although.

HOY (hòé), *n.* A small vessel.

HÛB, *n.* The nave of a wheel; a mark to be thrown at.

*HÛB'BÛB, *n.* A tumult; a riot.

*HUC-KLE-BER-RY (húk'kl'bér-rè), *n.* Whortleberry.

HUC'KLE'BER-RIES, *n. pl.*

*HUCK-STER (húk'stúr), *n.* A retailer; a pedler:—*v. i.*, to deal in petty bargains.

HUD-DLE (húdd'l), *v. t.* To press up close; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confusion

[96-2]:—*v. i.*, to come in a crowd or hurry:—*n.*, crowd, tumult.

HUD'DLING, *p. prs.*

*HUE (hù), *n.* Color; clamor; a great noise.

HÛFF, *n.* Swell of sudden anger:—*v. t.*, to swell; to hector; to treat with insolence:—*v. i.*, to bluster.

HUFF-ISH (húf'ísh), *a.* Arrogant, insolent.

*HUFF-ISH-NESS (húf'ísh'nès), *n.* Arrogance, petulance.

HUFF-Y (húf'é), *a.* Huffy.

HÛG, *v. t.* To press close in an embrace; to hold fast:—*n.*, a close embrace.

*HUG'GING, *p. prs.*

HUG'GED (húgd), *p. prf.*

HUGE (hùje), *a.* Vast, enormous, bulky, immense.

HUGE-LY (hùje'lè), *ad.* Immensely.

HUGE-NESS (hùje'nès), *n.* Enormous bulk; vast extent.

HÛLK, *n.* The body of an old ship.

HÛLL, *n.* A husk or integument; the body of a ship:—*v. t.*, to peel; to pierce the hull.

HÛM, *v. t.* To make the noise of bees; to sing low:—*n.*, the noise of bees; a low, dull noise:—*in.*, a sound implying doubt.

HUM'MING, *p. prs.*

*HUM-MED (húmd), *p. prf.*

HÛ'MÁN, *a.* Having the qualities of a man; belonging to mankind.

HU-MANE (hù-máne'), *a.* Kind, benevolent, good-natured, merciful. [383-24.]

HU-MANE-LY (hù-máne'lè), *ad.* Kindly, with good nature.

*HU-MAN-I-TY (hù-mán'è'tè), *n.* The nature of man; kindness; tenderness. [148-30.]

*HU-MAN-IZE (hù'mán'íze), *v. t.* To soften; to make human; to civilize.

HU'MÁN-I-ZING, *p. prs.*

HU-MAN-KIND (hù-mán-kind'), *n.* The race of man.

*HU-MAN-LY (hù'mán'lè), *ad.* After the notions of men.

HUM-BLE (úm'bl or húm'bl), *a.* Not proud; modest; low:—*v. t.*, to make submissive; to subdue; to bring down; to make contrite; to humiliate.

HUM'BLING, *p. prs.*

HUM-BLE-BEE (úm'bl'bèè or húm'bl'bèè), *n.* A large bee:—often spelled BUMBLEBEE.

*HUM-BLE-NESS (úm'bl'nès or húm'bl'nès), *n.* Humility, absence of pride.

HUM-BLY (úm'blè or húm'blè), *ad.* With humility; without pride.

*HUM-BUG (húmb'úg), *n.* An imposition, a hoax:—*v. t.*, to impose upon; to hoax.

- *HUM-DRUM (hùm'drùm), *a.* Dull, stupid, wearisome.
- *HU-ME-RAL (hù'mè'rál), *a.* Belonging to the shoulder.
- HÛ'MÍD, *a.* Wet, moist, watery.
- *HU-MID-I-TY (hù-míd'è'té), *n.* Moisture, dampness.
- *HU-MIL-I-ATE (hù-míl'è'áte), *v. t.* To make humble; to depress.
- HU-MIL'I-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *HU-MIL-I-A-TION (hù'míl-è-á'-shùn), *n.* Descent from greatness; abasement.
- *HU-MIL-I-TY (hù-míl'l'è'té), *n.* Freedom from pride; quality of being humble.
- HUM-MING-BIRD (hùm'míng'bárd), *n.* A very small bird.
- HUM-MOCK (hùm'múk), *n.* A mass of ice; a rounded hillock:—often written HOMMOCK.
- HU-MOR (yù'mùr or hù'mùr), *n.* Moisture; the fluids of an animal body; general turn of mind; present disposition; merriment; petulance, temper; caprice, whim [188-26]:—*v. t.*, to gratify; to comply with.
- *HU-MOR-AL (yù'mùr'ál or hù'mùr'ál), *a.* Relating to humors.
- HU-MOR-IST (yù'mùr'íst or hù'mùr'íst), *n.* One who gratifies his own humor; a wag.
- *HU-MOR-OUS (yù'mùr'ús or hù'mùr'ús), *a.* Full of grotesque images, capricious; jocular, witty.
- HU-MOR-OUS-LY (yù'mùr'ús-lé or hù'mùr'ús-lé), *ad.* Merrily, wittily, jocosely.
- HU-MOR-OUS-NESS (yù'mùr'ús-nés or hù'mùr'ús-nés), *n.* Fickleness, capricious levity.
- *HU-MOR-SOME (yù'mùr'sùm or hù'mùr'sùm), *a.* Peevish; capricious; jocular.
- HUMP, *n.* A swelling; a protuberance, as on the back.
- HUMP-BACK (hùmp'bák), } *n.*
HUNCH-BACK (húnsh'bák), }
Crooked back; high shoulders.
- *HUNCH (húnsh), *v. t.* To jostle with the elbows:—*n.*, a push; a hump; a bunch.
- HUNCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- HUN-DRED (hún'dréd), *a.* Consisting of ten multiplied by ten:—*n.*, a number expressed by a unit in the third place of any numeration period; 100; a district.
- *HUN-DREDTH (hún'dréd'th), *a.* The ordinal of one hundred.
- *HUN-DRED-WEIGHT (hún'dréd-'wáte), *n.* A weight of 100 or 112 pounds avoirdupois:—represented by *cut.*
- HÛNG, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of HANG.
- HUN-GER (húng'gádr), *n.* Desire of food; any violent desire:—*v. i.*, to feel the pain of hunger; to desire eagerly; to crave food.
- HUN-GER-ED (húng'gádr), *a.* Famished; hungry.
- HUN-GRI-LY (húng'grè'lé), *ad.* With keen appetite.
- HUN-GRY (húng'grè), *a.* Feeling pain from want of food; famishing, greedy.
- HUNKS (húngks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A covetous wretch.
- HÛNT, *v. t.* To chase; to pursue; to search for:—*v. i.*, to follow the chase:—*n.*, a pack of hounds; a chase; pursuit.
- HUNT-ER (hünt'úr), *n.* One who hunts.
- HUNT-ING-HORN (hünt'íng'hörn), *n.* A horn used to cheer hounds.
- HUNT-RESS (hünt'rés), *n.* A woman who hunts.
- *HUNT'RESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- HUNTS-MAN (húnts'mán), *n.* A person who manages the chase.
- HUNTS'MEN, *n. pl.*
- HUR-DLE (húr'dl), *n.* A texture of sticks woven together; a crate; a kind of sledge.
- *HURD-Y—GURD-Y (húrd'è'gúrd-è), *n.* A stringed-instrument of music.
- HURD'Y—GURD-IES, *n. pl.*
- HÛRL, *v. t.* To throw with violence:—*n.*, act of throwing with force; a tumult.
- HURL-ING (húr'íng), } *n.* A game
*HUR-LEY (húr'lé), } of propelling a ball by a stick bent at one end. [98-26.]
- *HUR-LY-BUR-LY (húr'lé'búr-lé), *n.* Tumult, commotion, bustle.
- HUR-RA } (húr-rá'), *in.* A shout
*HUR-RAH } of joy or triumph.
- *HUR-RI-CANE (húr'rè'káne), *n.* A violent storm of wind, a tempest.
- HUR-RY (húr'rè), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* HURRIES.] To hasten; to drive with speed:—*v. i.*, to move with precipitation:—*n.*, tumult, precipitation, bustle.
- *HUR-RI-ED, *p. prf.*
- HÛRT, *v. t.* [HURT—HURT.] To harm; to wound; to pain:—*n.*, harm, mischief; injury; wound or bruise.
- HURT-FUL (húr't'fúl), *a.* Mischievous, pernicious, destructive.
- HURT-FUL-LY (húr't'fúl'lé), *ad.* Mischievously, perniciously.
- *HURT-FUL-NESS (húr't'fúl'nés), *n.* Harm, perniciousness.
- *HUR-TLE (húr'tl), *v. i.* To clash:—*v. t.*, to push with violence.
- HURT'LING, *p. prs.*
- HÛRT'LÈSS, *a.* Harmless.
- HUS-BAND (húz'bánd), *n.* A man married to a woman:—*v. t.*, to manage with frugality; to cultivate. [225.]
- *HUS-BAND-MAN (húz'bánd'mán), *n.* A farmer.
- HUS'BAND'MEN, *n. pl.*
- HUS-BAND-RY (húz'bánd'rè), *n.* Tillage, thrift, care of domestic affairs; frugality.
- HUSH, *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* HUSHES.] To still; to silence:—*v. i.*, to become still; to become silent:—*a.*, silent, still, quiet:—*in.*, silence! be still! no noise!
- *HUSH-MON-ÈY (húsh'mún'nè), *n.* A bribe to withhold information.

- HÛSK**, *n.* The covering of some kinds of fruit:—*v. t.*, to strip off the husks.
- ***HÛSK-I-NESS** (hûsk'è'nês), *n.* Dryness; state of being husky.
- HÛSK-Y** (hûsk'è), *a.* [**HUSKIER**—**HUSKIEST**.] Abounding in husks; coarse in sound.
- ***HÛS-SAR** (hûz-zâr'), *n.* A kind of horse-soldier.
- HÛS-SY** (hûz-zè), *n.* A sorry or worthless woman.
- ***HÛS-SIES**, *n. pl.*
- HÛS-TINGS** (hûs'tingz), *n.* A temporary stand for speakers; a court.
- HÛS-TLE** (hûs'sl), *v. t.* To shake together.
- ***HÛS'TLING**, *p. prs.*
- HÛT**, *n.* A poor cottage; a mean abode:—*v. t.*, to lodge in huts.
- HÛTCH** (hûtsh), *n.* A corn-chest; a trap for taking rats, &c.
- HÛTCH'ES**, *n. pl.*
- ***HÛZ-ZA** (hûz-zâ' or hûz-zâ'), *in. or n.* A shout; a cry of acclamation:—*v. i.*, to utter acclamation:—*v. t.*, to receive with acclamation.
- HY-A-CINTH** (hî'â'sint'h), *n.* A plant; a kind of precious stone.
- ***HY-A-CIN-THINE** (hî'â-sin'thîn), *a.* Made of hyacinths.
- HY-BRID** (hî'brîd' or hîb'rid), *n.* A mongrel:—*a.*, formed of different species.
- ***HY-DRA** (hî'drâ), *n.* A monster with many heads.
- ***HY-DRANT** (hî'drânt), *n.* A pipe for discharging water.
- HY-DRATE** (hî'drâte), *n.* *In Chemistry*, a compound of a metallic oxyd and water.
- HY-DRAU-LIC** (hî-drâw'lik), *n.*
- HY-DRAU-LI-CAL** (hî-drâw'lè'kâl), *a.* Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes. [57-29.]
- ***HY-DRAU-LICS** (hî-drâw'liks), *n. pl.* The science of the force and motion of fluids.
- ***HY-DRO-CEPH-A-LOUS** (hî-drò-sèf'â'lûs), *n.* Dropsy in the head.
- ***HY-DRO-DY-NAM-ICS** (hî-drò-dî-nâm'iks), *n. pl.* A science which includes hydraulics and hydrostatics.
- ***HY-DRO-GEN** (hî'drò'jên), *n.* A gas, one of the elements of water, and the lightest known form of matter.
- ***HY-DRO-GEN-OUS** (hî-dròj'ên'ûs), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, hydrogen.
- HY-DROG-RA-PHER** (hî-dròg'grâ-ÿûr), *n.* One versed in hydrography.
- ***HY-DROG-RA-PHY** (hî-dròg'grâ-ÿè), *n.* A description of the watery part of the world by means of charts.
- HY-DROL-O-GY** (hî-dròl'ò'jè), *n.* The science or knowledge of water, its properties, laws, &c.
- ***HY-DRO-MEL** (hî'drò'mèl), *n.* Honey and water.
- ***HY-DROM-E-TER** (hî-dròm'è'tûr), *n.* An instrument to measure the density, gravity, &c. of fluids.
- HY-DROM-E-TRY** (hî-dròm'è'trè), *n.* The art of measuring the density of liquids.
- ***HY-DROP-A-THY** (hî-dròp'â'thè), *n.* The method of curing diseases by means of water.
- HY-DRO-PATH-IC** (hî-drò-pâth'ik), *a.* Relating to hydropathy.
- HY-DROP-A-THIST** (hî-dròp'â'thîst), *n.* A water-cure physician; a believer in hydropathy.
- ***HY-DRO-PHO-BI-A** (hî-drò-fò'bè-ÿâ), *n.* Dread of water; canine madness.
- ***HY-DRO-STAT-I-CAL** (hî-drò-stât'-è'kâl), *a.* Relating to hydrostatics.
- HY-DRO-STAT-ICS** (hî-drò-stât'iks), *n. pl.* The science which treats of the properties of fluids at rest.
- ***HY-DROUS** (hî'drûs), *a.* Watery; containing water.
- ***HY-E-MAL** (hî-è'mâl), *a.* Pertaining to winter.
- ***HY-E-NA** (hî-è'nâ), *n.* An animal like a wolf.
- ***HY-GE-IAN** (hî-jè'ân), *a.* Relating to health.
- HY-GI-E-NE** (hî-jèèn' or hî-jè'ène), *n.* That part of the science of medicine which treats of the preservation of health.
- HY-GROM-E-TER** (hî-gròm'è'tûr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the moisture of the air.
- ***HY-MEN** (hî'mèn), *n.* The god of marriage.
- HY-ME-NE-AL** (hî-mè-nè'âl), } *n.*
- ***HY-ME-NE-AN** (hî-mè-nè'ân), } A marriage-song:—*a.*, pertaining to marriage.
- HYMN** (hîm), *n.* A divine song; a song of adoration to a superior being:—*v. t.*, to praise in song; to worship with hymns.†
- ***HYM-NIC** (hîm'nîk), *a.* Relating to hymns.
- HY-PER-BAT-ON** (hî-pèr'bâ'tûn), *n.* Transposition of words.
- ***HY-PER-BO-LA** (hî-pèr'bò'lâ), *n.* A section of a cone:—see **CONE**.
- ***HY-PER-BO-LE** (hî-pèr'bò'lè), *n.* *In Rhetoric*, a figure which represents things to be greater or less than they are; exaggeration.
- HY-PER-BOL-IC** (hî-pèr-bòl'ik), *a.* Hyperbolical.
- HY-PER-BOL-I-CAL** (hî-pèr-bòl'è'kâl), *a.* Exaggerating or extenuating.
- ***HY-PER-BO-RE-AN** (hî-pèr-bò'rè-ÿân), *a.* Northern.
- HY-PER-CRIT-IC** (hî-pèr-krit'ik), *n.* A critic exact beyond reason.
- HY-PER-CRIT-I-CAL** (hî-pèr-krit'-è'kâl), *a.* Critical beyond use.
- HY-PER-CRIT-I-CISM** (hî-pèr-krit'-è'sîzm), *n.* Captious criticism.
- ***HY-PHEN** (hî'fèn), *n.* The mark [-] used to separate syllables, or to connect the parts of a compound word.

HYP-O-CHON-DRI-A ('hîp-ô-kôn'-drè'â), <i>n.</i> A disease accompanied by low spirits; melancholy; vapors; dejection.	HYP-O-CRIT-I-CAL ('hîp-ô-krit'è-'kâl), <i>a.</i> Dissembling; insincere.	*HY-POTH-E-SES (hî-pôth'è'sèzè), <i>n. pl.</i>
*HYP-O-CHON-DRI-AC ('hîp-ô-kôn'-drè'âk), <i>n.</i> One affected with melancholy:— <i>a.</i> , hypochondriacal.	*HYP-O-CRIT-I-CAL-LY ('hîp-ô-krit'è'kâl-lè), <i>ad.</i> Without sincerity.	HY-PO-THET-I-CAL ('hî-pô-thét'è-'kâl), <i>a.</i> Including a supposition; conditional; taken for granted.
*HYP-O-CHON-DRI-A-CAL ('hîp-ô-kôn-dri'â'kâl), <i>a.</i> Melancholy; affected with hypochondria.	HY-POT-E-NUSE (hî-pôt'è'nûse),	*HY-PO-THET-I-CAL-LY ('hî-pô-thét'è'kâl-lè), <i>ad.</i> Upon supposition; conditionally.
*HY-POC-RI-SY (hè-pôk'rè'sè), <i>n.</i> Dissimulation; concealment of motives. [220-16.]	*HY-POTH-E-NUSE (hî-pôth'è'nûse), <i>n.</i> The longest side of a right-angled triangle.	*HY-SON (hî'sûn), <i>n.</i> A species of tea.
*HYP-O-CRITE (hîp'ô'krît), <i>n.</i> A dissembler in religion or morality. [194-6.]	HY-POTH-E-CATE (hî-pôth'è'kâte), <i>v. t.</i> To pledge; to pawn.	*HYS-SOP (hî'zûp or hîz'zûp), <i>n.</i> A plant.
HYP-O-CRIT-IC ('hîp-ô-krît'îk), <i>a.</i> Hypocritical.	HY-POTH'E-CA-TING, <i>p. prs.</i>	HYS-TER-IC (hîs-tèr'îk),
	*HY-POTH-E-CA-TION (hî'pôth-è-kâ'shûn), <i>n.</i> Act of pawning or pledging as security for debt.	HYS-TER-I-CAL (hîs-tèr'è'kâl), } <i>a.</i>
	*HY-POTH-E-SIS (hî-pôth'è'sîs), <i>n.</i> A supposition; a system formed upon a principle not proved.	*HYS-TER-ICS (hîs-tèr'îks), <i>n. pl.</i> A convulsive disease.

IAM

I (î), *n.* The name of the ninth letter and the third vowel is written *I*, and the plural *Ies*. As a numeral, being similar in form to the human finger, it was made to represent *I*. When placed to the right it adds a unit to any Roman numeral, but subtracts a unit from *V* and *X* when placed to the left of them. *I. e.* stand for *id est* (*that is*). *I* was formerly used where *J* is now employed; and, in sacred or classical inscriptions, it is still preferred: thus, *I.H.S.* are the initials of *Jesus hominum Salvator* (*Jesus the Savior of men*), and *I.N.R.I.* of *Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum* (*Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews*). In Chemistry, *I* represents *Iodine*.

I (î), *pro.* [*sing. nom. I*; *pl. WE*: *poss. MINE*, (*MY*); *OURS*, (*OUR*): *obj. ME*; *US*.] Myself; the speaker. See *WE*.

I-AM-BIC (î-âm'bîk), *a.* Relating to an iambus; composed of iam-buses:—*n.*, an iambus.

ICH

I-AM-BIC (î-âm'bîk), } *n.* A poet-
I-AM-BUS (î-âm'bûs), } ical foot
of two syllables, the first short,
and the second long.

I-AM'BICS, }
*I-AM'BI, } *n. pl.*
*I-AM'BUS'ES, }

I-BEX (î'bêks), *n.* A species of wild goat.

I'BEX'ES, *n. pl.*

I-BIS (î'bîs), *n.* An Egyptian bird.

I'BIS'ES, *n. pl.*

ICE (îse), *n.* Frozen fluid; con-
creted sugar:—*v. t.*, to cover
with, or turn to, ice; to cover
with concreted sugar; to chill.

I'CEING, *p. prs.* [tain of ice.]

ICE-BERG (îse'bèrg), *n.* A moun-

ICE-BLINK (îse'blîngk), *n.* A
brightness caused by the reflec-
tion of light from ice.

ICE-CREAM (îse'krèem), *n.* Cream
flavored and frozen.

ICE-HOUSE (îse'hôûse), *n.* A house
in which ice is deposited.

ICE'HOUS'ES, *n. pl.*

ICE-NEU-MON (îk-nû'môn), *n.* A
small animal.

IDE

ICH-NÔG-RA-PHY (îk-nôg'râ'fè), *n.*
A ground-plot.

*I-CHOR (î'kôr), *n.* A thin, watery
humor.

*I-CHOR-OUS (î'kôr'ûs), *a.* Thin;
undigested, like ichor.

*ICH-THY-OL-O-GY (îk-thè-ôl'lò'jè),
n. Natural history of fishes.

*I-CI-CLE (î'sîk'îkl), *n.* A pendent,
spire-like piece of ice.

*I-CI-NESS (î'sè'nés), *n.* State of
being icy.

I-CON-O-CLASM (î-kôn'ô'klâzm), *n.*
The breaking of images.

I-CON-O-CLAST (î-kôn'ô'klâst), *n.*
A breaker of images.

I-CON-OG-RA-PHY (î-kôn-ôg'râ'fè),
n. A description of images, pic-
tures, &c.

*I-CO-SA-HE-DRON (î-kô-sâ-hè'-
drôn), *n.* A solid figure con-
tained within twenty triangular
faces.

IC-TER-IC (îk-tèr'îk), *a.* Afflicted
with the jaundice.

I-CY (î'sè), *a.* Full of ice, cold.

I-DE-A (î-dè'â), *n.* Mental imagi-
nation, thought; notion. [221-16.]

- I-DE-AL (i-dè'âl), *a.* Mental; intellectual; visionary; unreal.
- I-DE-AL-ISM (i-dè'âl'izm), *n.* The doctrine that all things exist in the mind.
- I-DE-AL-I-TY (i-dè-âl'lè'tè), *n.* The faculty of idealizing.
- I-DE-AL-IZE (i-dè'âl'ize), *v. i.* To imagine; to form ideas.
- I-DE'AL'I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *I-DE-AL-LY (i-dè'âl'lè), *ad.* Intellectually, mentally, in idea.
- I-DEN-TI-CAL (i-dèn'tè'kâl), *a.* Same, not different.
- I-DEN-TI-CAL-LY (i-dèn'tè'kâl-lè), *ad.* With sameness.
- I-DEN-TI-FI-CATION (i'dèn-tè-fè-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of identifying.
- I-DEN-TI-FY (i-dèn'tè'fi), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, IDENTIFIES.*] To make the same; to prove the same. †
- *I-DEN'TI-FI-ED, *p. prf.*
- I-DEN-TI-TY (i-dèn'tè'tè), *n.* Sameness. †
- *I-D-E-O-GRAPH-IC (i-dè-ò-grâf'ik), *a.* Representing ideas.
- *IDES (idz), *n. pl.* In the ancient Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of every other month.
- *I-D-I-OC-RASY (i-dè-òk'râ'sè), *n.* Peculiarity of constitution.
- *I-D-I-O-CY (id'è-ò-sè), *n.* Want of ignorance.
- *I-D-I-OM (id'è'ûm), *n.* A mode of construction or expression peculiar to a language. [237-27.]
- *I-D-I-O-MAT-IC (id'è-ò-mât'ik), *a.* Peculiar to a language. [236-7.]
- *I-D-I-O-PATH-IC (i-dè-ò-pâth'ik), *a.* Indicating a primary disease:—opposed to SYMPTOMATIC.
- *I-D-I-O-SYN-CRA-SY (i-dè-ò-sîn'krâ'sè), *n.* A peculiar temperament or disposition.
- ID-I-OT (id'è'ût), *n.* A fool; an imbecile; a changeling.
- *ID-I-OT-IC (id'è-òt'ik), *a.* Like an idiot.
- ID-I-OT-ISM (id'è'ût'izm), *n.* Peculiarity of expression; natural imbecility of mind; idiocy.
- *I-DLE (i'dl), *a.* Lazy, averse to labor; not busy:—*v. i.*, to lose time in laziness and inactivity.
- I'DLING, *p. prs.*
- *I-DLER (i'dlâr), *n.* A lounger; a lazy person.
- *I-DLE-NESS (i'dl'nès), *n.* Laziness, sloth, sluggishness, inaction.
- I-DLY (i'dlè), *ad.* Lazily; carelessly.
- *I-DOL (i'dûl), *n.* An image worshipped as God; one loved to adoration.
- I-DOL-A-TER (i-dòl'lâ'tûr), *n.* One who pays divine honor to images.
- I-DOL-A-TRIZE (i-dòl'lâ'trize), *v. i.* To worship idols.
- I-DOL'A-TRI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *I-DOL-A-TROUS (i-dòl'lâ'trûs), *a.* Tending to idolatry.
- I-DOL-A-TROUS-LY (i-dòl'lâ'trûs-lè), *ad.* In an idolatrous manner.
- I-DOL-A-TRY (i-dòl'lâ'trè), *n.* The worship of images or idols. †
- *I-DOL'A-TRIES, *n. pl.*
- I-DOL-IZE (i'dûl'ize), *v. t.* To love or reverence to adoration.
- *I-DOL'I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *I-DYL (i'dil), *n.* A pastoral poem.
- IF (if), *con. c.* Suppose that, allow that; grant. (*con. c.*—then.)
- IG-NE-OUS (ig'nè'ûs), *a.* Fiery; containing fire.
- *IG-NES-CENT (ig-nès'sènt), *a.* Emitting sparks.
- IG-NIP-O-TENT (ig-nîp'ò'tènt), *a.* Presiding over fire.
- IG-NIS-FAT-U-US (ig-nîs-fâts'h'û'ûs), *n.* A light often seen at night over marshy places: Will-with-a-wisp, Jack-a-lantern; a delusion.
- IG'NES-FAT'U'I, *n. pl.*
- IG-NITE (ig-nîte'), *v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle.
- IG-NI'TING, *p. prs.*
- IG-NI-TION (ig-nîsh'ûn), *n.* The act of setting on fire.
- *IG-NI-TI-BLE (ig-nî'tè'bl), *a.* Inflammable; capable of being ignited.
- *IG-NO-BLE (ig-nò'bl), *a.* Mean of birth; worthless, base. [238.]
- IG-NO-BLE-NESS (ig-nò'bl'nès), *n.* State of being ignoble.
- IG-NO-BLY (ig-nò'blè), *ad.* Ignominiously, meanly, basely.
- IG-NO-MIN-IOUS (ig-nò-min'yûs or ig-nò-min'è'ûs), *a.* Mean, reproachful. [256-6.]
- *IG-NO-MIN-IOUS-LY (ig-nò-min'yûs'lè), *ad.* Meanly, disgracefully.
- *IG-NO-MIN-Y (ig-nò'mîn-è), *n.* Disgrace, shame, infamy.
- IG-NO-RA-MUS (ig-nò-râ'mûs), *n.* An ignorant, foolish fellow.
- IG-NO-RA'MUS'ES, *n. pl.*
- IG-NO-RANCE (ig-nò'rânsè), *n.* Want of knowledge, unskilfulness.
- IG-NO-RANT (ig-nò'rânt), *a.* Wanting knowledge; unlearned:—*n.*, one untaught.
- IG-NO-RANT-LY (ig-nò-rânt'lè), *ad.* Without knowledge, unskilfully.
- IG-NORE (ig-nò're'), *v. t.* To declare ignorance of; to neglect.
- IG-NO'RING, *p. prs.*
- *II-I-AC (îl'è'âk), *a.* Relating to the lower bowels.
- ILL (il), *a.* [WORSE—WORST.] Bad in any respect; evil; sick:—*n.*, wickedness; misfortune, misery:—*ad.*, not well; not rightly; not easily.
- IL-LAPSE (îl-lâps'), *n.* A sudden attack; casual coming; a sliding in.
- *IL-LA-QUE-ATE (îl-lâ'kwè'âte or îl-lâk'wè'âte), *v. t.* To entrap; to ensnare.
- IL-LA'QUE'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- IL-LA-TION (îl-lâ'shûn), *n.* Inference, conclusion drawn from premises.
- ILL-BRED (îl'brèd), *a.* Not well bred; uncivil.

- IL-LE-GAL (il-lê'gắl), *a.* Contrary to law. [Contrariety to law.]
- IL-LE-GAL-I-TY (il-lê-gắl'ítê), *n.*
- IL-LE-GAL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- *IL-LE-GAL-LY (il-lê'gắl'lê), *ad.*
In a manner contrary to law.
- *IL-LE-G-I-BLE (il-lê'j'ê'bl), *a.* Incapable of being read.
- IL-LEG-I-BLY (il-lê'j'ê'blê), *ad.* So as not to be read.
- IL-LE-GIT-I-MA-CY (il-lê-jít'ê'mắ-sê), *n.* State of being illegitimate.
- IL-LE-GIT-I-MATE (il-lê-jít'ê'mít), *a.* Not begotten in wedlock; not genuine; illegal.
- *ILL-FA-VOR-ED (il-fắ'vắrd), *a.* Deformed, ugly.
- ILL-FA-VOR-ED-NESS (il-fắ'vắrd-nê's), *n.* Deformity, ugliness.
- IL-LIB-ER-AL (il-lít'ê'rắl), *a.* Not generous; mean; uncharitable.
- *IL-LIB-ER-AL-I-TY (il-lít-ê'rắl'ítê), *n.* Parsimony, niggardliness.
- IL-LIB-ER-AL-LY (il-lít'ê'rắl'lê), *ad.* Disingenuously, meanly.
- *IL-LIC-IT (il-lít'sít), *a.* Unlawful.
- *IL-LIM-IT-A-BLE (il-lít'ít'ắ-bl), *a.* Without bounds.
- *IL-LIT-ER-A-CY (il-lít'ê'r'ắ-sê), *n.* Want of learning; deficiency in knowledge.
- *IL-LIT-ER-ATE (il-lít'ê'r'ít), *a.* Unlettered, unlearned, untaught.
- IL-LIT-ER-ATE-NESS (il-lít'ê'r'ít-nê's), *n.* Want of learning.
- ILL-NESS (il'nê's), *n.* Sickness, malady.
- IL-NA-TURE (il nắ'tshủr), *n.* Habitual malevolence; bad temper.
- IL-NA-TUR-ED (il-nắ'tshủrd), *a.* Habitually malevolent; cross; mischievous; bad tempered.
- *IL-LOG-I-CAL (il-lỏ'j'ê'kắl), *a.* Contrary to the rules of logic.
- *IL-LOG-I-CAL-LY (il-lỏ'j'ê'kắl'lê), *ad.* With a want of logic.
- IL-LUDE (il-lủdê'), *v. t.* To mock; to deceive.
- *IL-LÚ'DING, *p. prs.*
- IL-LUME (il-lủmê'),
- IL-LU-MINE (il-lủ'mín), } *v. t.*
To enlighten; to supply with light; to decorate; to adorn.
- IL-LÚ'MING,
- IL-LÚ'MIN'ING, } *p. prs.*
- IL-LU-MI-NATE (il-lủ'mẻ'natê), *v. t.*
To enlighten; to supply with light; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colors; to illustrate. [78.] [182-25.]
- *IL-LÚ'MI'NA-TING, *p. prs.*
- IL-LU-MI-NA-TION (il'lủ-mẻ-nắ'shủn), *n.* The act of supplying with light; festal light displayed as a token of joy; brightness; splendor; infusion of intellectual light. [78-8.]
- IL-LU-MI-NA-TIVE (il-lủ'mẻ'nắ-títv), *a.* Having power to give light.
- IL-LU-SION (il-lủ'shủn), *n.* Deceptive appearance; false show; error. [143-8.]
- IL-LU-SIVE (il-lủ'sítv), *a.* Deceiving by false show, delusive.
- *IL-LU-SOR-Y (il-lủ'sủr'ẻrê), *a.* Deceiving, fraudulent, delusive. †
- IL-LUS-TRATE (il-lủ's'trắtê), *v. t.*
To make clear; to explain; to elucidate.
- IL-LÚ'S'TRA'TING, *p. prs.*
- IL-LUS-TRA-TION (il-lủ's-trắ'shủn), *n.* Explanation, elucidation, example. [32-11.] [243-14.]
- IL-LUS-TRA-TIVE (il-lủ's'trắ'títv), *a.* Tending to illustrate or explain.
- *IL-LUS-TRA-TOR (il'lủ's'trắ-tủr), *n.* One who illustrates.
- IL-LUS-TRI-OUS (il-lủ's'trẻ'ủ's), *a.* Conspicuous, noble, eminent. [283-8.]
- IL-LUS-TRI-OUS-LY (il-lủ's'trẻ'ủ's-lê), *ad.* Conspicuously; with distinction.
- *IL-LUS-TRI-OUS-NESS (il-lủ's'trẻ'ủ's-nê's), *n.* Eminence, grandeur.
- IM-AGE (ím'mắje), *n.* A statue; a likeness; an idol; an idea [62-2] [245-8];—*v. t.*, to copy by the fancy; to imagine. [113-29.]
- *IM'A'GING, *p. prs.*
- *IM-A-GER-Y (ím'mắj'ẻr'ẻrê or ím'mắj'ẻr'ẻ), *n.* Sensible representations; figures in discourse; pictures. [141-3.] †
- *I-MA-GIN-A-BLE (ê-mắj'ín'ắ-bl), *a.* Possible to be conceived.
- *I-MA-GIN-A-RY (ê-mắj'ín'ắ-rẻ), *a.* Fancied, visionary, ideal.
- I-MA-GIN-A-TION (ê-mắj'ín'ắ'shủn), *n.* The faculty of forming ideal pictures; fancy; idea; contrivance.
- I-MA-GIN-A-TIVE (ê-mắj'ín'ắ-títv), *a.* Full of imagination, or pertaining to it.
- I-MA-GINE (ê-mắj'ín), *v. t.* To fancy; to conceive; to plan; to paint in the mind; to contrive.
- *I-MA'GIN'ING, *p. prs.*
- IM-BANK (ím-bắngk'), *v. t.* To enclose with a bank.
- IM-BANK-MENT. See EMBANKMENT.
- *IM-BATHE (ím-bắtê'), *v. t.* To bathe all over.
- IM-BA'THING, *p. prs.*
- IM-BE-CILE (ím'bẻ'sítl or ím'bẻ's'ítli), *a.* Feeble in mind or body.
- *IM-BE-CIL-I-TY (ím'bẻ'sítl'ítê), *n.* Feebleness of mind or body; weakness. [271-20.]
- IM-BE-CIL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- IM-BED. See EMBED.
- IM-BIBE (ím-bítẻ'), *v. t.* To drink or draw in; to admit; to absorb.
- IM-BÍ'BING, *p. prs.*
- IM-BIT-TER (ím-bít'tủr), *v. t.* To make bitter; to exasperate.
- IM-BODY-Y. See EMBODY.
- IM-BOR-DER (ím-bỏ'r'ủr), *v. t.* To terminate; to bound.
- IM-BO-SOM (ím-bỏ'ỏ'ủm), *v. t.* To hold in the bosom; to admit to the heart.
- IM-BOW (ím-bỏ'ủ'), *v. t.* To arch; to vault.
- IM-BOW-ER (ím-bỏ'ủ'ủr), *v. t.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees;—often written EMBOWER.

- *IM-BRI-CA-TED (ím'brè'ká-téd), *a.*
Indented with concavities; laid
one on another, as tiles.
- *IM-BROGL-IO (ím-bról'yò), *n.* An
intricate complication of affairs.
- IM-BROWN (ím-bròwn'), *v. t.* To
make brown; to darken.
- IM-BRUE (ím-bròd'), *v. t.* To soak;
to steep; to moisten.
- *IM-BRU'ING, *p. prs.*
- IM-BRUTE (ím-bròt'), *v. t.* To
degrade to brutality:—*v. i.*, to
sink into the state of a brute.
- IM-BRU'TING, *p. prs.*
- IM-BUE (ím-bù'), *v. t.* To tincture
deeply; to tinge. [348-7.]
- *IM-BU'ING, *p. prs.*
- IM-BURSE (ím-búrse'), *v. t.* To
stock with money.
- *IM-BUR'SING, *p. prs.*
- ²IM-BURSE'MENT, *n.* Money laid
up in stock; act of imbursing.
- IM-I-TA-BLE (ím'è'tá-bl), *a.* Possi-
ble to be imitated or copied;
worthy to be imitated.
- IM-I-TATE (ím'è'táte), *v. t.* To
copy in form, quality, or way, of
another; to endeavor to resem-
ble; to counterfeit. [123-36.]
- *IM'ÍTA-TING, *p. prs.*
- IM-I-TA-TION (ím-è-tá'shún), *n.*
The act of copying; attempt to
resemble; likeness. [98-35.]
[326-12.]
- *IM-I-TA-TIVE (ím'è'tá-tív), *a.* In-
clined to copy; aiming at re-
semblance.
- IM-I-TA-TOR (ím'è'tá-túr), *n.* One
who imitates; a copyist.
- *IM-MAC-U-LATE (ím-mák'ù'llt), *a.*
Spotless, pure.
- *IM-MA-NENT (ím'màn'ènt), *a.* In-
herent; internal.
- IM-MA-TE-RI-AL (ím-má-tè'rè'ál), *a.*
Incorporeal, distinct from mat-
ter; unimportant; inconsider-
able; trifling. [180-5.]
- IM-MA-TE-RI-AL-ISM (ím-má-tè'rè-
'ál-izm), *n.* The doctrine of
spiritual existence.
- *IM-MA-TE-RI-AL-IST (ím-má-tè'-
rè'ál-íst), *n.* A believer in im-
materialism.
- *IM-MA-TE-RI-AL-I-TY (ím-má-tè'-
rè-ál'lè'tè), *n.* Distinctness from
body or matter; state of being
immaterial.
- IM-MA-TURE (ím-má-tù're'), *a.* Not
ripe; premature; hasty; early.
- IM-MA-TURE-LY (ím-má-tù're'lè),
ad. Too soon, unseasonably.
- IM-MA-TURE-NESS (ím-má-tù're'-
nès), *n.* Immaturity.
- *IM-MA-TU-RI-TY (ím-má-tù'rè'tè),
n. Unripeness, incompleteness;
want of preparation.
- IM-MEAS-U-RA-BLE (ím-mèzh'ù-rá-
bl), *a.* Not to be measured.
- *IM-MEAS-U-RA-BLY (ím-mèzh'ù-
rá-blè), *ad.* Beyond all measure.
- IM-ME-DI-ATE (ím-mè'dè'ít), *a.* In-
stant; present with regard to
time, undelayed; with nothing
intervening. [112-2.] [223-3.]
- IM-ME-DI-ATE-LY (ím-mè'dè'ít-lè),
ad. Instantly.
- *IM-ME-DI-ATE-NESS (ím-mè'dè'ít-
nès), *n.* State of being immediate.
- *IM-ME-MO-RI-AL (ím-mè-mò'rè'ál)
a. Earlier than tradition; past
the time of memory. [18-39.]
- IM-MENSE (ím-mènse'), *a.* Unlim-
ited, unbounded, huge in bulk.
- IM-MENSE-LY (ím-mènse'lè), *ad.*
Infinitely, without measure.
- *IM-MEN-SI-TY (ím-mèn'sè'tè), *n.*
Unbounded greatness, infinity;
vastness in bulk. [35-26] [177-27.]
- *IM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL-I-TY (ím'mèn-
shù-rá-bil'lè'tè), *n.* Impossibil-
ity of being measured.
- IM-MEN-SU-RA-BLE (ím-mèn'shù-
rá-bl), *a.* Not to be measured.
- IM-MERGE (ím-mérje'), *v. t.* To
put under water; to immerse.
- IM-MER'GING, *p. prs.*
- IM-MERSE (ím-mérse'), *v. t.* To put
under water; to sink; to engage
deeply.
- IM-MER'SING, *p. prs.*
- IM-MER-SION (ím-mér'shún), *n.*
The act of immersing. (*ap.*
p.—in.)
- IM-MESH (ím-mèsh'), *v. t.* [*prs. t.*
3, IMMESHES.] To entangle in
meshes.
- IM-ME-THOD-I-CAL (ím-mè-thòd'è-
'kál), *a.* Confused, without reg-
ularity or system; disorderly.
- IM-ME-THOD-I-CAL-LY (ím-mè-
thòd'è'kál-lè), *ad.* Without
method.
- IM-MI-GRANT (ím'mè'gránt), *n.*
One who immigrates.
- *IM-MI-GRATE (ím'mè'gráte), *v. t.*
To pass into a country with the
intention of dwelling therein.
- IM'MI'GRA-TING, *p. prs.*
- IM-MI-GRATION (ím-mè-grá'shún),
n. The act of immigrating.
- *IM-MI-NENCE (ím'mè'nènce), *n.*
Impending danger.
- *IM-MI-NENT (ím'mè'nènt), *a.* Im-
pending, threatening. [113-23]
- *IM-MIS-CI-BIL-I-TY (ím-mis-sè-
bil'lè'tè), *n.* Incapacity of being
mixed.
- IM-MIS-CI-BLE (ím-mis'sè'bl), *a.*
Incapable of being mixed.
- IM-MIT (ím-mít'), *v. i.* To send
in; to inject.
- *IM-MIT'TING, *p. prs.*
- IM-MIT'TED, *p. prf.*
- IM-MIX (ím-miks'), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3,
IMMIXES.] To mingle; to mix.
- *IM-MIX-A-BLE (ím-miks'á-bl), *a.*
Impossible to be mingled; im-
miscible.
- IM-MO-BIL-I-TY (ím-mò-bil'lè'tè), *n.*
Fixedness in place; want of
motion.
- IM-MOD-ER-ATE (ím-mòd'èr'ít), *a.*
Excessive, extravagant. [172-12.]
- *IM-MOD-ER-ATE-LY (ím-mòd'èr-
'ít-lè), *ad.* In an excessive degree.
- IM-MOD-ER-ATE-NESS (ím-mòd'èr-
'ít nès), *n.* State of exceeding
just bounds.
- IM-MOD-EST (ím-mòd'èst), *a.* Impure,
unchaste; obscene; indecorous.

IM-MOD-EST-LY (im-môd'êst'lè), *ad.*
 In an immodest manner.
 IM-MOD-EST-Y (im-môd'êst'è), *n.*
 Want of modesty or reserve.
 IM-MO-LATE (im'mò'lâte), *v. t.* To
 sacrifice; to kill for sacrifice.
 IM'MO-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
 IM-MO-LA-TION (im-mò-lá'shûn), *n.*
 The act of sacrificing; sacrifice.
 *IM-MO-LA-TOR (im'mò'lá-tûr), *n.*
 One who sacrifices.
 IM-MOR-AL (im-môr'ál), *a.* Con-
 trary to honesty; wicked, dis-
 honest, vicious, depraved.
 *IM-MO-RAL-I-TY (im-mò-rál'lè'tè), *n.*
 Dishonesty, want of virtue, vice.
 IM-MOR-TAL (im-môr'tál), *a.* Ex-
 empt from death; imperishable.
 IM-MOR-TAL-I-TY (im-môr-tál'lè-
 'tè), *n.* Exemption from death;
 immortal existence; perpetuity.
 [30-24.] [342-13.]
 IM-MOR-TAL-I-ZA-TION (im'môr-tál-
 è-zá'shûn), *n.* The act of im-
 mortalizing.
 IM-MOR-TAL-IZE (im-môr'tál'ize),
v. t. To make immortal; to
 exempt from death.
 IM-MOR'TAL'Y-ZING, *p. prs.*
 IM-MOR-TAL-LY (im-môr'tál'lè), *ad.*
 With exemption from death;
 without end.
 *IM-MOV-A-BIL-I-TY (im'môdv-â-
 bil'lè'tè), *n.* Steadfastness.
 IM-MOV-A-BLE (im-môdv'â'bl), *a.*
 Incapable of being moved; firm.
 *IM-MOV-A-BLE-NESS (im-môdv'â-
 'bl-nês), *n.* State of being im-
 movable.
 IM-MOV-A-BLY (im-môdv'â'blè), *ad.*
 In a state not to be shaken;
 with firmness.
 IM-MU-NI-TY (im-mû'nè'tè), *n.* Ex-
 emption from duty, tax, or obli-
 gation; privilege.
 *IM-MU'NI-TIES, *n. pl.*
 IM-MURE (im-mûrè), *v. t.* To en-
 close within walls; to confine
 closely. [249-1.]
 *IM-MU'RING, *p. prs.*

IM-MU-TA-BIL-I-TY (im'mù-tá-bil-
 lè'tè), *n.* Invariableness, ex-
 emption from change.
 *IM-MU-TA-BLE (im-mù'tá'bl), *a.*
 Unchangeable, invariable. †
 IM-MU-TA-BLE-NESS (im-mù'tá'bl-
 nês), *n.* Unchangeableness.
 IM-MU-TA-BLY (im-mù'tá'blè), *ad.*
 Unalterably, unchangeably, in-
 variably. [240-15.]
 †IMP, *n.* A son; a puny devil:—
v. t., to lengthen; to graft.
 *IM-PACT (im-pákt'), *v. t.* To
 drive close.
 IM-PACT (im'pákt), *n.* Action of
 one body on another; impression.
 IM-PAIR (im-páre'), *v. t.* To di-
 minish; to injure; to make
 worse. [257-17.]
 *IM-PAIR-MENT (im-páre'mènt), *n.*
 Diminution; injury.
 IM-PALE. See EMPALE.
 *IM-PAL-PA-BIL-I-TY (im'pál-pá-
 bil'lè'tè), *n.* State of being im-
 palpable.
 IM-PAL-PA-BLE (im'pál/pá'bl), *a.*
 Not to be perceived by touch.
 IM-PA-NA-TION (im-pá-ná'shûn), *n.*
 The supposed union of Christ's
 body with the sacramental bread.
 IM-PAN'EL. See EMPANEL.
 *IM-PAR-A-DISE (im-pár'á'dise), *v. t.*
 To put in a state resembling
 Paradise; to make happy.
 IM-PAR'Á-DIS-ING, *p. prs.*
 *IM-PAR-I-TY (im-pár'è'tè), *n.* In-
 equality, disproportion.
 IM-PARK (im-párk'), *v. t.* To en-
 close in, or for, a park.
 IM-PART (im-párt'), *v. t.* To dis-
 close; to grant; to reveal; to
 communicate. [38.]
 IM-PAR-TIAL (im-pár'shál), *a.* Free
 from bias; equitable, just.
 *IM-PAR-TIAL-I-TY (im'pár-shé-
 á'l'lè'tè), *n.* Equity, justice.
 [100-35.]
 IM-PAR-TIAL-LY (im-pár'shál'lè),
ad. Equitably; without regard
 to party or interest. [335-8.]

*IM-PART-I-BLE (im-párt'è'bl), *a.*
 Communicable; inseparable.
 IM-PART-MENT (im-párt'mènt), *n.*
 The act of communicating; dis-
 closure.
 *IM-PAS-SA-BLE (im-pás'sá'bl), *a.*
 Not to be passed; impenetrable.
 *IM-PAS-SI-BIL-I-TY (im'pás-sé-
 bil'lè'tè), *n.* Exemption from
 passion or suffering.
 *IM-PAS-SI-BLE (im-pás'sè'bl), *a.*
 Exempt from pain; incapable of
 passion.
 IM-PASS-ION (im-pásh'ûn), *v. t.* To
 affect strongly.
 IM-PAS-SION-ATE (im-pásh'ûn'âte),
v. t. To impassion.
 IM-PASS'ION'A-TING, *p. prs.*
 *IM-PAS-SION-ATE (im-pásh'ûn'ít),
a. Strongly affected; free from
 feeling or passion.
 IM-PAS-SIVE (im-pás'siv), *a.* Not
 susceptible of suffering.
 IM-PASTE (im-páste'), *v. t.* To
 make into a paste; to knead.
 IM-PAST'ING, *p. prs.*
 *IM-PA-TIENCE (im-pá'shênsè), *n.*
 Rage under suffering; vehem-
 ence of temper; eagerness. [317.]
 IM-PA-TIENT (im-pá'shènt), *a.* Not
 able to endure; ardently desir-
 ous; hasty; furious with pain.
 (*ap. p.*—at, for.) [122-25.] [282.]
 IM-PA-TIENT-LY (im-pá'shènt'lè),
ad. Passionately; eagerly.
 *IM-PAWN (im-páwn'), *v. t.* To
 pledge; to pawn.
 IM-PEACH (im-péetsh'), *v. t.* [*pr.*
t. 3, IMPEACHES.] To accuse by
 public authority; to indict; to
 censure.
 *IM-PEACH-A-BLE (im-péetsh'â'bl),
a. Accusable, chargeable.
 IM-PEACH-MENT (im-péetsh'mènt),
n. Public accusation; act of
 impeaching.
 IM-PEARL (im-pérl'), *v. t.* To de-
 corate with pearls. [218.]
 IM-PEC-CA-BIL-I-TY (im'pèk-ká-
 bil'lè'tè), *n.* Exemption from sin.

- *IM-PEC-CA-BLE (ím-pèk'ká'bl), *a.* Exempt from possibility of sin; sinless; infallible, perfect.
- IM-PEDE (ím-pède'), *v. t.* To delay; to hinder; to obstruct. [112-16.]
- *IM-PE'DING, *p. prs.*
- *IM-PED-I-MENT (ím-péd'è'mènt), *n.* Obstacle, hindrance, obstruction. [248-26.]
- IM-PUL (ím-pél'), *v. t.* To drive on; to urge forward, press on; to incite; to induce. [113-30.] [261-10.]
- *IM-PEL'LING, *p. prs.*
- IM-PELL'ED, *p. prf.*
- *IM-PEL-LENT (ím-pél'lènt), *n.* An impulsive power:—*a.*, urging onward.
- IM-PEND (ím-pènd'), *v. i.* To be near; to threaten; to hang over. [51-14.] [362-4.]
- *IM-PEND-ENCE (ím-pènd'èns), }
IM-PEND-EN-CY (ím-pènd'èn'sè), }
n. A hanging over.
- IM-PEND'EN'CES, }
IM-PEND'EN'CIES, } *n. pl.*
- IM-PEND-ENT (ím-pènd'ènt), *a.* Hanging over; imminent.
- *IM-PEN-E-TRA-BIL-I-TY (ím-pèn-è-trá-bíl'lè'tè), *n.* The quality of not being penetrable.
- IM-PEN-E-TRA-BLE (ím-pèn'è-trá-bl), *a.* Not to be pierced; not to be moved or affected. (*ap. p.*—by, to.)
- *IM-PEN-E-TRA-BLY (ím-pèn'è-trá-blè), *ad.* In an impenetrable manner.
- *IM-PEN-I-TENCE (ím-pèn'è'tènsè),
IM-PEN-I-TEN-CY (ím-pèn'è'tèn-sè),
n. Obduracy; want of remorse for sin; hardness of heart.
- IM-PEN-I-TENT (ím-pèn'è'tènt), *a.* Obdurate, of a hard heart:—*n.*, one who does not repent.
- IM-PEN-I-TENT-LY (ím-pèn'è'tènt-lè), *ad.* Without repentance.
- *IM-PER-A-TIVE (ím-pér'á'tív), *a.* Commanding; expressive of command.
- IM-PER-A-TIVE-LY (ím-pér'á'tív-lè), *ad.* In a commanding manner.
- *IM-PER-CEP-TI-BLE (ím-pér-sép-tè'bl), *a.* Not to be perceived; very small. [178-3.]
- IM-PER-CEP-TI-BLE-NESS (ím-pér-sép'tè'bl-nès), *n.* The quality of being imperceptible.
- IM-PER-CEP-TI-BLY (ím-pér-sép-tè'blè), *ad.* So as not to be perceived.
- IM-PER-FECT (ím-pér'fèkt), *a.* Not complete, defective, not entire.
- IM-PER-FECTION (ím-pér-fèk'shùn), *n.* Defect, failure, fault, blemish.
- IM-PER-FECT-LY (ím-pér'fèkt'lè), *ad.* Not completely; not fully.
- *IM-PER-FO-RA-BLE (ím-pér'fò'rá-bl), *a.* Incapable of being pierced.
- IM-PER-FOR-ATE (ím-pér'fò'rít), *a.* Not pierced.
- IM-PE-RI-AL (ím-pè'rè'ál), *a.* Belonging to an emperor or monarch; royal, regal. [61-30.]
- *IM-PE-RI-AL-IST (ím-pè'rè'ál-íst), *n.* One who adheres to an emperor.
- *IM-PER-IL (ím-pér'íl), *v. t.* To bring into danger.
- IM-PER'ILING, }
IM-PER'IL'LING, } *p. prs.*
IM-PER'IL-ED, }
IM-PER'ILL-ED, } *p. prf.*
- IM-PE-RI-OUS (ím-pè'rè'ús), *a.* Domineering, haughty. [280-12.]
- IM-PE-RI-OUS-LY (ím-pè'rè'ús-lè), *ad.* In an imperious manner.
- *IM-PE-RI-OUS-NESS (ím-pè'rè'ús-nès), *n.* Authority; arrogance of command.
- IM-PER-ISH-A-BLE (ím-pér'ish'á-bl), *a.* Not to be destroyed.
- *IM-PER-MA-NENCE (ím-pér'má'nènsè), *n.* Want of duration.
- *IM-PER-ME-A-BIL-I-TY (ím-pér-mè-á-bíl'lè'tè), *n.* The quality of being impermeable.
- IM-PER-ME-A-BLE (ím-pér'mè'á-bl), *a.* Not penetrable by fluids.
- IM-PER-SON-AL (ím-pér'sùn'ál), *a.* Not varied according to person.
- *IM-PER-SON-AL-I-TY (ím-pér'sùn-ál'lè'tè), *n.* Want of personality.
- *IM-PER-SON-AL-LY (ím-pér'sùn-ál-lè), *ad.* Without personality.
- IM-PER-SON-ATE (ím-pér'sùn'á'te), *v. t.* To assume the person of another; to personify.
- IM-PER'SON'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- IM-PER-SON-A-TION (ím-pér'sùn-á'shùn), *n.* The act of representing things without life as persons.
- IM-PER-SPIC-U-OUS (ím-pér-spík'ù's), *a.* Wanting clearness.
- *IM-PER-SUA-SI-BLE (ím-pér-swá'zè'bl), *a.* Not to be moved by persuasion.
- *IM-PER-TI-NENCE (ím-pér'tè'nènsè), *n.* Irrelevance; intrusion; sauciness; rudeness.
- IM-PER-TI-NEN-CY (ím-pér'tè'nèn-sè), *n.* Impertinence.
- IM-PER-TI-NENT (ím-pér'tè'nènt), *a.* Intrusive; meddling; foolish; officious; irrelevant [223-18]:—*n.*, a meddler, an intruder.
- IM-PER-TI-NENT-LY (ím-pér'tè'nènt-lè), *ad.* Officiously, intrusively.
- *IM-PER-TUR-BA-BLE (ím-pér-túr'bá'bl), *a.* Not to be disturbed.
- IM-PER-TUR-BATION (ím-pér-túr'bá'shùn), *n.* Calmness, freedom from agitation.
- *IM-PER-VI-A-BLE (ím-pér've'á-bl), *a.* Impassable, impermeable.
- IM-PER-VI-OUS (ím-pér've'ús), *a.* Impassable, impenetrable. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- IM-PER-VI-OUS-LY (ím-pér've'ús-lè), *ad.* Impassably, impenetrably.
- *IM-PER-VI-OUS-NESS (ím-pér've'ús-nès), *n.* The state of being impassable.
- *IM-PET-U-OS-I-TY (ím-pètsh-ù's-è'tè), *n.* Violence; vehemence, fury; rapidity. [72-34.] [291-3.]
- IM-PET-U-OUS (ím-pètsh'ù's), *a.* Violent; vehement, passionate, hasty, furious. [183-25.]

IM-PET-U-OUS-LY (im-pêsh'û'ûs-lê), *ad.* Violently, vehemently.

IM-PET-U-OUS-NESS (im-pêsh'û'ûs-nês), *n.* Violence, fury.

IM-PE-TUS (im-pê'tûs), *n.* Violent effort, force of motion, impulse. †

*IM-PÊ-TUS-ES, *n. pl.*

*IM-PI-E-TY (im-pl'ê'tê), *n.* Irreverence to the Supreme Being; ungodliness, infidelity; an act of wickedness.

IM-PINGE (im-pîn'je'), *v. i.* To fall or strike against.

*IM-PIN'GING, *p. prs.*

IM-PI-OUS (im-pê'ûs), *a.* Irreverent toward God; irreligious; profane; ungodly. [224-10.]

*IM-PI-OUS-LY (im-pê'ûs-lê), *ad.* Profanely, wickedly.

IM-PI-OUS-NESS (im-pê'ûs-nês), *n.* Contempt of God; impiety.

IM-PLA-CA-BIL-I-TY (im-plâ-kâ-bl'lê'tê), *n.* Determined malice; unappeasable enmity.

IM-PLA-CA-BLE (im-plâ'kâ'bl), *a.* Not to be pacified; inexorable. [53-29.]

IM-PLA-CA-BLE-NESS (im-plâ'kâ'bl-nês), *n.* Implacability.

IM-PLA-CA-BLY (im-plâ'kâ'blê), *ad.* With malice not to be appeased.

IM-PLANT (im-plânt'), *v. t.* To insert; to ingraft; to infuse.

IM-PLANT-A-TION (im-plânt-â'shûn), *n.* The act of implanting.

*IM-PLEAD (im-plêd'), *v. t.* [IM-PLEADED OR IMPLLED—IMPLEADED OR IMPLLED.] To sue at law.

IM-PLE-MENT (im-plê'mênt), *n.* A tool; an instrument of manufacture; utensil. [98-36.]

*IM-PLE-TION (im-plê'shûn), *n.* The act of filling; the state of being full.

IM-PLEX (im-plêks), *a.* Intricate; of a complicated nature.

IM-PLI-CATE (im-plê'kâte), *v. t.* To include with; to bring into connection with; to entangle.

*IM-PLI'CA-TING, *p. prs.*

IM-PLI-CA-TION (im-plê-kâ'shûn), *n.* A tacit inference; inolution; entanglement.

*IM-PLI-CA-TIVE (im-plê'kâ-tîv), *a.* Tending to implicate.

IM-PLIC-IT (im-plîs'sît), *a.* Infolded; inferred; tacitly comprised; entirely obedient.

*IM-PLIC-IT-LY (im-plîs'sît'lê), *ad.* By inference; unreservedly.

*IM-PLIC-IT-NESS (im-plîs'sît'nês), *n.* The state of being implicit.

IM-PLORE (im-plôr'), *v. t.* To call upon in supplication; to ask; to beg; to entreat. [147-18.]

IM-PLOR'ING, *p. prs.*

IM-PLO-RER (im-plô'rûr), *n.* One who implores.

IM-PLUM-ED (im-plûm'd'), } *a.*
IM-PLU-MOUS (im-plû'mûs), }
Having no feathers.

IM-PLY (im-plî'), *v. t.* [*pr. t. 3, IMPLIES.*] To infold; to involve or comprise; to include. [251-11.]

*IM-PLI'ED, *p. prf.*

*IM-PLI-ED-LY (im-plî'êd'lê), *ad.* By implication.

IM-POI-SON (im-pô'zûn), *v. t.* To poison.

*IM-POL-I-CY (im-pôl'ê'sê), *n.* Inexpedience.

IM-PO-LITE (im-pô-lî'tê'), *a.* Rude, unpolished.

IM-PO-LITE-NESS (im-pô-lî'tê'nês), *n.* Want of politeness; incivility.

*IM-POL-I-TIC (im-pôl'lê'tîk), *a.* Imprudent, indiscreet, not wise.

IM-PON-DER-A-BIL-I-TY (im-pôn-dûr-â-bil'lê'tê), *n.* Want of weight.

IM-PON-DER-A-BLE (im-pôn-dûr-â'bl), *a.* Destitute of sensible weight.

*IM-PON-DER-OUS (im-pôn'dûr'ûs), *a.* Void of perceptible weight.

IM-POR-RIS-I-TY (im-pô-rôs'sê'tê), *n.* Compactness, closeness.

IM-POR-ROUS (im-pô'rûs), *a.* Free from pores, compact.

IM-PORT (im-pôrt'), *n.* Importance, tendency; meaning; a thing imported. [151-27.] [365-10.]

IM-PORT (im-pôrt'), *v. t.* To bring into a country from abroad; to infer; to imply; to signify.

IM-PORT-A-BLE (im-pôrt-â'bl), *a.* Capable of being imported.

IM-PORT-TANCE (im-pôrt-tânse), *n.* Matter; urgency; consequence; moment. [213.]

*IM-POR-TANT (im-pôr'tânt), *a.* Momentous, weighty, urgent. [289-3.]

IM-POR-TANT-LY (im-pôr'tânt'lê), *ad.* With importance; forcibly.

IM-PORT-A-TION (im-pôrt-â'shûn), *n.* The act or practice of importing; goods imported.

IM-PORT-ER (im-pôrt'ûr), *n.* One who imports goods.

IM-POR-TU-NATE (im-pôr'tshû'nît), *a.* Incessant in solicitation.

IM-POR-TU-NATE-LY (im-pôr'tshû'nît-lê), *ad.* With incessant solicitation.

IM-POR-TUNE (im-pôr-tûnê'), *v. t.* To tease; to harass; to solicit earnestly.

IM-POR-TU'NING, *p. prs.*

IM-POR-TU-NI-TY (im-pôr-tû'nê'tê), *n.* Incessant solicitation, urgency.

*IM-POR-TU'NI-TIES, *n. pl.*

*IM-POS-A-BLE (im-pôz-â'bl), *a.* Capable of being imposed.

IM-POSE (im-pôze'), *v. t.* To lay on; to enjoin as a duty; to deceive; to delude (*ap. p.—on, upon*); in *Printing*, to arrange and wedge up the pages of a sheet for the press. [263.]

IM-PO'SING, *p. prs.*—*a.*, commanding, impressive;—*n.*, the act of one who imposes.

IM-POS-ER (im-pôz'ûr), *n.* One who imposes.

IM-POS-ING-LY (im-pôz'îng'lê), *ad.* In an imposing manner.

IM-PO-SI-TION (im-pô-zîsh'ûn), *n.* Something laid on, as a tax, &c.; cheat, imposture.

IM-POS-SI-BLE (im-pôs'sê'bl), *a.* Not to be done; not possible. [149-1.]

- IM-POS-SI-BIL-I-TY** (im'pòs-sè-blil' lè'tè), *n.* Impracticability; that which cannot be done.
***IM'POS-SI-BIL'I-TIES**, *n. pl.*
***IM-POST** (im'pòst), *n.* A duty on imports.
IM-POST-HU-MATE (im'pòst'hù-mà'te), *v. i.* To form an abscess.
***IM-POST'HU'MA-TING**, *p. pres.*
IM-POST-HUME (im'pòst'hùme), *n.* An abscess.
***IM-POS-TOR** (im'pòs'tûr), *n.* One who cheats; a deceiver. [83-16.]
***IM-POS-TURE** (im'pòs'tshûr), *n.* Cheat, fraud, delusion.
IM-PO-TENCE (im'pò'tènsè), } *n.*
IM-PO-TEN-CY (im'pò'tèn-sè), }
 Want of power, inability, weakness.
IM-PO-TENT (im'pò'tènt), *a.* Weak, feeble, wanting power. [260-16.]
IM-PO-TENT-LY (im'pò'tènt-lè), *ad.* Without power.
IM-POUND (im'pòund'), *v. t.* To enclose as in a pound; to shut in; to restrain.
***IM-POV-ER-ISH** (im'pòv'ûr'ish), *v. t.* To make poor; to exhaust fertility.
IM-POV-ER-ISH-MENT (im'pòv'ûr'ish-mènt), *n.* The state of being reduced to poverty; exhaustion.
IM-PRAC-TI-CA-BIL-I-TY (im'pràk-tè-kà-blil'lè'tè), *n.* Impracticableness, impossibility.
***IM-PRAC-TI-CA-BLE-NESS** (im'pràk'tè-kà-bl'nèss), *n.* Impossibility.
IM-PRAC-TI-CA-BLE (im'pràk'tè-kà-bl), *a.* Impossible; not to be performed; untractable. [257-22.]
IM-PRE-CATE (im'prè'kà'te), *v. t.* To invoke or call for evil.
***IM'PRE-CA-TING**, *p. pres.*
IM-PRE-CA-TION (im'prè-kà'shûn), *n.* A curse; a prayer by which evil is invoked; execration.
***IM-PRE-CA-TOR-Y** (im'prè'kà-tûr'è), *a.* Containing wishes for evil.
IM-PRE-CIS-ION (im'prè-sizh'ûn), *n.* Want of accuracy.
- IM-PREG-NA-BLE** (im'prèg'nà'bl), *a.* Not to be stormed; unmoved.
IM-PREG-NATE (im'prèg'nà'te), *v. t.* To make prolific; to fill; to saturate.
IM-PREG'NA'TING, *p. pres.*
IM-PREG-NATION (im'prèg'nà'shûn), *n.* The act of impregnating.
IM-PRESS (im'près), *n.* Stamp; act of forcing into service; mark, device.
***IM'PRESS'ES**, *n. pl.*
IM-PRESS (im'près'), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, IMPRESSES.] To print by pressure; to stamp; to force into service; to fix deep; to enforce. [64-8.]
IM-PRESS-I-BIL-I-TY (im'près-sè-blil'lè'tè), *n.* The state of being impressible.
IM-PRES-SION (im'prèsh'ûn), *n.* A mark made by pressure; image fixed in the mind; influence; edition; an imperfect remembrance. [70-7.] [214-11.]
***IM-PRES-SIBLE** (im'près'sè'bl), *a.* Capable of being impressed. †
IM-PRES-SIVE (im'près'siv), *a.* Producing effect or impression. [66-2.]
IM-PRES-SIVE-LY (im'près'siv'lè), *ad.* In an impressive manner.
IM-PRES-SIVE-NESS (im'près'siv'nèss), *n.* The quality of being impressive.
IM-PRES-SMENT (im'près'mènt), *n.* The act of forcing men into public service.
IM-PRES-SURE (im'prèsh'ûr), *n.* The mark made by pressure; dint; impression.
***IM-PRI-MA-TUR** (im'pri-mà'tûr), *n.* License to print.
IM-PRINT (im'prìnt'), *v. t.* To mark upon a substance by pressure; to fix on the mind. [147-24.]
IM-PRINT (im'prìnt), *n.* The designation of the publisher's name, place of business, &c. in the title of a book.
IM-PRIS-ON (im'prìz'zn), *v. t.* To shut up; to confine in a prison.
- IM-PRIS-ON-MENT** (im'prìz'zn'mènt) *n.* Confinement in prison.
IM-PROB-A-BIL-I-TY (im'pròb-à-blil'lè'tè), *n.* Unlikelihood.
IM'PROB-A-BIL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
IM-PROB-A-BLE (im'pròb-à'bl), *a.* Not likely to be true.
IM-PROB-A-BLY (im'pròb-à'blè), *ad.* Without likelihood.
IM-PRO-BI-TY (im'pròb'è'tè), *n.* Want of honesty.
***IM-PROMP-TU** (im'pròmp'tù), *n.* An extemporaneous composition:—*a.*, unpremeditated:—*ad.*, without study.
IM-PROP-ER (im'pròp'ûr), *a.* Unfit; not proper; unsuitable.
IM-PROP-ER-LY (im'pròp'ûr'lè), *ad.* Not fitly; unsuitably.
***IM-PRO-PRI-ATE** (im'prò'prè'âte), *v. t.* To convert to private use; to put the profits of church property into the hands of laymen.
IM-PRO'PRI-A-TING, *p. pres.*
IM-PRO-PRI-E-TY (im'prò'prì'è'tè), *n.* Unfitness; inaccuracy of language.
***IM-PRO-PR'I-ETIES**, *n. pl.*
***IM-PROV-A-BLE** (im'pròv'à'bl), *a.* Capable of improvement.
IM-PROVE (im'pròv'), *v. t.* To make better; to make good use of:—*v. i.*, to grow better; to rise in price.
IM-PROV'ING, *p. pres.*
IM-PROVE-MENT (im'pròv'mènt), *n.* Advancement in excellence, act of improving; melioration. [276-8.]
***IM-PROV-I-DENCE** (im'pròv'è-dènsè), *n.* Want of forethought.
IM-PROV-I-DENT (im'pròv'è'dènt), *a.* Wanting forecast, careless.
IM-PROV-I-DENT-LY (im'pròv'è'dènt-lè), *ad.* Without forethought.
IM-PROV-I-SATE (im'pròv'è'sà'te), }
***IM-PRO-VISE** (im'pròv'èèz'), } *v. t.* or *v. i.* To compose or sing extemporaneously.
IM-PROV'ISA-TING, } *p. pres.*
***IM-PRO-VI'SING**, }

IM-PROV-I-SA-TION (im'próv-é-sà-shún), *n.* The art or act of composing extemporaneously.

*IM-PROV-I-SA-TO-RE (im'próv-é-im-próv-vi-sa-to-re) (sà-tò'rè), *n.* A man who improvises.

*IM-PROV-I-SA-TRI-CE (im'próv-im-próv-vi-sa-tri-ce) (é-sà-tré-tshá), *n.* A female who improvises. IM-PRO-VISE. See IMPROVISATE.

IM-PRU-DENCE (im-pròđ'déense), *n.* Want of prudence, indiscretion.

IM-PRU-DENT (im-pròđ'dént), *a.* Injudicious, indiscreet. [283-17.]

IM-PRU-DENT-LY (im-pròđ'dént'lè), *ad.* Injudiciously, indiscreetly.

IM-PU-DENCE (im'pù'déense), *n.* Shamelessness, immodesty; sauciness. [220-17.]

IM-PU-DENT (im'pù'dént), *a.* Wanting modesty, shameless.

IM-PU-DENT-LY (im'pù'dént-lè), *ad.* Shamelessly; saucily.

*IM-PUGN (im-pùne'), *v. t.* To attack; to assault by argument.

IM-PUG-NA-TION (im-pùg-nà'shún), *n.* Opposition, resistance.

IM-PUGN-ER (im-pùne'úr), *n.* One who attacks or invades.

*IM-PU-IS-SANCE (im-pù'is'sánsè or im-pù-ís'sánsè), *n.* Impotence, weakness.

IM-PULSE (im'pùlse), *n.* Communicated force; influence upon the mind; impression. [82-18.] [368-7.]

IM-PUL-SION (im-pùl'shún), *n.* The act of impelling; impulse.

IM-PUL-SIVE (im-pùl'siv), *a.* Having power to impel; acting by impulse.

IM-PUL-SIVE-LY (im-pùl'siv'lè), *ad.* By impulse.

IM-PU-NI-TY (im-pù'nètè), *n.* Exemption from punishment; freedom from harm.

IM-PURE (im-pùre'), *a.* Unholy, feculent, foul; unchaste.

IM-PURE-LY (im-pùre'lè), *ad.* In an impure manner.

IM-PURE-NESS (im-pùre'nès), } *n.*
IM-PUR-ITY (im-pù'rètè), }
Want of purity; want of chastity; corrupt language.

IM-PUR-ITIES, *n. pl.*

IM-PUR-PLE (im-pùr'pl), *v. t.* To make purple.

IM-PUR'PLING, *p. prs.*

*IM-PU-TA-BLE (im-pù'tà'bl), *a.* Chargeable, accusable.

IM-PU-TA-BLE-NESS (im-pù'tà'bl-nès), *n.* The state of being imputable.

IM-PU-TA-TION (im-pù-tà'shún), *n.* Censure; reflection.

*IM-PU-TA-TIVE (im-pù'tà'tiv), *a.* Capable of being imputed.

IM-PU-TA-TIVE-LY (im-pù'tà'tiv-lè), *ad.* By imputation.

IM-PUTE (im-pùtè'), *v. t.* To charge upon; to attribute. [283.]

IM-PU'TING, *p. prs.*

*IM-PU-TRES-CI-BLE (im-pù-trés'sè'bl), *a.* Incapable of corruption. In *ol*, *prp.* Noting the place where a thing is present; enclosed by:—*ad.*, within some place; not out:—see INTO.

IN, and the forms it assumes, *IG, IL, IM, IR*, prefixed to adjectives, mean *not*; as, *infinite, ignoble, illegal, imprudent*: prefixed to verbs they mean *in* or *into, on* or *upon*; as, *incise, illuminate, impose*. See *UN*.

IN, prefixed to nouns, sometimes becomes a formative adjective with the sense of *interior*; as, *inland*. In such instances, it contrasts with the adjective *out*, and is compared thus; *pos. IN*; *comp. INNER*; *sup. INMOST* or *INNERMOST*.

IN-A-BIL-I-TY (in-à-bil'lètè), *n.* Impotence.

IN-A-BIL'ITIES, *n. pl.*

IN-AC-CES-SI-BIL-I-TY (in-ák'sès-sè-bil'lètè), *n.* The state of being

*IN-AC-CES-SI-BLE (in-ák-sès'sè'bl), *a.* Not to be approached or influenced. [37-25.] [301-12.] (*ap. p.*—to.)

IN-AC-CES-SI-BLY (in-ák-sès'sè'blè), *ad.* So as not to be approached.

*IN-AC-CU-RA-CY (in-ák'kù'rà'sè), *n.* Want of exactness, error.

IN-AC'CU-RA-CIES, *n. pl.*

IN-AC-CU-RATE (in-ák'kù'rít), *a.* Not exact or accurate; incorrect.

IN-AC-CU-RATE-LY (in-ák'kù'rít-lè), *ad.* Incorrectly.

IN-AC-TION (in-ák'shún), *n.* Cessation from labor, idleness.

IN-AC-TIVE (in-ák'tiv), *a.* Indolent, sluggish.

IN-AC-TIVELY (in-ák'tiv'lè), *ad.* Idly, sluggishly.

IN-AC-TIV-I-TY (in-ák'tiv'vètè), *n.* Idleness, want of activity.

*IN-AD-E-QUA-CY (in-ád'è'kwà'sè), *n.* Insufficiency. [240-17.]

IN-AD-E-QUATE (in-ád'è'kwít), *a.* Insufficient, defective.

IN-AD-E-QUATE-LY (in-ád'è'kwít-lè), *ad.* Defectively, insufficiently.

IN-AD-E-QUATE-NESS (in-ád'è'kwít-nès), *n.* The state of being inadequate.

IN-AD-MIS-SI-BIL-I-TY (in-ád'mís-sè-bil'lètè), *n.* Want of admissibility.

*IN-AD-MIS-SI-BLE (in-ád'mís'sè'bl), *a.* Not proper to be admitted.

IN-AD-VER-TENCE (in-ád-vèr'tènsè), *n.* Inadvertency.

*IN-AD-VER-TEN-CY (in-ád-vèr'tèn'sè), *n.* Carelessness, negligence, inattention. [239-26.]

IN-AD-VER'TEN'CES, *n. pl.*

IN-AD-VER-TENT (in-ád-vèr'tént), *a.* Careless.

IN-AD-VER-TENT-LY (in-ád-vèr'tént'lè), *ad.* Carelessly, negligently.

*IN-AL-IEN-A-BLE (in-ále'yèn'à-bl), *a.* Incapable of being alienated.

- IN-AL-IEN-A-BLE-NESS (in-âle'yên-â-bl'nês), *n.* State or quality of being inalienable.
- IN-AL-IEN-A-BLY (in-âle'yên-â-blê), *ad.* So as to be inalienable.
- *IN-AM-O-RA-TA (in-âm-ò-râ'tâ or in-âm-ò-râ'tê), *n.* A female in love.
- *IN-AM-O-RA-TO (in-âm-ò-râ'tò or in-âm-ò-râ'tò), *n.* A lover.
- IN-ANE (in-âne), *a.* Empty, void.
- IN-AN-I-MATE (in-ân'è'mât), }
IN-AN-I-MA-TÊ (in-ân'è'mâ-têd), }
a. Void of life; without animation. [123-26.]
- *IN-A-NI-TION (in-â-nlsh'ûn), *n.* Emptiness of body; exhaustion from hunger.
- IN-AN-I-TY (in-ân'è'tê), *n.* Emptiness, vanity.
- *IN-AN'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- *IN-AP-PE-TEN-CY (in-âp'pê'tên-sê), *n.* Want of appetite.
- *IN-AP-PLI-CA-BIL-I-TY (in-âp-plê-kâ-bil'lê'tê), *n.* Unfitness.
- IN-AP-PLI-CA-BLE (in-âp'plê'kâ-bl), *a.* Not to be put to a peculiar use.
- IN-AP-PLI-CA-TION (in-âp-plê-kâ'shûn), *n.* Indolence, negligence.
- *IN-AP-PRE-CIA-BLE (in-âp-prê'shê'â-bl), *a.* Not to be estimated or valued.
- IN-AP-PRO-PRI-ATE (in-âp-prò'prê'it), *a.* Unsuitable.
- IN-APT (in-âpt'), *a.* Unfit.
- IN-AP-TI-TUDE (in-âp'tê'tûde), }
IN-APT-NESS (in-âpt'nês), } *n.*
Unfitness.
- IN-ARCH (in-ârtsh'), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, INARCHES.] To ingraft without separating the shoot from its parent tree.
- IN-AR-TIC-U-LATE (in-âr-tik'û-llî), *a.* Not uttered with distinctness.
- IN-AR-TIC-U-LATE-LY (in-âr-tik'û-llî-lê), *ad.* Not distinctly.
- IN-AR-TIC-U-LA-TION (in-âr'tik'û-lâ'shûn), *n.* Indistinctness of utterance.
- IN-AR-TI-FI-CIAL (in-âr-tê-fish'âl), *a.* Artless, natural.
- *IN-AR-TI-FI-CIAL-LY (in-âr-tê-fish'âl'lê), *ad.* Without art.
- IN-AS-MUCH (in-âz-mû'tsh'), *ad.* Seeing that; since. (*cor. c.*—as.)
- IN-AT-TEN-TION (in-ât-tên'shûn), *n.* Disregard, negligence, neglect.
- IN-AT-TEN-TIVE (in-ât-tên'tîv), *a.* Careless, negligent.
- IN-AT-TEN-TIVE-LY (in-ât-tên'tîv-llê), *ad.* Without attention.
- IN-AU-DI-BLE (in-âw'dê'bl), *a.* Not to be heard.
- IN-AU-DI-BLY (in-âw'dê'blê), *ad.* So as not to be heard.
- IN-AU-GU-RAL (in-âw'gù'râl), *a.* Relating to or pronounced at an inauguration:—*n.*, an address at an inauguration. †
- IN-AU-GU-RATE (in-âw'gù'râte), *v. t.* To consecrate; to invest with office; to induct.
- IN-AU'GU'R-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *IN-AU-GU-RATION (in-âw-gù-râ'shûn), *n.* Installation with ceremony; investiture with office.
- IN-AU-GU-RATOR-Y (in-âw'gù-râ-tûr-rê), *a.* Relating to, or suiting, inauguration.
- *IN-AU-RA-TION (in-âw-râ'shûn), *n.* The act of gilding.
- *IN-AU-SPI-CIOUS (in-âw-spîsh'ûs), *a.* Unlucky, unfavorable.
- IN-AU-SPI-CIOUS-LY (in-âw-spîsh'ûs'lê), *ad.* Unfavorably, with bad omens.
- IN-BORN (in'börn), *a.* Implanted by nature; innate.
- IN-BREATHE (in-brêethê'), *v. t.* To infuse by breathing.
- IN-BREATH'ING, *p. prs.*
- IN-BREED (in-brêéd'), *v. t.* [INBRED—INBRED.] To produce within.
- *IN-CA (in'ká), *n.* The title of a king or prince of Peru before its conquest by Spain.
- IN-CAGE. See EN-CAGE.
- IN-CAL-CU-LA-BLE (in-kâl'kù'lâ-bl), *a.* Not to be calculated.
- *IN-CA-LES-CENCE (in-kâ-lês'sênse), *n.* The state of growing warm; incipient heat.
- *IN-CAN-DES-CENCE (in-kân-dês'sênse), *n.* A white, glowing heat.
- IN-CAN-DES-CENT (in-kân-dês'sênt), *a.* White or glowing with heat.
- IN-CAN-TA-TION (in-kân-tâ'shûn), *n.* Enchantment.
- IN-CA-PA-BIL-I-TY (in-kâ-pâ-bil'lê-tê), *n.* Natural inability, legal disqualification.
- IN-CA-PA-BLE (in-kâ'pâ'bl), *a.* Unable; disqualified, unfit. [192-5.] (*ap. p.*—of.)
- IN-CA-PA-BLE-NESS (in-kâ'pâ'bl-nês), *n.* Incapacity.
- *IN-CA-PAC-I-TATE (in-kâ-pâs'sê-tâ'tê), *v. t.* To disable; to disqualify; to weaken. [232-17.]
- IN-CA-PAC'I-TA-TING, *p. prs.*
- IN-CA-PAC-I-TA-TION (in-kâ'pâs-sê-tâ'shûn), *n.* Disqualification.
- IN-CA-PAC-I-TY (in-kâ-pâs'sê'tê), *n.* Want of capacity, inability.
- *IN-CAR-CER-ATE (in-kâr'sêr'âte), *v. t.* To imprison.
- IN-CAR'CER'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- IN-CAR-CER-A-TION (in-kâr'sêr-â'shûn), *n.* Imprisonment.
- IN-CAR-NA-DINE (in-kâr'nâ'dîne), *v. t.* To dye red.
- IN-CAR'NA-DI-NING, *p. prs.*
- *IN-CAR-NATE (in-kâr'nât), *a.* Embodied in, or clothed with, flesh.
- IN-CAR-NA-TION (in-kâr-nâ'shûn), *n.* The act of assuming body or flesh; the assumption of a human body by Jesus Christ. [33.]
- IN-CAR-NA-TIVE (in-kâr'nâ'tîv), *a.* Generating flesh:—*n.*, a medicine which produces flesh.
- IN-CASE (in-kâsê'), *v. t.* To enclose in a case:—often written EN-CASE.
- IN-CA'SING, *p. prs.*
- IN-CAU-TION (in-kâw'shûn), *n.* Headlessness, unwariness.
- IN-CAU-TIOUS (in-kâw'shûs), *a.* Unwary, negligent, heedless.

- INC-AU-TIOUS-LY (in-kâw'shù's'lè), *ad.* Unwarily, heedlessly.
- INC-AU-TIOUS-NESS (in-kâw'shù's'nès), *n.* Heedlessness.
- INC-CA-VA-TION (in-kâ-vâ'shûn), *n.* The act of making hollow; a hollow.
- INC-CEN-DI-A-RISM (in-sên'dè'â-rîzm), *n.* The act of firing buildings.
- INC-CEN-DI-A-RY (in-sên'dè'â-rè), *n.* One who sets houses or towns on fire; one who excites faction [338-4]:—*a.*, relating to incendiarism; exciting strife.
- *INC-CEN'DI'A-RIES, *n. pl.*
- *INC-CENSE (in'sênse), *n.* Perfume exhaled by fire; the materials used in making perfume [117]:—*v. t.*, to perfume with incense.
- *INC-CEN'SING, *p. pres.*
- *INC-CENSE (in'sênse'), *v. t.* To inflame to anger; to enrage.
- *INC-CEN'SING, *p. pres.*
- INC-CENSE-MENT (in-sênse'mênt), *n.* Rage, irritation.
- INC-CEN-SIVE (in-sên'siv), *a.* Tending to incense.
- INC-CEN-SOR-Y. See CENSER.
- INC-CEN-TIVE (in-sên'tiv), *n.* Incitement, motive, spur (*ap. p.*—to):—*a.*, inciting, encouraging.
- *INC-CEP-TION (in-sêp'shûn), *n.* A beginning, first attempt.
- INC-CEP-TIVE (in-sêp'tiv), *a.* Noting a beginning, commencing.
- *INC-CER-RA-TION (in-sê-râ'shûn), *n.* The act of covering with wax.
- *INC-CER-TI-TUDE (in-sêr'tè'tùde), *n.* Uncertainty, doubtfulness.
- *INC-CES-SAN-CY (in-sês'sân'sè), *n.* The state of being incessant.
- *INC-CES-SANT (in-sês'sânt), *a.* Unceasing, continual. [159-5.] [317-4.]
- INC-CES-SANT-LY (in-sês'sânt'lè), *ad.* Without intermission, continually. [72-23.] [179-28.]
- INC-CEST (in'sêt), *n.* Cohabitation of relatives.
- INC-CES-TU-OUS (in-sês'tshù's), *a.* Guilty of incest.
- INCH (insh), *n.* The 12th part of a lineal foot; the 144th part of a superficial foot; the 1728th part of a solid foot; a small quantity.
- INCH'ES, *n. pl.*
- INC-H-MEAL (insh'mèl), *n.* A piece an inch long; a fragment.
- *INC-CHO-ATE (ing'kò'ât), *a.* Begun.
- INC-CHO-A-TION (ing-kò-â'shûn), *n.* Beginning, inception.
- *INC-CHO-A-TIVE (in-kò-â'tiv or ing'kò-â'tiv), *a.* Noting beginning, inceptive.
- *INC-CI-DENCE (in'sè'dênse), }
INC-CI-DEN-CY (in'sè'dên-sè), } *n.*
- Accident, casualty; the direction in which one body strikes another.
- INC-CI-DEN-CES, } *n. pl.*
INC-CI-DEN-CIES, }
- INC-CI-DENT (in'sè'dênt), *a.* Appertaining to; liable to fall on; casual [171-22]:—*n.*, an occurrence; a casual event. [77-10.] [172-23.]
- INC-CI-DENT-AL (in-sè'dênt'âl), *a.* Casual, happening by chance.
- INC-CI-DENT-AL-LY (in-sè'dênt'âl'lè), *ad.* Casually, without design. [50-32.]
- *INC-CIN-ER-ATE (in-sîn'êr'âte), *v. t.* To burn to ashes.
- INC-CIN'ER-A-TING, *p. pres.*
- *INC-CIP-I-EN-CY (in-sîp'è'ên-sè), *n.* Commencement.
- INC-CIP-I-ENT (in-sîp'è'ênt), *a.* Commencing.
- INC-CISE (in-sîze'), *v. t.* To cut in; to carve; to engrave.
- *INC-CI'SING, *p. pres.*
- *INC-CIS-ION (in-sîzh'ûn), *n.* A cut.
- INC-CI-SIVE (in-sî'siv), *a.* Having the quality of cutting or dividing.
- *INC-CI-SOR (in-sî'sôr), *n.* A cutter; a foretooth.
- *INC-CI-SO-RY (in-sî'sûr'rè), *a.* Incisive, cutting.
- *INC-CIS-URE (in-sîzh'ûr), *n.* A cut.
- *INC-CI-TANT (in-sî'tânt), *n.* That which incites or stimulates.
- INC-CI-TA-TION (in-sê-tâ'shûn), *n.* Incentive, motive.
- INC-CITE (in-sîte'), *v. t.* To rouse; to stir up; to excite.
- INC-CI'TING, *p. pres.*
- INC-CITE-MENT (in-sîte'mênt), *n.* That which incites to act; motive, incentive; an impulse. [202-5.]
- INC-CI-VIL-I-TY (in-sè-vîl'è'tè), *n.* Want of courtesy, rudeness.
- *INC-CI-VIL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- *INC-CIV-ISM (in-sîv'îzm), *n.* Want of patriotism.
- INC-CLASP (in-kîlâsp'), *v. t.* To clasp.
- INC-CLEM-EN-CY (in-kîém'ên'sè), *n.* Cruelty, severity, harshness.
- *INC-CLEM'EN-CIES, *n. pl.*
- INC-CLEM-ENT (in-kîém'ênt), *a.* Unmerciful, harsh, severe.
- *INC-CLI-NA-BLE (in-kîl'nâ'bl), *a.* Willing, disposed, leaning.
- INC-CLI-NATION (in-kîlè-nâ'shûn), *n.* A leaning; a bending; disposition of mind; tendency toward a point; affection. [159-23.] †
- INC-CLINE (in-kîlne'), *v. i.* To be disposed; to bend [51-29] [357-3]:—*v. t.*, to give a direction to; to bend; to incurvate:—*n.*, regular ascent or descent.
- INC-CLI'NING, *p. pres.*
- INC-CLOSE. See ENCLOSE.
- INC-CLO-SURE. See ENCLOSURE.
- INC-CLUDE (in-klùde'), *v. t.* To enclose; to comprise; to comprehend.
- INC-CLU'DING, *p. pres.*
- INC-CLU-SION (in-klù'zhûn), *n.* The act of including.
- INC-CLU-SIVE (in-klù'siv), *a.* Enclosing; comprehending.
- INC-CLU-SIVE-LY (in-klù'siv'lè), *ad.* So as to include.
- INC-COG (in-kôg'), }
INC-COG-NI-TO (in-kôg'nè'tò), } *ad.*
- In disguise or concealment.

- *IN-COG-I-TAN-CY (in-kój'è'tán-sè),
n. Want of thought.
- IN-COG-I-TANT (in-kój'è'tánt),
IN-COG-I-TA-TIVE (in-kój'è'tá-tív),
a. Wanting the power of thought.
- IN-CO-HE-RENCE (in-kò-hè'rènce),
n. Incoherency.
- *IN-CO-HE-REN-CY (in-kò-hè'rèn-
sè), n. Want of connection; in-
congruity.
- IN-CO-HE'REN'CIES, n. pl.
- IN-CO-HE-RENT (in-kò-hè'rènt), a.
Inconsistent; without cohesion. †
- IN-CO-HE-RENT-LY (in-kò-hè'rènt-
lè), ad. Inconsistently, loosely.
- IN-COM-BUS-TI-BIL-I-TY (in-kóm-
bús-tè-bil'lè'tè), n. The quality
of resisting fire.
- IN-COM-BUS-TI-BLE (in-kóm-bús-
tè'bl), a. Resisting fire.
- IN-COM-BUS-TI-BLE-NESS (in-kóm-
bús-tè'bl-nès), n. Incombustibility.
- IN-COME (in'kúm), n. Revenue;
profit. [51-4.]
- IN-COM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL-I-TY (in-
kóm'mèn-shù-rá-bil'lè'tè), n. The
state of having no common
measure.
- IN-COM-MEN-SU-RA-BLE (in-kóm-
mèn'shù-rá-bl), a. Having no
common measure.
- IN-COM-MEN-SU-RATE (in-kóm-
mèn'shù'rít), a. Not admitting
a common measure; not of equal
extent; inadequate.
- IN-COM-MODE (in-kóm-mòdè'), v. t.
To hinder or embarrass.
- IN-COM-MO'DING, p. pres.
- IN-COM-MO-DI-OUS (in-kóm-mò'dè-
ús), a. Inconvenient; vexatious.
- IN-COM-MO-DI-OUS-LY (in-kóm-mò-
dè'ús-lè), ad. Inconveniently.
- *IN-COM-MO-DI-OUS-NESS (in-kóm-
mò'dè'ús-nès), n. Inconvenience.
- *IN-COM-MU-NI-CA-BIL-I-TY (in-
kóm'mù-nè-ká-bil'lè'tè), n. State
of being incommunicable.
- IN-COM-MU-NI-CA-BLE (in-kóm-
mù'nè'ká-bl), a. Not impar-
tible; not to be told.
- *IN-COM-MU-NI-CA-BLE-NESS (in-
kóm-mù'nè'ká-bl'nès), n. In-
communicability.
- IN-COM-MU-NI-CA-BLY (in-kóm-
mù'nè'ká-blè), ad. So as not to
be imparted.
- IN-COM-MU-NI-CA-TIVE (in-kóm-
mù'nè'ká-tív), a. Not communi-
cative; unsocial.
- *IN-COM-MU-TA-BIL-I-TY (in-kóm-
mù-tá-bil'lè'tè), n. The state of
being incommutable.
- IN-COM-MU-TA-BLE (in-kóm-mù-
tá'bl), a. Incapable of change
or exchange.
- IN-COM-PACT (in-kóm-pákt'), a.
Not solid; not cohering.
- *IN-COM-PA-RA-BLE (in-kóm'pá'rá-
bl), a. Excellent beyond com-
parison.
- IN-COM-PA-RA-BLY (in-kóm'pá'rá-
blè), ad. Beyond comparison.
- IN-COM-PAS-SION-ATE (in-kóm-
pásh'in'tè), a. Void of pity, cruel.
- IN-COM-PAS-SION-ATE-LY (in-kóm-
pásh'in'tè-lè), ad. Unmercifully.
- *IN-COM-PAT-I-BIL-I-TY (in-kóm-
pát-è-bil'lè'tè), n. Inconsist-
ency, irreconcilable disagreement.
- IN-COM-PAT-I-BLE (in-kóm-pát-è-
bl), a. Inconsistent; irreconi-
cably opposed. (ap. p.—with.) †
- IN-COM-PAT-I-BLY (in-kóm-pát-è-
blè), ad. Inconsistently.
- IN-COM-PE-TENCE (in-kóm'pè'tènce)
n. Incompetency.
- *IN-COM-PE-TEN-CY (in-kóm'pè'tèn-
sè), n. Inability, insufficiency.
- IN-COM'PE-TEN-CIES, n. pl.
- IN-COM-PET-ENT (in-kóm'pè'tènt),
a. Not suitable, not adequate.
- IN-COM-PET-ENT-LY (in-kóm'pè-
tènt-lè), ad. Unsuitably; in-
adequately.
- IN-COM-PLETE (in-kóm-plè'tè'), a.
Not perfect, not finished.
- IN-COM-PLETE-NESS (in-kóm-plè'tè-
nès), n. Imperfection.
- IN-COM-PLI-ANCE (in-kóm-pli-
ànse), n. Refusal of compliance.
- *IN-COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BIL-I-TY (in-
'kóm-prè'hèn-sè-bil'lè'tè), n. In-
comprehensibility.
- IN-COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BLE-NESS (in-
'kóm-prè'hèn-sè'bl-nès), n. In-
conceivableness.
- IN-COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BLE (in'kóm-
prè'hèn'sè'bl), a. Not to be
conceived. [72-39.]
- IN-COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BLY (in'kóm-
prè'hèn'sè'blè), ad. In a manner
not to be conceived.
- *IN-COM-PRES-SI-BIL-I-TY (in-
kóm'près-sè-bil'lè'tè), n. Inca-
pacity for compression.
- IN-COM-PRES-SI-BLE (in-kóm-
près'sè'bl), a. Incapable of
compression.
- *IN-CON-CEAL-A-BLE (in-kón-sèèl-
á'bl), a. Not to be kept secret.
- *IN-CON-CEIV-A-BLE (in-kón-sèèv-
á'bl), a. Not to be conceived.
- IN-CON-CEIV-A-BLE-NESS (in-kón-
sèèv'á'bl-nès), n. State of being
inconceivable.
- IN-CON-CEIV-A-BLY (in-kón-sèèv-
á'blè), ad. Beyond compre-
hension.
- *IN-CON-CIN-NI-TY (in-kón-sin'nè-
tè), n. Want of proportion; in-
aptness.
- IN-CON-CLU-SIVE (in-kón-klù'sív),
a. Not warranting a conclusion;
insufficient.
- IN-CON-CLU-SIVE-LY (in-kón-klù-
sív'lè), ad. Not conclusively.
- IN-CON-CLU-SIVE-NESS (in-kón-
klù'sív'nès), n. Want of con-
vincing evidence.
- IN-CON-GRU-ENCE (in-kóng'grù-
'ènce), n. Incongruity.
- IN-CON-GRU-ENT (in-kóng'grù'ènt),
a. Unsuitable, inconsistent.
- IN-CON-GRU-I-TY (in-kón-grù'è'tè),
n. Unsuitableness; absurdity;
inconsistency.
- IN-CON-GRU'ITIES, n. pl.
- IN-CON-GRU-OUS (in-kóng'grù'ús),
a. Unsuitable, not fitting, in-
consistent. [140-37.]

IN-CON-GRU-OUS-LY (In-kóng'grũ-
ũs-lẻ), *ad.* Unsuitably. [264-15.]
IN-CON-SE-QUENT (In-kón'sẻkwẻnt)
a. Without just conclusion.
*IN-CON-SE-QUEN-TIAL (In'kón-sẻ-
kwẻn'sẻhẻl), *a.* Not following
from the premises; of small
moment.
IN-CON-SID-ER-A-BLE (In-kón-sẻđ'
ũrẻỏ-bl), *a.* Unworthy of notice;
unimportant; insignificant.
IN-CON-SID-ER-A-BLE-NESS (In-
kón-sẻđ'ũrẻỏ-bl'ẻnẻs), *n.* Small
importance.
IN-CON-SID-ER-ATE (In-kón-sẻđ'ũrẻ-
ẻt), *a.* Careless, thoughtless.
IN-CON-SID-ER-ATE-LY (In-kón-
sẻđ'ũrẻẻt-lẻ), *ad.* Thoughtlessly.
[151-17.]
IN-CON-SID-ER-ATE-NESS (In-kón-
sẻđ'ũrẻẻt-ẻnẻs), *n.* Inattention.
IN-CON-SID-ER-A-TION (In-kón'sẻđ-
ũrẻỏ-shẻn), *n.* Want of thought,
inattention.
IN-CON-SIST-ENCE (In-kón-sẻsẻt-
ẻnẻ), *n.* Inconsistency.
IN-CON-SIST-EN-CY (In-kón-sẻsẻt'ẻn-
ẻsẻ), *n.* Disagreement; unstead-
iness; absurdity; incongruity.
*IN-CON-SIST'EN'CI-ES, *n. pl.*
IN-CON-SIST-ENT (In-kón-sẻsẻt'ẻnt),
a. Incompatible, incongruous,
absurd. (*ap. p.*—with.)
IN-CON-SIST-ENT-LY (In-kón-sẻsẻt-
ẻnt-lẻ), *ad.* Absurdly, not con-
gruously.
IN-CON-SO-LA-BLE (In-kón-sẻỏ'ẻỏ-
ẻl), *a.* Not to be comforted;
sorrowful. †
IN-CON-SO-LA-BLY (In'ẻỏ-kón-sẻỏ'ẻỏ-
ẻlẻ), *ad.* So as not to be comforted.
*IN-CON-SO-NANCE (In-kón'sẻỏ-
ẻnẻnẻ), *n.* Disagreement; want
of harmony; contrariety.
IN-CON-SPIC-U-OUS (In-kón-sẻpk'ẻ-
ửũs), *a.* Not perceptible.
*IN-CON-STAN-CY (In-kón'sẻtẻn'ẻsẻ),
n. Unsteadiness. [112-18.]
IN-CON-STANT (In-kón'sẻtẻn), *a.* Not
firm; variable, mutable.

IN-CON-STANT-LY (In-kón'sẻtẻn'lẻ),
ad. Changeably.
IN-CON-SU-MA-BLE (In-kón-sử'ẻỏ-
ẻl), *a.* Not to be wasted.
*IN-CON-TEST-A-BLE (In-kẻn-tẻsẻt-
ẻỏ'ẻl), *a.* Indisputable, certain.
IN-CON-TEST-A-BLY (In-kẻn-tẻsẻt'ẻ-
ẻlẻ), *ad.* Indisputably. [290-22.]
IN-CON-TIG-U-OUS (In-kẻn-tẻg'ửũs)
a. Not touching.
IN-CON-TI-NENCE (In-kẻn'tẻ'ẻnẻnẻ),
n. Incontinency.
IN-CON-TI-NEN-CY (In-kẻn'tẻ'ẻnẻn-
ẻsẻ), *n.* Unchastity.
IN-CON-TI-NENT (In-kẻn'tẻ'ẻnẻnt), *a.*
Unchaste, licentious:—*n.*, one
who is unchaste.
IN-CON-TI-NENT-LY (In-kẻn'tẻ'ẻnẻnt-
ẻlẻ), *ad.* Not chastely; immediately.
*IN-CON-TROL-LA-BLE (In-kẻn-
trẻỏ'ẻỏ'ẻl), *a.* Not to be controlled.
IN-CON-TRO-VERT-I-BLE (In'kẻn-
trẻỏ-vẻẻt'ẻẻl), *a.* Indisputable.
*IN-CON-TRO-VERT-I-BLY (In'kẻn-
trẻỏ-vẻẻt'ẻẻlẻ), *ad.* Indisputably.
IN-CON-VE-NI-ENCE (In-kẻn-vẻ'ẻnẻ-
ẻnẻ), *n.* Unfitness; disadvan-
tage; difficulty. [240-10.]
IN-CON-VE-NI-EN-CY (In-kẻn-vẻ-
ẻnẻ'ẻnẻ-sẻ), *n.* Inconvenience.
*IN-CON-VE-NI'EN-CI-ES, *n. pl.*
IN-CON-VE-NI-ENT (In-kẻn-vẻ'ẻnẻ-
ẻnt), *a.* Inconvenient; inex-
pedient; annoying.
IN-CON-VE-NI-ENT-LY (In-kẻn-vẻ-
ẻnẻ'ẻnt-lẻ), *ad.* Inconveniently.
IN-CON-VÉR-SA-BLE (In-kẻn-vẻr-
ẻỏ'ẻỏ'ẻl), *a.* Unsocial, reserved.
IN-CON-VERT-I-BIL-I-TY (In-kẻn-
vẻẻt'ẻẻ-bẻl'ẻẻtẻ), *n.* Incapacity
of change or exchange.
*IN-CON-VERT-I-BLE (In-kẻn-vẻẻt-
ẻẻ'ẻl), *a.* Not transmutable.
*IN-CON-VIN-CI-BLE (In-kẻn-vẻn-
ẻẻ'ẻl), *a.* Not to be convinced.
IN-COR-PO-RATE (In-kẻr'ẻỏ'ẻẻtẻ),
v. t. To form into a body or
corporation; to unite; to asso-
ciate (*ap. p.*—into):—*v. i.*, to be
united. (*ap. p.*—with.) †

IN-COR'PO-RA-TING, *p. prs.*
IN-COR-PO-RATE (In-kẻr'ẻỏ'ẻẻtẻ), *a.*
Mixed, associated. †
IN-COR-PO-RATION (In'kẻr-ẻỏ-ẻỏ-
ẻỏnẻ), *n.* Union of divers in-
gredients in one mass; formation
of a body politic; association.
IN-COR-PO-RE-AL (In-kẻr-ẻỏ'ẻẻẻỏ'),
a. Not consisting of matter;
immaterial. [227-4.]
*IN-COR-PO-RE-AL-LY (In-kẻr-ẻỏ-
ẻẻẻỏ-lẻ), *ad.* Immaterially.
*IN-COR-PO-RE-I-TY (In'kẻr-ẻỏ-ẻẻẻ-
ẻẻẻ), *n.* Immateriality.
IN-COR-RECT (In-kẻr'ẻẻẻt'), *a.* Not
exact, inaccurate.
IN-COR-RECT-LY (In-kẻr'ẻẻẻt'ẻlẻ),
ad. Not accurately, not exactly.
IN-COR-RECT-NESS (In-kẻr'ẻẻẻt-
ẻnẻs), *n.* Inaccuracy.
*IN-COR-RI-GI-BIL-I-TY (In'kẻr-ẻẻ-
ẻẻ-bẻl'ẻẻẻtẻ), *n.* Incurability.
IN-COR-RI-GI-BLE (In-kẻr'ẻẻẻ'ẻẻ-bẻl),
a. Bad beyond correction; ir-
recoverably depraved.
*IN-COR-RI-GI-BLE-NESS (In-kẻr'ẻẻ-
ẻẻ-bẻl'ẻẻnẻs), *n.* Hopeless depravity.
IN-COR-RI-GI-BLY (In-kẻr'ẻẻẻ'ẻẻ-bẻlẻ),
ad. Beyond amendment.
IN-COR-RUPT (In-kẻr'ẻỏ'ẻỏ'ẻt'), *a.*
Free from depravation; honest.
*IN-COR-RUPT-I-BIL-I-TY (In-kẻr-
ẻỏ'ẻỏ'ẻẻ-bẻl'ẻẻẻtẻ), *n.* Incapacity
of decay or corruption.
IN-COR-RUPT-I-BLE (In-kẻr'ẻỏ'ẻỏ-
ẻẻ'ẻl), *a.* Incapable of corruption.
[342-4.]
*IN-COR-RUPT-I-BLE-NESS (In-kẻr-
ẻỏ'ẻỏ'ẻẻ-bẻl'ẻẻnẻs), *n.* Incurruptibility.
IN-COR-RUP-TION (In-kẻr'ẻỏ'ẻỏ-
ẻỏnẻ), *n.* Incapacity of cor-
ruption.
IN-COR-RUPT-NESS (In-kẻr'ẻỏ'ẻỏ'ẻ-
ẻẻnẻs), *n.* Purity of mind or
manners; honesty; freedom from
decay.
*IN-CRAS-SATE (In-kẻrẻs'ẻẻẻtẻ), *v. t.*
To thicken:—*v. i.*, to become
dense.
IN-CRAS'SA'TING, *p. prs.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nô, môve.

- IN-CRAS-SATE (in-krâs'sât), *a.* Thickened; fattened.
- IN-CRAS-SA-TION (in-krâs-sâ'shûn), *n.* The act of thickening.
- IN-CRAS-SA-TIVE (in-krâs-sâ'tiv), *a.* Having the quality of thickening.
- IN-CREASE (in'krêése or in-krêése'), *n.* Augmentation; produce; accession.
- IN-CREASE (in-krêése'), *v. i.* To grow; to advance:—*v. t.*, to enlarge; to make more or greater.
- IN-CREAS'ING, *p. prs.*
- IN-CRE-ATE (in-krê-âte'), *a.* Not created.
- *IN-CRED-I-BIL-I-TY (in'krêd-ê-bil-lè'té), *n.* The quality of surpassing belief; improbability.
- IN-CRED-I-BIL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- IN-CRED-I-BLE (in-krêd-ê'bl), *a.* Surpassing belief; improbable. [173-11.] [35-28.]
- *IN-CRED-I-BLE-NESS (in-krêd-ê'bl-nês), *n.* Incredibility.
- IN-CRED-I-BLY (in-krêd-ê'blè), *ad.* In an incredible manner. [50-19.]
- IN-CRE-DU-LI-TY (in-krê-dû'li'té), *n.* Indisposition to believe.
- IN-CRED-U-LOUS (in-krêd'jû'lûs), *a.* Indisposed to believe. [151-8.]
- IN-CRED-U-LOUS-NESS (in-krêd'jû'lûs-nês), *n.* Incredulity.
- IN-CRE-MENT (in'krê'mènt), *n.* Increase; produce.
- IN-CRES-CENT (in-krês'sènt), *a.* Growing; increasing.
- IN-CRUST (in-krûst'), *v. t.* To cover with a coat or crust. [287-22.]
- IN-CRUS-TA-TION (in-krûs-tâ'shûn), *n.* An adherent covering.
- IN-CU-BATE (in'kû'bâte), *v. i.* To sit upon eggs; to hatch.
- IN-CU'BA-TING, *p. prs.*
- IN-CU-BA-TION (in-kû-bâ'shûn), *n.* The act of sitting upon eggs, to hatch them.
- *IN-CU-BUS (in'kû'bûs), *n.* The nightmare; a demon.
- IN-CU'BI, } *n. pl.*
IN-CU'BUS-ES, }
- IN-CUL-CATE (in-kûl'kâte), *v. t.* To impress by frequent admonitions. [341.] (*ap. p.*—on, upon.)
- IN-CUL'CA'TING, *p. prs.*
- IN-CUL-CATION (in-kûl-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of impressing by frequent admonitions.
- *IN-CUL-PA-BLE (in-kûl'pâ'bl), *a.* Unblamable.
- IN-CUL-PATE (in-kûl'pâte), *v. t.* To blame; to censure.
- IN-CUL'PA'TING, *p. prs.*
- IN-CUL-PATION (in-kûl-pâ'shûn), *n.* Censure, blame.
- *IN-CUL-PA-TOR-Y (in-kûl'pâ'tûr-rè), *a.* Imputing blame.
- *IN-CUM-BEN-CY (in-kûm'bèn'sè), *n.* The act of lying upon; a holding of an office; an office held.
- IN-CUM' BEN' CIES, *n. pl.*
- IN-CUM-BENT (in-kûm'bènt), *a.* Resting upon, lying upon; imposed as a duty:—*n.*, one who holds an office.
- IN-CUM-BER. See ENCUMBER.
- IN-CUR (in-kûr'), *v. t.* To become liable to; to occur; to bring on.
- *IN-CUR'RING, *p. prs.*
- *IN-CUR'RED, *p. prf.*
- *IN-CU-RA-BIL-I-TY (in'kû-râ-bil-lè'té), *n.* Impossibility of cure.
- IN-CU-RA-BLE (in-kû'râ'bl), *a.* Not admitting remedy; irremediable. [260-18.]
- IN-CU-RA-BLE-NESS (in-kû'râ'bl-nês), *n.* The state of not admitting a cure.
- IN-CU-RA-BLY (in-kû'râ'blè), *ad.* Without remedy.
- IN-CU-RI-OUS (in-kû'rè'ûs), *a.* Negligent, having no curiosity.
- IN-CUR-SION (in-kûr'shûn), *n.* Invasion; attack; inroad. [110.]
- IN-CUR-SIVE (in-kûr'siv), *a.* Making incursions; aggressive.
- IN-CUR-VATE (in-kûr'vâte), *v. t.* To bend; to crook.
- IN-CUR'VA'TING, *p. prs.*
- *IN-CUR-VATE (in-kûr'vît), *a.* Bent, curved inwards or upwards.
- IN-CUR-VA-TION (in-kûr-vâ'shûn) *n.* The act of bending, curvity.
- IN-CURVE (in-kûr've'), *v. t.* To bend.
- IN-CUR'VING, *p. prs.*
- IN-CUR-VI-TY (in-kûr've'tè), *n.* A bending inward, crookedness.
- *IN-CUR'VI-TIES, *n. pl.*
- IN-DART (in-dârt'), *v. t.* To dart in.
- IN-DEBT-ED (in-dêt'èd), *p. prf.*:—*a.*, obliged by something received; being in debt.
- *IN-DEBT-ED-NESS (in-dêt'èd'nês), *n.* State of being indebted; the amount owed.
- IN-DE-CEN-CY (in-dê'sèn'sè), *n.* An unbecoming act or word; want of decency.
- IN-DE'CE N' CIES, *n. pl.*
- IN-DE-CENT (in-dê'sènt), *a.* Unbecoming, immodest, offensive.
- IN-DE-CENT-LY (in-dê'sènt'lè), *ad.* Immodestly, indelicately.
- *IN-DE-CID-U-OUS (in-dê-sid'jû'ûs), *a.* Evergreen, not shedding.
- IN-DE-CIS-ION (in-dê-siz'shûn), *n.* Want of determination.
- IN-DE-CI-SIVE (in-dê-si'siv), *a.* Inconclusive; irresolute.
- *IN-DE-CI-SIVE-NESS (in-dê-si'siv-nês), *n.* Want of decision.
- *IN-DE-CLI-NA-BLE (in-dê-kl'ânâ'bl), *a.* Not varied in termination.
- IN-DE-CLI-NA-BLY (in-dê-kl'ânâ'blè), *ad.* Without variation.
- IN-DE-CO-ROUS (in-dê-kò'rûs or in-dêk'ò'rûs), *a.* Indecent, unbecoming.
- *IN-DE-CO-ROUS-LY (in-dê-kò'rûs-lè or in-dêk'ò'rûs-lè), *ad.* In an unbecoming manner.
- IN-DE-CO-RUM (in-dê-kò'rûm), *n.* Indecency.
- IN-DEED (in-dèèd'), *ad.* In reality, in truth:—*in.*, is it possible?
- IN-DE-FAT-I-GA-BLE (in-dê-fât'è-gâ'bl), *a.* Unwearied. [244-10.]
- *IN-DE-FAT-I-GA-BLE-NESS (in-dê-fât'è-gâ-bl'nês), *n.* Unweariedness.
- IN-DE-FAT-I-GA-BLY (in-dê-fât'è-gâ-blè), *ad.* Without weariness.

*IN-DE-FEA-SI-BLE (In-dê-fê'si-zê-bl), *a.* Not to be defeated or made void.

IN-DE-FEC-TIVE (In-dê-fêk'tív), *a.* Complete, perfect.

*IN-DE-FEN-SI-BLE (In-dê-fên'sê-bl), *a.* Incapable of being defended.

IN-DE-FEN-SIVE (In-dê-fên'sív), *a.* Having no defense.

*IN-DE-FIN-A-BLE (In-dê-fin'á-bl), *a.* Incapable of being defined.

*IN-DEF-I-NITE (In-dêf'ènit), *a.* Not limited or defined; vague; unsettled.

IN-DEF-I-NITE-LY (In-dêf'ènit-lê), *ad.* Without limitation.

IN-DEF-I-NITE-NESS (In-dêf'ènit-nês), *n.* State of being indefinite.

IN-DE-HIS-CENT (In-dê-his'sênt), *a.* Not opening when ripe.

IN-DEL-I-BIL-I-TY (In'dêl-lê-bíl'lê-tê), *n.* The quality of being indelible.

IN-DEL-I-BLE (In-dêl'è-bl), *a.* Not to be effaced or annulled; permanent. [262-18.]

*IN-DEL-I-BLY (In-dêl'èblê), *ad.* So as not to be effaced. [248-22.]

IN-DEL-I-CA-CY (In-dêl'èkâ-sê), *n.* Want of delicacy.

IN-DEL-I-CA-CIES, *n. pl.*

IN-DEL-I-CATE (In-dêl'èkít), *a.* Indecent, wanting decency.

IN-DEL-I-CATE-LY (In-dêl'èkít-lê), *ad.* Indecently.

*IN-DEM-NI-FI-CATION (In'dêm-nê-fê-kâ'shûn), *n.* Security against loss or penalty; reimbursement.

IN-DEM-NI-FY (In-dêm'nêfí), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, INDEMNIFIES.*] To secure against loss or penalty.

*IN-DEM-NIFI-ED, *p. prf.*

IN-DEM-NI-TY (In-dêm'nê'tê), *n.* Security from injury or loss; remuneration.

IN-DEM-NITIES, *n. pl.*

IN-DE-MON-STR-A-BLE (In-dê-môn'strá-bl), *a.* Incapable of demonstration.

IN-DENT (In-dênt'), *v. t.* To mark with inequalities; to bind by contract; to notch:—*n.*, a cut or notch in the margin; a dent.

IN-DEN-TA-TION (In-dên-tâ'shûn), *n.* The act of indenting; a recess; a dent, a notch.

IN-DEN-TURE (In-dên'tshûr), *n.* A written contract:—*v. t.*, to bind by contract.

IN-DEN-TURING, *p. prs.*

*IN-DE-PEN-DENCE (In-dê-pên-dênsê), *n.* Freedom; exemption from reliance, control, or bias; competence. [99-20.] [256-24.]

IN-DE-PEN-DENT (In-dê-pên-dênt), *a.* Not depending; not controlled (*ap. p.*—of, on):—*n.*, a Congregationalist.

IN-DE-PEN-DENT-LY (In-dê-pên-dênt-lê), *ad.* Without reference to other things; without dependence.

IN-DE-SCRIB-A-BLE (In-dê-skríb'á-bl), *a.* Incapable of description.

IN-DE-SERT (In-dê-zêrt'), *n.* Want of merit.

IN-DE-STRUC-TI-BIL-I-TY (In-dê-strúk-tê-bíl'lê-tê), *n.* The quality of resisting destruction.

IN-DE-STRUC-TI-BLE (In-dê-strúk-tê-bl), *a.* Not to be destroyed.

*IN-DE-TER-MI-NA-BLE (In-dê-têr-mê'nâ-bl), *a.* Not to be fixed or defined.

IN-DE-TER-MI-NATE (In-dê-têr-mê'nit), *a.* Unfixed, indefinite.

IN-DE-TER-MI-NATE-LY (In-dê-têr-mê'nit-lê), *ad.* Indefinitely.

IN-DE-TER-MI-NATE-NESS (In-dê-têr-mê'nit-nês), *n.* Indefiniteness.

IN-DE-TER-MI-NATION (In-dê-têr-mê'nâ'shûn), *n.* Want of resolution.

IN-DE-TER-MIN-ED (In-dê-têr'mínd), *a.* Unsettled, unfixed.

IN-DE-VO-TION (In-dê-vô'shûn), *n.* Want of devotion; irreligion.

IN-DE-VOUT (In-dê-vôút'), *a.* Irreligious.

IN-DEX (In'dêks), *n.* An alphabetical table of references to the contents of a book; a pointer; an exponent; the hand [] that points out a passage of special import:—*v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, INDEXES*], to construct an index for; to place in an index or table.

*IN-DI-CES (In'dê'sèz) (*signs*), } *n.*

IN-DEX-ES (In-dêks'iz) (*tables*), } *pl.*

IND-IAN-INK (In'd'yân'ink), *n.* A Chinese ink used as a water-color.

IND-IA-RUB-BER (In'd'yâ'rúb-bûr), *n.* A substance of great elasticity, gum-elastic, caoutchouc.

IN-DI-CANT (In'dê'kânt), *a.* Showing, pointing out.

IN-DI-CATE (In'dê'kâte), *v. t.* To show; to point out. [123-16.]

IN-DI-CATE-TING, *p. prs.*

IN-DI-CATION (In-dê-kâ'shûn), *n.* Mark, token, symptom. [66-29.]

*IN-DIC-A-TIVE (In-dik'á'tív), *a.* Showing, pointing out.

IN-DIC-A-TIVE-LY (In-dik'á'tív-lê), *ad.* In an indicative manner.

IN-DI-CATOR (In'dê'kâ-tûr), *n.* He or that which shows.

*IN-DI-CATOR-Y (In'dê'kâ-tûr'ê), *a.* Showing, pointing out.

*IN-DICT (In-dítê'), *v. t.* To charge with crime or misdemeanor.

*IN-DICT-A-BLE (In-dítê'á-bl), *a.* Liable to indictment.

IN-DICT-ER (In-dítê'ûr), *n.* One who indicts.

IN-DIC-TION (In-dik'shûn), *n.* Declaration, proclamation; a cycle of fifteen years.

IN-DIC-TIVE (In-dik'tív), *a.* Proclaimed, declared.

*IN-DICT-MENT (In-dítê'mênt), *n.* The act of indicting; a legal accusation of crime or misdemeanor, presented to court by a grand jury.

*IN-DIF-FER-ENCE (In-díf'fûr'ênsê), *n.* Insensibility; neutrality; negligence. [67-15.] [207-9.]

- IN-DIF-FER-ENT** (in-dîf'fûr'ènt), *a.* Neutral; unconcerned; impartial; negligent; passable; insensible. [100-29.] [242-8.]
- IN-DIF-FER-ENT-LY** (in-dîf'fûr'ènt-lè), *ad.* Without distinction or feeling; passably.
- IN-DI-GENCE** (in'dè'jèns), *n.* Want.
- *IN-DI-GENE** (in'dè'jèèn), *n.* A native plant or animal.
- *IN-DIG-EN-OUS** (in-dîj'ènds), *a.* Native to a country.
- IN-DI-GENT** (in'dè'jènt), *a.* Needy.
- IN-DI-GEST-ED** (in-dè-jèst'èd), *a.* Not matured or digested.
- *IN-DI-GEST-I-BLE** (in-dè-jèst'è-bl), *a.* Not digestible in the stomach.
- IN-DI-GES-TION** (in-dè-jès'tshûn), *n.* Want of digestive power.
- IN-DIG-I-TATE** (in-dîj'è'tâte), *v. t.* To point out with the finger.
- *IN-DIG'Ï-TA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-DIG-I-TA-TION** (in'dîj'è-tà'shûn), *n.* The act of pointing out.
- IN-DIG-NANT** (in-dîg'nânt), *a.* Inflamed with anger and contempt. [221-6.]
- IN-DIG-NANT-LY** (in-dîg'nânt'lè), *ad.* With anger and contempt.
- IN-DIG-NA-TION** (in-dîg-nà'shûn), *n.* Anger mingled with contempt; ire. [118-15.] [255.]
- IN-DIG-NI-TY** (in-dîg'nè'tè), *n.* Contemptuous injury, insult.
- *IN-DIG'NÏ-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- IN-DI-GO** (in'dè'gò), *n.* A plant, and the blue dye obtained from it.
- IN-DI-RECT** (in-dè-rèkt'), *a.* Not straight, not honest.
- IN-DI-REC-TION** (in-dè-rèk'shûn), *n.* Oblique means, dishonest practice.
- IN-DI-RECT-LY** (in-dè-rèkt'lè), *ad.* Obliquely; unfairly.
- IN-DI-RECT-NESS** (in-dè-rèkt'nès), *n.* Obliquity; unfairness.
- *IN-DIS-CERN-I-BLE** (in-dîz-zèrn'èbl), *a.* Not perceptible.
- *IN-DIS-CERP-TI-BIL-I-TY** (in-dîs-sèrp-tè-bil'lè'tè), *n.* State of being indestructible by dissolution.
- IN-DIS-CERP-TI-BLE** (in-dîs-sèrp-tè-bl), *a.* Not to be destroyed or dissolved.
- IN-DIS-CI-PLIN-A-BLE** (in-dîs-sè-plîn-à-bl), *a.* Incapable of discipline.
- *IN-DIS-COV-ER-A-BLE** (in-dîs-kûv'ûr-à-bl), *a.* Incapable of being found out.
- *IN-DIS-CREET** (in-dîs-krèèt'), *a.* Imprudent, incautious, hasty.
- IN-DIS-CREET-LY** (in-dîs-krèèt'lè), *ad.* Imprudently, rashly.
- IN-DIS-CRE-TION** (in-dîs-krèsh'ûn), *n.* Imprudence, rashness. [333-5.]
- IN-DIS-CRIM-I-NATE** (in-dîs-krîm'è'nî't), *a.* Not making distinction; promiscuous.
- IN-DIS-CRIM-I-NATE-LY** (in-dîs-krîm'è'nî't-lè), *ad.* Without distinction, promiscuously.
- IN-DIS-CRIM-I-NA-TING** (in-dîs-krîm'è'nâ-tîng), *a.* Making no distinction.
- IN-DIS-CRIM-I-NA-TION** (in-dîs-krîm'è-nâ'shûn), *n.* Want of distinction or discrimination.
- IN-DIS-PEN-SA-BIL-I-TY** (in-dîs-pèn-sâ-bil'lè'tè), *n.* Necessity.
- *IN-DIS-PEN-SA-BIL'Ï-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- *IN-DIS-PEN-SA-BLE** (in-dîs-pèn-sâ-bl), *a.* Not to be spared, essential, necessary. [330-8.]
- IN-DIS-PEN-SA-BLE-NESS** (in-dîs-pèn-sâ-bl'nès), *n.* Necessity.
- IN-DIS-PEN-SA-BLY** (in-dîs-pèn-sâ-blè), *ad.* Necessarily.
- IN-DIS-POSE** (in-dîs-pòze'), *v. t.* To make unfit; to disorder; to disincine.
- *IN-DIS-PO'SING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-DIS-PO-SED-NESS** (in-dîs-pò-zèd'nès), *n.* State of unfitness or disinclination; indisposition.
- IN-DIS-PO-SI-TION** (in-dîs-pò-zîsh'ûn), *n.* Disorder of health; disinclination.
- IN-DIS-PU-TA-BLE** (in-dîs-pù'tà-bl), *a.* Inconvertible; incontestable.
- IN-DIS-PU-TA-BLE-NESS** (in-dîs-pù'tà-bl'nès), *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable.
- IN-DIS-PU-TA-BLY** (in-dîs-pù'tà-blè or in-dîs-pù'tà-blè), *ad.* Without controversy, certainly.
- *IN-DIS-SO-LU-BIL-I-TY** (in'dîs-sò-lù-bil'lè'tè), *n.* Resistance to a dissolving power; indivisible union.
- *IN-DIS-SO-LU-BLE** (in-dîs'sò-lù-bl), *a.* Firm; binding or subsisting forever; indissoluble.
- IN-DIS-SO-LU-BLE-NESS** (in-dîs'sò-lù-bl'nès), *n.* Indissolubility.
- *IN-DIS-SOLV-A-BLE** (in-dîz-zòlv-à-bl), *a.* Not separable into parts.
- IN-DIS-TINCT** (in-dîs-tîngkt'), *a.* Not plainly marked, confused, undefined, obscure. [292.]
- IN-DIS-TINC-TION** (in-dîs-tînght'shûn), *n.* Confusion, uncertainty.
- IN-DIS-TINCT-LY** (in-dîs-tîngkt'lè), *ad.* Confusedly, uncertainly.
- IN-DIS-TINCT-NESS** (in-dîs-tîngkt'nès), *n.* Confusion, uncertainty.
- *IN-DIS-TIN-GUISH-A-BLE** (in-dîs-tîng'gwîsh-à-bl), *a.* Incapable of being distinguished.
- *IN-DITE** (in-dî'te'), *v. t.* To commit to writing; to compose; to dictate:—sometimes written **ENDITE**.
- IN-DÏ'TING**, *p. prs.*
- *IN-DITE-MENT** (in-dî'tè'mènt), *n.* The act of inditing. [indites.]
- *IN-DI-TER** (in-dî'tûr), *n.* One who
- IN-DI-VID-U-AL** (in-dè-vid'jù'àl), *n.* A single being; a person [58-16] [331-21]:—*a.*, separate from others; single; one; relating to a single being. [65-8.]
- IN-DI-VID-U-AL-ISM** (in-dè-vid'jù'àl-îzm), *n.* State of being individual; attachment to individual interest; selfishness.
- *IN-DI-VID-U-AL-I-TY** (in-dè-vid'jù'àl'lè'tè), *n.* Separate or distinct existence; the faculty which individualizes.
- *IN-DI-VID-U-AL'Ï-TIES**, *n. pl.*

- *IN-DI-VID-U-AL-IZE ('in-dê-vid'-jû-âl'ize), *v. t.* To discriminate individualities; to separate.
- IN-DI-VID-U-AL-Y-ZING, *p. prs.*
- IN-DI-VID-U-AL-LY ('in-dê-vid'jû-âl-lè), *ad.* With separate or distinct existence; singly. †
- *IN-DI-VIS-I-BIL-I-TY ('in-dê-vîz-ê-bil'lè'tè), *n.* State or quality of being indivisible.
- IN-DI-VIS-I-BLE ('in-dê-vîz'ê'bl), *a.* Incapable of being broken into parts.
- IN-DI-VIS-I-BLE-NESS ('in-dê-vîz'ê-'bl-nès), *n.* Indivisibility.
- IN-DI-VIS-I-BLY ('in-dê-vîz'ê'blè), *ad.* So as not to be divided.
- *IN-DO-CI-BLE (in-dôs'sè'bl or in-dô'sè'bl), *a.* Indocile.
- *IN-DO-CILE (in-dôs'sil or in-dô'sil), *a.* Unteachable, intractable.
- *IN-DO-CIL-I-TY ('in-dô-sil'lè'tè), *n.* Refusal of instruction.
- IN-DOC-TRI-NATE (in-dôk'trè'nâte), *v. t.* To instruct in principles.
- IN-DOC'TRÏ'NA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *IN-DOC-TRI-NA-TION (in'dôk-trè-nâ'shûn), *n.* Instruction; information.
- IN-DO-LENCE (in'dô'lênse), *n.* Laziness, inattention.
- IN-DO-LENT (in'dô'lènt), *a.* Lazy, listless; *in Medicine*, painless, as an *indolent tumor*. [258-6.]
- IN-DO-LENT-LY (in'dô'lènt-lè), *ad.* Carelessly, lazily.
- IN-DOM-I-TA-BLE (in-dôm'è'tâ-bl), *a.* Untamable, invincible.
- IN-DORSE. See ENDORSE.
- IN-DU-BI-OUS (in-dû'bè'ûs), *a.* Not doubting, undoubted.
- *IN-DU-BI-TA-BLE (in-dû'bè'tâ-bl), *a.* Undoubted, unquestioned.
- IN-DU-BI-TA-BLY (in-dû'bè'tâ-blè), *ad.* Undoubtedly, certainly.
- IN-DUCE (in-dûse'), *v. t.* To persuade; to influence; to instigate; to cause; to develop electricity. [113-8.] [274-18.]
- IN-DU'GING, *p. prs.*
- IN-DUCE-MENT (in-dûse'mènt), *n.* Motive to any thing; incitement. [16-18.] [302-26.]
- *IN-DU-CI-BLE (in-dû'sè'bl), *a.* Capable of being induced.
- IN-DUCT (in-dûkt'), *v. t.* To introduce; to put in possession of a benefice or office.
- IN-DUC-TILE (in-dûk'til), *a.* Not capable of being drawn out.
- IN-DUC-TIL-I-TY ('in-dûk-til'lè'tè), *n.* Incapacity of being drawn out.
- IN-DUC-TION (in-dûk'shûn), *n.* Introduction; entrance into office; a mode of reasoning from particulars to generals; development of electricity.
- INDUCTION* is a synthetic, DEDUCTION an analytic, process.
- IN-DUC-TION-AL (in-dûk'shûn'âl), *a.* Pertaining to induction.
- IN-DUC-TIVE (in-dûk'tiv), *a.* Proceeding by induction; leading.
- IN-DUC-TIVE-LY (in-dûk'tiv'lè), *ad.* By induction.
- *IN-DUC-TOR (in-dûk'tûr), *n.* One who induces.
- IN-DUE. See ENDUE.
- IN-DULGE (in-dûlje'), *v. t.* To humor; to gratify. (*ap. p.*—with a *thing not habitual*; in a *thing habitual*) [17-27.] [167-7.]
- IN-DUL'GING, *p. prs.*
- IN-DUL-GENCE (in-dûljênse), *n.* Fondness; forbearance; favor granted; compliance; remission of punishment for sin, granted by the Pope. [244-7.]
- IN-DUL-GENT (in-dûljènt), *a.* Compliant, kind, mild. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- IN-DUL-GENT-LY (in-dûljènt'lè), *ad.* Without restraint, kindly.
- IN-DU-RATE (in-dû'râte), *v. i.* To grow hard;—*v. t.*, to make hard.
- IN-DU'RA-TING, *p. prs.*
- IN-DU-RA-TION ('in-dû-râ'shûn), *n.* The state of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy.
- IN-DUS-TRI-AL (in-dûs'trè'âl), *a.* Relating to industry; laboring.
- IN-DUS-TRI-OUS (in-dûs'trè'ûs), *a.* Diligent, laborious.
- IN-DUS-TRI-OUS-LY (in-dûs'trè'ûs-lè), *ad.* Diligently, laboriously.
- IN-DUS-TRY (in'dûs'trè), *n.* Diligence.
- IN-DWEL-LING (in'dwèl'ling), *n.* Act of dwelling within;—*a.*, dwelling within.
- IN-E-BRI-ANT (in-è'brè'ânt), *a.* Intoxicating.
- IN-E-BRI-ATE (in-è'brè'âte), *v. t.* To intoxicate; to make drunk:—*v. i.*, to become intoxicated.
- IN-E'BRI'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *IN-E-BRI-ATE (in-è'brè'it), *n.* A drunkard.
- IN-E-BRI-A-TION (in-è'brè-â'shûn), }
IN-E-BRI-E-TY ('in-è-bri'è'tè), }
n. Drunkenness, intoxication.
- *IN-EF-FABLE (in-èf'fâ'bl), *a.* Un-speakable; unutterable. [145.]
- IN-EF-FA-BLY (in-èf'fâ'blè), *ad.* Un-speakably.
- *IN-EF-FACE-A-BLE ('in-èf-fâse-â-'bl), *a.* Not to be effaced.
- IN-EF-FECT-IVE ('in-èf-fèkt'iv), *a.* Producing no effect; inefficient; useless.
- IN-EF-FECT-IVE-LY ('in-èf-fèkt'iv-'lè), *ad.* Without effect.
- IN-EF-FECT-U-AL ('in-èf-fèk'tshû-'âl), *a.* Without power to produce its proper effect; inefficient; weak; fruitless. [298-15.]
- IN-EF-FECT-U-AL-LY ('in-èf-fèk'tshû'âl-lè), *ad.* Without effect.
- IN-EF-FECT-U-AL-NESS ('in-èf-fèk'tshû'âl-nès), *n.* Want of effect.
- *IN-EF-FI-CA-CIOUS (in'èf-fè-kâ-'shûs), *a.* Unable to produce effects.
- *IN-EF-FI-CA-CY (in-èf'fè'kâ-sè), *n.* Want of power or effect.
- IN-EF'FI-CA-CIES, *n. pl.*
- IN-EF-FI-CIEN-CY ('in-èf-fish'ên'sè), *n.* Want of effective power.
- *IN-EF-FI-CIENT (in-èf-fish'ên't), *a.* Ineffective, fruitless.
- IN-EF-FI-CIENT-LY ('in-èf-fish'ên't-'lè), *ad.* Without effect.

IN-E-LAS-TIC (ˈɪn-è-làs'tík), *a.* Not elastic.

*IN-E-LAS-TIC-I-TY (ˈɪn-è-làs-tis'-sè'tè), *n.* Want of elasticity.

IN-EL-E-GANCE (ɪn-él'è'gânse), *n.* Want of elegance.

*IN-EL'E'GAN-CIES, *n. pl.*

IN-EL-E-GANT (ɪn-él'è'gánt), *a.* Not elegant.

IN-EL-E-GANT-LY (ɪn-él'è'gánt-lè), *ad.* Not elegantly; coarsely.

*IN-EL-I-GI-BIL-I-TY (ɪn-él-è-jè-bíl'lè'tè), *n.* The state of being ineligible.

IN-EL-I-GI-BLE (ɪn-él'è'jè-bl), *a.* Unqualified for office.

IN-EPT (ɪn-èpt'), *a.* Unfit; foolish.

*IN-EPT-I-TUDE (ɪn-èpt'è'túde), } *n.*

IN-EPT-NESS (ɪn-èpt'nès), } Unfitness, foolishness.

IN-E-QUAL-I-TY (ɪn-è-kwól'lè'tè), *n.* Difference of comparative quantity; unevenness; diversity; inadequacy, disparity.

IN-E-QUAL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

*IN-EQ-UI-TA-BLE (ɪn-èk'wè'tá-bl), *a.* Unjust.

IN-ERT (ɪn-ért'), *a.* Without inherent power to move; indisposed to act. [245.]

*IN-ER-TIA (ɪn-èr'shá), *n.* Want of inherent power to move; inactivity.

IN-ER-TION (ɪn-èr'shún), } *n.*

*IN-ERT-NESS (ɪn-ért'nès), } Want of power or disposition to move; sluggishness.

IN-ERT-LY (ɪn-ért'lè), *ad.* Sluggishly, dully.

IN-ES-TI-MA-BLE (ɪn-ès'tè'má-bl), *a.* Too valuable to be estimated.

*IN-ES-TI-MA-BLY (ɪn-ès'tè'má-blè) *ad.* So as to be invaluable.

*IN-EV-I-TA-BLE (ɪn-év'è'tá-bl), *a.* Unavoidable. [271.]

IN-EV-I-TA-BLE-NESS (ɪn-év'è'tá-bl'nès), *n.* The state of being inevitable.

IN-EV-I-TA-BLY (ɪn-év'è'tá-blè), *ad.* Without possibility of escape.

IN-EX-CU-SA-BLE (ɪn-èks-kù'zà-ˈbl), *a.* Not to be excused.

IN-EX-CU-SA-BLE-NESS (ɪn-èks-kù'zà-bl'nès), *n.* Enormity beyond excuse.

IN-EX-CU-SA-BLY (ɪn-èks-kù'zà-ˈblè), *ad.* To a degree of guilt beyond excuse.

IN-EX-ER-TION (ɪn-ègz-èr'shún), *n.* Want of effort.

*IN-EX-HA-LA-BLE (ɪn-ègz-há'lá-ˈbl), *a.* Not to be evaporated.

IN-EX-HAUST-ED (ɪn-ègz-áwst'éd), *a.* Not emptied or spent.

*IN-EX-HAUST-I-BLE (ɪn-ègz-áwst-èˈbl), *a.* Not to be spent; un-failing. [54-23.] [248-5.]

IN-EX-HAUST-I-BLE-NESS (ɪn-ègz-áwst'èˈbl'nès), *n.* The quality of being inexhaustible.

IN-EX-HAUST-I-BLY (ɪn-ègz-áwst'è-ˈblè), *ad.* In an inexhaustible manner. [Want of being.]

IN-EX-IST-ENCE (ɪn-ègz-íst'énse), *n.*

IN-EX-IST-ENT (ɪn-ègz-íst'ént), *a.* Not having being.

IN-EX-O-RA-BIL-I-TY (ɪn'èks-ò-rá-bíl'lè'tè), *n.* The state or quality of being inexorable.

IN-EX-O-RA-BLE (ɪn-èks'ò'rá-bl), *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty; implacable; unrelenting.

IN-EX-O-RA-BLE-NESS (ɪn-èks'ò'rá-bl'nès), *n.* Inexorability.

*IN-EX-O-RABLY (ɪn-èks'ò'rá-blè), *ad.* In an inexorable manner.

IN-EX-PE-DI-ENCE (ɪn-èks-pè'dè-ˈénse), *n.* Inexpediency.

*IN-EX-PE-DI-EN-CY (ɪn-èks-pè'dè-én-sè), *n.* Want of fitness or expedience.

IN-EX-PE-DI-ENT (ɪn-èks-pè'dè-ént), *a.* Unfit, improper, unsuitable.

IN-EX-PE-RI-ENCE (ɪn-èks-pè'rè-ˈénse), *n.* Want of experimental knowledge.

IN-EX-PE-RI-EN-CED (ɪn-èks-pè'rè-ˈénst), *a.* Not experienced.

IN-EX-PERT (ɪn-èks-pèrt'), *a.* Unskilful.

*IN-EX-PI-A-BLE (ɪn-èks'pè-á-bl), *a.* Not to be atoned for.

IN-EX-PI-A-BLY (ɪn-èks'pè-á-blè), *ad.* So as not to be atoned for.

IN-EX-PLI-CA-BLE (ɪn-èks'plè-ká-bl), *a.* Incapable of being explained; unaccountable. [142-9.]

*IN-EX-PLI-CA-BLY (ɪn-èks'plè-ká-blè), *ad.* So as not to be explained.

IN-EX-PRES-SI-BLE (ɪn-èks-près'-sè-bl), *a.* Not to be uttered; indescribable. [142-37.]

*IN-EX-PRES-SI-BLY (ɪn-èks-près'-sè-blè), *ad.* Unutterably.

IN-EX-PRES-SIVE (ɪn-èks-près'siv), *a.* Unmeaning, not significant.

IN-EX-TIN-GUISH-A-BLE (ɪn-èks-tíng'gwiʃ-á-bl), *a.* Unquenchable.

IN-EX-TRI-CA-BLE (ɪn-èks'trè-ká-bl), *a.* Not to be disentangled.

*IN-EX-TRI-CA-BLY (ɪn-èks'trè-ká-blè), *ad.* In an inextricable manner.

IN-EYE (ɪn-í), *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree; to bud.

*IN-EY'ING, *p. pres.*

*IN-FAL-LI-BIL-I-TY (ɪn-fál-lè-bl'lè'tè), *n.* Infallibleness.

IN-FAL-LI-BLE-NESS (ɪn-fál'lè-bl'nès), *n.* Exemption from error.

IN-FAL-LI-BLE (ɪn-fál'lè-bl), *a.* Incapable of mistake.

IN-FAL-LI-BLY (ɪn-fál'lè-blè), *ad.* With security from error; certainly. [149-2.] †

IN-FA-MOUS (ɪn'fá'mús), *a.* Scandalous; publicly branded with guilt; odious. [220-11.]

IN-FA-MOUS-LY (ɪn'fá'mús-lè), *ad.* With open reproach; odiously.

IN-FA-MY (ɪn'fá'mè), *n.* Ignominy, public reproach, notoriety of bad character. [370-21.]

IN-FAN-CY (ɪn'fán'sè), *n.* The first part of life; beginning.

IN-FANT (ɪn'fánt), *n.* A child under seven years of age; a very young child; *in Law*, a person under twenty-one years of age.

IN-FAN-TA (In-fân'tá), *n.* In Spain and Portugal, any princess except the heiress-apparent.

IN-FAN-TE (In-fân'tè), *n.* In Spain and Portugal, any prince except the heir-apparent.

*IN-FANT-I-CIDE (In-fânt'è'side), *n.* The murder, or murderer, of an infant.

IN-FAN-TILE (In-fân'tile), }
IN-FAN-TINE (In-fân'tine), } *a.*
Pertaining to infants; childish.

IN-FAN-TRY (In-fân'trè), *n. pl.* The foot-soldiers of an army.

IN-FAT-U-ATE (In-fâtsh'ù'âte), *v. t.* To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding. [135-5.]

IN-FAT'U-A-TING, *p. prs.*

IN-FAT-U-A-TION (In-fâtsh-ù-â'shûn), *n.* Deprivation of reason; extreme folly. [259-18.]

IN-FEA-SI-BIL-I-TY (In-fè-zè-bil'lè'tè), *n.* Impracticability.

*IN-FEA-SI-BLE (In-fè'zè'bl), *a.* Impracticable.

IN-FECT (In-fèkt'), *v. t.* To taint with disease; to poison; to corrupt; to vitiate.

IN-FEC-TION (In-fèk'shûn), *n.* Contagion [192]:—see CONTAGION.

*IN-FEC-TIOUS (In-fèk'shûs), *a.* Contagious; communicating disease by contagion.

IN-FEC-TIOUS-LY (In-fèk'shûs'lè), *ad.* Contagiously, by infection.

IN-FEC-TIOUS-NESS (In-fèk'shûs'nès), *n.* Contagiousness.

IN-FE-CUN-DI-TY (In-fè-kûn'dé'tè), *n.* Want of fertility.

*IN-FE-LIC-I-TY (In-fè-lls'sè'tè), *n.* Unhappiness, misery, calamity.

IN-FE-LIC'ITIES, *n. pl.*

IN-FER (In-fèr'), *v. t.* To deduce; to draw conclusions; to imply; to conclude. [245.]

*IN-FER-RING, *p. prs.*

*IN-FER-RED, *p. prf.*

*IN-FER-A-BLE (In-fèr'à-bl), }
IN-FER-RI-BLE (In-fèr'rè'bl), } *a.*
Deducible from premises.

*IN-FER-ENCE (In-fèr'ènsè), *n.* Deduction; conclusion drawn from previous arguments. [228-15.]

*IN-FE-REN-TIAL (In-fè-rèn'shâll), *a.* Deducible by inferences.

IN-FE-RI-OR (In-fè'rè'ùr), *a.* Subordinate; lower in place, value, or station:—*n.*, one in a lower rank or station.

*IN-FE-RI-OR-I-TY (In-fè-rè-ùr'è'tè), *n.* A state lower in dignity or value.

IN-FER-NAL (In-fèr'nâl), *a.* Diabolical; detestable [292-11]:—*n.*, an inhabitant of hell.

IN-FER-NAL-LY (In-fèr'nâl'lè), *ad.* In an infernal manner.

IN-FER'R'IBLE. See INFERABLE.

IN-FER-TILE (In-fèr'til), *a.* Unfruitful.

IN-FER-TIL-I-TY (In-fèr-til'lè'tè), *n.* Unfruitfulness, barrenness.

IN-FEST (In-fèst'), *v. t.* To disturb; to harass; to plague. [364-18.]

IN-FES-TATION (In-fès-tâ'shûn), *n.* Molestation, annoyance.

IN-FI-DEL (In-fè'dèl), *n.* An unbeliever; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity:—*a.*, rejecting inspiration; unbelieving.

*IN-FI-DEL-I-TY (In-fè-dèl'lè'tè), *n.* Disbelief in Christianity; unfaithfulness; treachery. [300-10.]

IN-FI-DEL'ITIES, *n. pl.*

IN-FIL-TER (In-fil'tûr), *v. t.* To filter in.

IN-FIL-TRATE (In-fil'trâte), *v. t.* To cause a fluid to enter a substance by the pores:—*v. i.*, to enter by the pores.

*IN-FIL'TRA'TING, *p. prs.*

IN-FI-NITE (In-fè'nit), *a.* Immense; unbounded; illimitable; circulating, as an infinite decimal. [46-28.] [178-16.]

IN-FI-NITE-LY (In-fè'nit-lè), *ad.* Without limits, immensely.

IN-FI-NITE-NESS (In-fè'nit-nès), *n.* Immensity.

*IN-FIN-I-TES-I-MAL (In'fln-è-tès'è'mâl), *n.* An infinitely small quantity:—*a.*, infinitely small.

*IN-FIN-I-TIVE (In-fln'è'tiv), *a.* Unlimited; relating to that mood in which a verb is not limited in number or person.

IN-FIN-I-TUDE (In-fln'è'tûde), *n.* Infinity, immensity.

IN-FIN-I-TY (In-fln'è'tè), *n.* Immensity; endless number. [82-13.]

IN-FIRM (In-fèrm'), *a.* Feeble, weak.

*IN-FIRM-A-RY (In-fèrm'â'rè), *n.* A hospital for the sick.

IN-FIRM'ARIES, *n. pl.*

IN-FIRM-I-TY (In-fèrm'è'tè), *n.* Weakness, malady. [142-25.] [256-3.]

*IN-FIRM'ITIES, *n. pl.*

IN-FIRM-NESS (In-fèrm'nès), *n.* Weakness, feebleness.

IN-FIX (In-flks'), *v. t.* [*pr. t. 3.* INFIXES.] To drive in, fasten.

IN-FLAME (In-flâmè'), *v. t.* To kindle; to provoke; to irritate:—*v. i.*, to grow hot and painful.

IN-FLA'MING, *p. prs.*

*IN-FLAM-MA-BIL-I-TY (In-flâm-mâ-bil'lè'tè), *n.* The quality of catching fire.

*IN-FLAM-MA-BLE (In-flâm'mâ'bl), *a.* Easily ignited; combustible.

IN-FLAM-MA-BLE-NESS (In-flâm'mâ'bl-nès), *n.* The quality of easily catching fire.

*IN-FLAM-MA-TION (In-flâm-mâ'shûn), *n.* The state of being in flame; a hot, red, and painful congestion.

*IN-FLAM-MA-TOR-Y (In-flâm'mâ'tûr-rè), *a.* Tending to inflame; provoking anger or sedition.

IN-PLATE (In-flâte'), *v. t.* To swell with wind; to puff up; to elate.

IN-FLA'TING, *p. prs.*

IN-FLA-TION (In-flâ'shûn), *n.* A swelling with wind or vanity; expansion of currency.

IN-FLECT (In-flèkt'), *v. t.* To bend; to change or vary the termination of words; to modulate.

- *IN-FLEC-TION (in-flêk'shûn), *n.* The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of the termination of words.
- IN-FLEC-TIVE (in-flêk'tiv), *a.* Capable of inflection.
- *IN-FLEX-I-BIL-I-TY (in-flêks-ê-bil'lè'tè), *n.* Inflexibility.
- IN-FLEX-I-BLE-NESS (in-flêks'è'bl-nês), *n.* Stiffness; obstinacy; inexorable persistence; firmness.
- IN-FLEX-I-BLE (in-flêks'è'bl), *a.* Not to be bent; unyielding; inexorable; not to be changed. [91-11.] [220-13.]
- IN-FLEX-I-BLY (in-flêks'è'blè), *ad.* Unchangeably, invariably.
- IN-FLICT (in-flikt'), *v. t.* To impose as a punishment; to lay on; to apply. [135-21.] †
- IN-FLICT-I-ON (in-flikt'shûn), *n.* The act of inflicting; punishment.
- IN-FLICT-IVE (in-flikt'iv), *a.* Tending to inflict.
- *IN-FLO-RES-CENCE (in-flò-rês-sênse), *n.* Collection of flowers on a plant or stem; the act or mode of flowering.
- IN-FLU-ENCE (in-flù'ênse), *n.* Moving or directing power; effect; sway; bias (*ap. p.*—over, with, on, upon) [31] [236-4] :—*v. t.* to act upon with directive power; to persuade; to bias. [65-25.]
- IN-FLU-EN-CING, *p. pres.*
- *IN-FLU-EN-TIAL (in-flù-ên'shâl), *a.* Exerting influence or power.
- IN-FLU-EN-TIAL-LY (in-flù-ên'shâl-lè), *ad.* In an influential manner.
- *IN-FLU-EN-ZA (in-flù-ên'zâ), *n.* An epidemic catarrh.
- IN-FLUX (in'flûks), *n.* Act of flowing in; that which flows in.
- IN-FLUX'ES, *n. pl.*
- *IN-FLUX-I-ON (in-flûk'shûn), *n.* Infusion, intromission.
- IN-FOLD (in-fôld'), *v. t.* To involve; to inwrap.
- IN-FO-LI-ATE (in-fô'lè'âte), *v. t.* To cover with leaves.
- *IN-FO-LI'A-TING, *p. pres.*
- IN-FORM (in-fôrm'), *v. t.* To instruct; to acquaint with; to apprise of (*ap. p.*—of, about, concerning):—*v. i.*, to give information. (*ap. p.*—against.)
- IN-FORM-AL (in-fôrm'âl), *a.* Irregular, not in the usual form.
- IN-FOR-MAL-I-TY (in-fôr-mâl'lè'tè), *n.* Want of the usual forms.
- *IN-FOR-MAL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- IN-FORM-AL-LY (in-fôrm'âl'lè), *ad.* Without the usual form.
- *IN-FORM-ANT (in-fôrm'ânt), *n.* One who gives information; an informer.
- IN-FORM-A-TION (in-fôrm-â'shûn), *n.* Intelligence given; instruction; a charge or an accusation exhibited.
- IN-FORM-ER (in-fôrm'ûr), *n.* One who gives intelligence.
- IN-FRACT (in-frâkt'), *v. t.* To break.
- IN-FRACT-I-ON (in-frâk'shûn), *n.* The act of breaking; breach.
- *IN-FRAC-TOR (in-frâk'tûr), *n.* A breaker; a violator.
- *IN-FRAN-GI-BLE (in-frân'jè'bl), *a.* Not to be broken.
- IN-FRE-QUEN-CY (in-frê'kwên'sè), *n.* Uncommonness, rarity.
- IN-FRE-QUENT (in-frê'kwênt), *a.* Rare, uncommon.
- IN-FRINGE (in-frinje'), *v. t.* To violate; to break; to transgress.
- IN-FRIN'GING, *p. pres.*
- *IN-FRINGE-MENT (in-frinje'mênt), *n.* Breach, violation.
- IN-FU-RI-ATE (in-fû'rè'âte), *v. t.* To enrage. [333-4.]
- IN-FU-RI'A-TING, *p. pres.*
- IN-FU-RI-ATE (in-fû'rè'ât), *a.* Enraged, raging.
- IN-FUS-CATE (in-fûs'kâte), *v. t.* To darken; to obscure.
- IN-FUS'CA-TING, *p. pres.*
- IN-FUSE (in-fûzè'), *v. t.* To pour in; to instil; to steep in liquor; to inspire. [116-12.]
- IN-FU'SING, *p. pres.*
- IN-FU-SI-BIL-I-TY (in-fû-zè-bil'lè'tè), *n.* Capacity of being infused; incapacity of being fused.
- *IN-FU-SI-BLE (in-fû'zè'bl), *a.* Capable of being infused; incapable of being melted or fused.
- IN-FU-SION (in-fû'zhûn), *n.* The act of pouring in, instillation.
- IN-FU-SIVE (in-fû'siv), *a.* Having the power of infusion.
- *IN-FU-SO-RI-A (in-fû-sò'rè'â), *n. pl.* Microscopic animals found in water.
- IN-GATH-ER-ING (in-gâth'ûr'ing), *n.* The act of getting in the harvest.
- *IN-GEL-A-BLE (in-jèl'â'bl), *a.* Incapable of being frozen.
- IN-GEM-I-NATE (in-jêm'ên'âte), *v. t.* To double; to repeat.
- IN-GEM'INA-TING, *p. pres.*
- *IN-GEM-I-NATION (in-jêm-ên-â'shûn), *n.* Repetition, reduplication.
- IN-GEN-E-RATE (in-jên'è'râte), *v. t.* To produce within.
- IN-GEN'ER'A-TING, *p. pres.*
- IN-GEN-ER-ATE (in-jên'ér'ât), *a.* Inborn, innate.
- IN-GE-NI-OUS (in-jè'nè'ûs or in-jèèn'yûs), *a.* Witty, inventive, possessed of genius; of curious design or structure. [134-3.] [293-1.]
- IN-GE-NI-OUS-LY (in-jè'nè'ûs-lè or in-jèèn'yûs'lè), *ad.* Wittily, subtly.
- *IN-GE-NI-OUS-NESS (in-jè'nè'ûs-nês or in-jèèn'yûs'nês), *n.* Wit-tiness, subtlety.
- *IN-GEN-ITE (in-jên'it or in-jên'ît), *a.* Innate, inborn.
- *IN-GE-NU-I-TY (in-jè-nù'è'tè), *n.* Power of invention; wit; genius. [314-13.]
- IN-GEN-U-OUS (in-jên'û'ûs), *a.* Open, frank, candid. [101-30.]
- IN-GEN-U-OUS-LY (in-jên'û'ûs-lè), *ad.* Openly, candidly.
- IN-GEN-U-OUS-NESS (in-jên'û'ûs-nês), *n.* Openness; fairness; candor.

- INGEST** (in-jêst'), *v. t.* To throw into the stomach.
- ***INGESTION** (in-jêst'tshûn), *n.* The act of ingesting.
- INGLORIOUS** (in-glô'rê'ûs), *a.* Void of honor, mean.
- INGLORIOUSLY** (in-glô'rê'ûs-lê), *ad.* With ignominy.
- INGOT** (in'gôt), *n.* A mass or wedge of metal.
- INGRAFT** (in-grâft'), *v. t.* To insert a shoot of one tree into the stock of another; to fix deep [229-15]:—often written **ENGRAFT**.
- INGRAFTMENT** (in-grâft'mênt), *n.* The act of ingrafting; the sprig ingrafted.
- INGRAIN** (in-grâne'), *v. t.* To dye in the grain; to work into the natural texture:—sometimes written **ENGRAIN**.
- INGRATE** (in'grâte), *n.* An ungrateful person:—*a.*, ungrateful.
- INGRATIATE** (in-grâ'ti'âte), *v. t.* To commend one's self to favor; to insinuate. (*ap. p.*—with *persons*, into favor or affections.)
- ***INGRATIATING**, *p. prs.*
- INGRATULATE, BEHAVE, MISBEHAVE, DEMEAN, MISDEMEAN, AND PRIDE, USUALLY, AND PIQUE AND PLUME, IN CERTAIN SENSES, ARE FOLLOWED BY THE RECIPROCAL OF THEIR NOMINATIVE; AS, COLUMBUS INGRATIATED HIMSELF WITH FERDINAND. SEE HERSELF.**
- ***INGRATITUDE** (in-grât'êtûde), *n.* Unthankfulness. [148-28. [283-21.]
- ***INGREDIENT** (in-grê'dênt or in-grê'jênt), *n.* A component.
- INGRESS** (ing'grês), *n.* Entrance; power of entering.
- INGRESS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- ***INGRESSION** (in-grêsh'ûn), *n.* The act of entering; entrance.
- ***INGUINAL** (ing'gwê'nâll), *a.* Belonging to the groin.
- INGULF**. See **ENGLUF**.
- INGURGITATE** (in-gûr'jê'tâte), *v. t.* To swallow greedily.
- ***INGURGITATING**, *p. prs.*
- INGURGITATION** (in'gûr-jê-tâ'shûn), *n.* Voracity.
- INHABIT** (in-hâb'it), *v. t.* To reside in; to dwell in:—*v. i.*, to dwell; to abide.
- ***INHABITABLE** (in-hâb'êtâ-bl), *a.* Affording habitation.
- INHABITANCE** (in-hâb'êtânse), ***INHABITANCY** (in-hâb'êtân-sê), *n.* Legal residence.
- INHABITANCES**, } *n. pl.*
- INHABITANTS**, } *n. pl.*
- INHABITANT** (in-hâb'êtânt), *n.* One who resides in a place.
- INHABITATION** (in'hâb-êtâ'shûn), *n.* Act of inhabiting; abode.
- ***INHABITIVENESS** (in-hâb'êtîv-nês), *n.* Love of home.
- ***INHALANT** (in-hâle'ânt), *n.* A substance to be inhaled.
- INHALATION** (in-hâ-lâ'shûn), *n.* The act of inhaling; inspiration.
- INHALE** (in-hâle'), *v. t.* To draw in with air; to inspire.
- INHALING**, *p. prs.*
- INHALER** (in-hâle'ûr), *n.* One who inhales; a vessel from which medicated vapors are inspired.
- INHARMONIOUS** (in-hâr-mô'nê'ûs), *a.* Not harmonious; unmusical.
- INHERE** (in-hêre'), *v. i.* To exist in something else.
- INHERING**, *p. prs.*
- ***INHERENCE** (in-hêrênsê), } *n.*
- INHERENCY** (in-hêrên'sê), } Inseparable existence in something else.
- INHERENT** (in-hêrênt), *a.* Existing inseparably in something else; innate, inborn. [82-5.] [184-22.]
- INHERENTLY** (in-hêrênt'lê), *ad.* By inheritance.
- INHERIT** (in-hêr'it), *v. t.* To receive or possess by inheritance.
- ***INHERITABLE** (in-hêr'itâ-bl), *a.* Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.
- ***INHERITANCE** (in-hêr'itânsê), *n.* Patrimony; hereditary possession. [69-22.] [270-3.]
- ***INHERITOR** (in-hêr'it'ûr), *n.* An heir.
- INHERITRESS** (in-hêr'it'rês), } *n.*
- ***INHERITRIX** (in-hêr'it'rîks), } An heiress.
- INHERITRESS-ES**, } *n. pl.*
- INHERITRIX-ES**, } *n. pl.*
- INHERSION** (in-hê'zhûn), *n.* The act of inhering, inherence.
- INHIBIT** (in-hîb'it), *v. t.* To restrain; to prohibit.
- ***INHIBITION** (in-hê-bîsh'ûn), *n.* Prohibition; restraint.
- ***INHIBITORY** (in-hîb'êtûr-rê), *a.* Prohibitory, restraining.
- INHOSPITABLE** (in-hôs'pêtâ-bl), *a.* Affording no entertainment to strangers; repulsive.
- INHOSPITABLENESS** (in-hôs'pêtâ-bl'nês), *n.* Inhospitality.
- INHOSPITABLY** (in-hôs'pêtâ-blê), *ad.* Unkindly to strangers.
- ***INHOSPITALITY** (in'hôs'pêtâ'l'êtê), *n.* Want of courtesy to strangers.
- INHUMAN** (in-hû'mân), *a.* Cruel, barbarous.
- INHUMANITY** (in-hû'mân'êtê), *n.* Cruelty, barbarity.
- INHUMANLY** (in-hû'mân'lê), *ad.* Savagely, cruelly.
- INHUMATION** (in-hû-mâ'shûn), *n.* Burying, sepulture.
- INHUME** (in-hûmê'), *v. t.* To inter; to bury.
- INHUMING**, *p. prs.*
- ***INHUMICAL** (in-im'êkâl or in-êml'kâl), *a.* Hostile, repugnant, adverse.
- INHUMILITY** (in'im-êtâ-bîl'êtê), *n.* Incapacity of being imitated.
- INHUMITABLE** (in-im'êtâ-bl), *a.* Above imitation. [220-13.]

Fåte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nò, môve,

- ***IN-IM-I-TA-BLY** (in-ím'è'tá-blé), *ad.* In a manner not to be imitated. [99-2.]
- ***IN-I-QUI-TOUS** (in-ík'wè'tûs), *a.* Unjust, wicked. [103-18.]
- IN-I-QUI-TY** (in-ík'wè'té), *n.* Injustice, wickedness. [143-2.]
- IN-I'QUI-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- IN-I-TIAL** (in-ish'ál), *a.* Placed at the beginning; incipient:—*n.*, the first letter of a word.
- IN-I-TI-ATE** (in-ish'è'àte), *v. t.* To enter; to instruct in rudiments; to introduce. (*ap. p.*—into places or mysteries, in an art.)
- IN-I'TI-A-TING**, *p. prs.*
- ***IN-I-TI-A-TION** (in'ish-è-á'shûn), *n.* The act of initiating; admission; entrance. (*ap. p.*—into.)
- IN-I-TI-A-TIVE** (in-ish'è-á-tív), *n.* An introductory step:—*a.*, serving to initiate; introductory.
- ***IN-I-TI-A-TOR-Y** (in-ish'è-á-tûr'è), *a.* Initiative.
- IN-JECT** (in-jèkt'), *v. t.* To throw in; to dart in.
- IN-JEC-TION** (in-jèk'shûn), *n.* The act of throwing in; that which is injected; a clyster.
- IN-JU-DI-CIOUS** (in-jù-dîsh'ûs), *a.* Without judgment, unwise.
- IN-JU-DI-CIOUS-LY** (in-jù-dîsh'ûs-lé), *ad.* With ill judgment; unwisely.
- ***IN-JU-DI-CIOUS-NESS** (in-jù-dîsh'ûs'nês), *n.* Want of judgment. †
- IN-JUNC-TION** (in-jûngk'shûn), *n.* Command, order, precept; *in Law*, a writ from a court of chancery to stay proceedings.
- IN-JURE** (in'jûr), *v. t.* To hurt unjustly; to annoy; to damage.
- IN'JU-RING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-JU-RI-OUS** (in-jû'rè'ûs), *a.* Unjust; mischievous; reproachful.
- IN-JU-RI-OUS-LY** (in-jû'rè'ûs-lé), *ad.* Wrongfully, with injustice.
- ***IN-JU-RI-OUS-NESS** (in-jû'rè'ûs-nês), *n.* The quality of being injurious.
- IN-JU-RY** (in'jû'rè), *n.* Hurt without justice; mischief; annoyance. [54-20.]
- IN'JU-RIES**, *n. pl.*
- IN-JU-S-TICE** (in-jûs'tis), *n.* Wrong, iniquity.
- INK** (îngk), *n.* A fluid for writing or printing:—*v. t.*, to mark or blacken with ink.
- INK-HORN** (îngk'hörn), *n.* A portable case for instruments of writing; a vessel for ink.
- INK-I-NESS** (îngk'è'nês), *n.* State of being inky; blackness.
- IN-KLE** (îng'kl), *n.* A tape; a narrow fillet.
- n. prs.*
- INK-LING** (îngk'lîng), *n.* Hint, intimation.
- INK-STAND** (îngk'stând), *n.* A small vessel for holding ink.
- INK-Y** (îngk'è), *a.* [INKIER—INK-EST.] Consisting of ink; black as ink; like ink.
- IN-LACE** (in-lâse'), *v. t.* To embellish with variegations; to lace.
- IN-LA'CING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-LAND** (in'lând), *a.* Interior; remote from the sea.
- IN-LAY** (in-lá'), *v. t.* [INLAID OR INLAYED—INLAID OR INLAYED.] To diversify a surface by inserting fragments of other substances; to enamel.
- IN-LAY** (in'lâ), *n.* Materials inlaid, or cut to be inlaid.
- IN-LET** (in'lèt), *n.* A passage; a place of ingress; a small bay or arm of the sea.
- IN-LIST**. See ENLIST.
- IN-LY** (in'lé), *a.* Internal; secret:—*ad.*, internally; secretly.
- IN-MATE** (in'mâte), *n.* One who dwells jointly with another. [87-23.]
- IN-MOST** (in'mòst), *a. sup.* Deepest within:—see IN.
- INN** (in), *n.* A house of entertainment for travellers; *in England*, a college of law:—*v. i.*, to take up temporary lodging.
- IN-NATE** (in-nâte' or in'nâte), *a.* Inborn.
- IN-NATE-LY** (in-nâte'lé or in'nâte-lé), *ad.* Naturally, inherently.
- IN-NATE-NESS** (in-nâte'nês or in'nâte'nês), *n.* The quality of being innate.
- ***IN-NAV-I-GA-BLE** (in-náv'è'gâ-bl), *a.* Not to be passed by ships.
- IN-NER** (in'nûr), *a. com.* Interior, not outward; internal:—see IN.
- IN-NER-MOST** (in'nûr'mòst), *a. sup.* Deepest within, inmost:—see IN.
- IN-NERVE** (in-nêrv'), *v. t.* To invigorate; to strengthen.
- n. prs.*
- INN-HOLD-ER** (in'hòld'ûr), *n.* One who keeps an inn.
- IN-NING** (in'ning), *n.* The ingathering of grain; the turn for using the bat in the game of cricket.
- IN-NINGS** (in'ningz), *n. pl.* Lands recovered from the sea.
- INN-KEEP-ER** (in'kéep'ûr), *n.* One who keeps an inn.
- IN-NO-CENCE** (in'nò'sense), } *n.*
- ***IN-NO-CEN-CY** (in'nò'sên-sè), } Freedom from guilt; purity; harmlessness. [84-16.]
- IN-NO-CENT** (in'nò'sènt), *a.* Pure from mischief; unhurtful, harmless:—*n.*, one free from guilt or harm; an idiot.
- IN-NO-CENT-LY** (in'nò'sènt-lé), *ad.* Without guilt; with simplicity.
- ***IN-NOC-U-OUS** (in-nòk'û'ûs), *a.* Harmless; safe.
- IN-NOC-U-OUS-LY** (in-nòk'û'ûs-lé), *ad.* Harmlessly.
- IN-NOC-U-OUS-NESS** (in-nòk'û'ûs-nês), *n.* Harmlessness.
- IN-NO-VATE** (in'nò'vâte), *v. t.* To bring in something new:—*v. i.*, to introduce novelties.
- IN'NO'VA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-NO-VA-TION** (in-nò-vâ'shûn), *n.* Introduction of novelty; novelty [237-24.]
- ***IN-NO-VA-TOR** (in'nò'vâ-tûr), *n.* An introducer of novelties.

- ***IN-NOX-IOUS** (in-nôk'shûs), *a.* Harmless, pure, innocent.
- ***IN-NU-EN-DO** (in-nû-ên'dò), *n.* An oblique hint; an insinuation.
- ***IN-NU-EN-DOES**, *n. pl.*
- IN-NU-MER-A-BLE** (in-nû'mêr'â-bl), *a.* Not to be counted. [110-30.]
- IN-NU-MER-A-BLY** (in-nû'mêr'â-blê), *ad.* Without number.
- IN-NU-TRI-TION** (in-nû-trish'ân), *n.* Want of nourishment.
- ***IN-NU-TRI-TIOUS** (in-nû-trish'ûs), *a.* Not nourishing.
- ***IN-OB-SERV-ANCE** (in-ôb-zêrv'ânse), *n.* Neglect to notice or obey.
- IN-OB-SERV-ANT** (in-ôb-zêrv'ânt), *a.* Not noticing.
- IN-OC-U-LATE** (in-ôk'ù'lâte), *v. t.* To insert the bud of one plant into the bark of another; to communicate disease by inserting infectious matter:—*v. i.*, to practice inoculation.
- IN-OC'U-LA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-OC-U-LA-TION** (in'ôk-ù-lâ'shûn), *n.* Grafting in the bud; communication of disease by the insertion of virus. [229-9.]
- ***IN-O-DOR-OUS** (in-ô'dûr'ûs), *a.* Wanting scent.
- IN-OP-FEN-SIVE** (in-ôf-fên'siv), *a.* Harmless, innocent.
- IN-OP-FEN-SIVE-LY** (in-ôf-fên'siv-lê), *ad.* Without harm.
- ***IN-OP-FEN-SIVE-NESS** (in-ôf-fên'siv-nês), *n.* Harmlessness.
- IN-OP-FI-CIAL** (in-ôf-fish'âl), *a.* Not done by authority.
- ***IN-OP-FI-CIOUS** (in-ôf-fish'ûs), *a.* Unkind, inattentive.
- IN-OP-ER-A-TIVE** (in-ôp'êr'â-tiv), *a.* Inactive, not in force.
- IN-OP-POR-TUNE** (in'ôp-pôr-tûne'), *a.* Unseasonable, inconvenient.
- ***IN-OP-POR-TUNE-LY** (in'ôp-pôr-tûne-lê), *ad.* Unseasonably.
- ***IN-OR-DI-NA-CY** (in-ôr'dê'nâ-sê), *n.* Excess, irregularity, disorder.
- IN-OR'DI-NA-CIES**, *n. pl.*
- IN-OR-DI-NATE** (in-ôr'dê'nît), *a.* Irregular, immoderate. [188-3.]
- IN-OR-DI-NATE-LY** (in-ôr'dê'nît-lê), *ad.* Irregularly.
- IN-OR-DI-NATE-NESS** (in-ôr'dê'nît-nês), *n.* Excess; irregularity; disorder.
- IN-OR-GAN-IC** (in-ôr-gân'ik), *a.* Void of organs or instrumental parts.
- IN-OR-GAN-I-CAL** (in-ôr-gân'ê-kâl), *a.* Void of organs or instrumental parts.
- IN-OS-CU-LATE** (in-ôs'kù'lâte), *v. i.* To unite by contact, as bloodvessels:—*v. t.*, to cause to unite, as bloodvessels.
- IN-OS'CU-LA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- ***IN-OS-CU-LA-TION** (in'ôs-kù-lâ'shûn), *n.* Union by conjunction of extremities.
- IN-QUEST** (in'kwêst), *n.* Judicial inquiry; a jury, particularly a coroner's.
- ***IN-QUI-E-TUDE** (in-kwî'ê'tûde), *n.* Disturbed state, want of quiet.
- IN-QUIRE** (in-kwîrê'), *v. t.* To ask about; to seek out:—*v. i.*, to seek for information; to ask questions (*ap. p.*—about, of a person, for or after what we wish to obtain or hear of):—often written ENQUIRE.
- IN-QUI'RING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-QUI-RER** (in-kwî'rûr), *n.* A searcher, examiner.
- IN-QUI-RY** (in-kwî'rê), *n.* Interrogation, examination. [263-4.]
- IN-QUI'RIES**, *n. pl.*
- IN-QUI-SI-TION** (in-kwê-zîsh'ân), *n.* Judicial inquiry; a court for the detection and punishment of heresy.
- IN-QUIS-I-TIVE** (in-kwîz'ê'tiv), *a.* Curious, prying.†
- IN-QUIS-I-TIVE-LY** (in-kwîz'ê'tiv-lê), *ad.* With curiosity.
- IN-QUIS-I-TIVE-NESS** (in-kwîz'ê'tiv-nês), *n.* Curiosity.
- IN-QUIS-I-TOR** (in-kwîz'ê'tûr), *n.* An officer in the courts of inquisition.
- ***IN-QUIS-I-TO-RI-AL** (in-kwîz-ê-tô'rê'âl), *a.* Pertaining to inquisition or inquisitors.
- IN-RAIL** (in-râle'), *v. t.* To enclose with rails.
- IN-ROAD** (in'rôde), *n.* Incursion; encroachment. (*ap. p.*—into.) [204-12.]
- ***IN-SA-LU-BRI-OUS** (in-sâ-lû'brê'ûs), *a.* Unhealthy, unwholesome.
- IN-SA-LU-BRI-TY** (in-sâ-lû'brê'tê), *n.* Unwholesomeness.
- IN-SAN-A-BLE** (in-sân'â-bl), *a.* Incurable, irremediable.
- IN-SANE** (in-sâne'), *a.* Mad, crazy.
- IN-SANE-LY** (in-sâne'lê), *ad.* Without reason, madly.
- IN-SAN-I-TY** (in-sân'ê'tê), *n.* Madness, mental derangement, alienation.
- ***IN-SA-TI-A-BLE** (in-sâ'shê'â-bl), *a.* Greedy beyond measure. [35-10.] [220-16.]
- IN-SA-TI-A-BLE-NESS** (in-sâ'shê'â-bl'nês), *n.* Excessive greediness.
- IN-SA-TI-A-BLY** (in-sâ'shê'â-blê), *ad.* With excessive greediness.
- ***IN-SA-TI-ATE** (in-sâ'shê'it), *a.* Greedy so as not to be satisfied.
- IN-SA-TI-ATE-LY** (in-sâ'shê'it-lê), *ad.* So as not to be satisfied.
- ***IN-SA-TI-E-TY** (in-sâ-ti'ê'tê), *n.* Excessive greediness.
- IN-SAT-U-RABLE** (in-sâtsh'ù'râ-bl), *a.* Not to be filled or saturated.
- IN-SCRIBE** (in-skrîbe'), *v. t.* To write on; to dedicate to a patron.
- IN-SCRIB'ING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-SCRIP-TION** (in-skrîp'shûn), *n.* The act of inscribing; address; title; something written or engraved. [22-4.]
- IN-SCRIP-TIVE** (in-skrîp'tiv), *a.* Bearing inscription.
- ***IN-SCROLL** (in-skrôle'), *v. t.* To write on a scroll.
- IN-SCRU-TA-BIL-I-TY** (in'skrûdô-tâ-bl'lê'tê), *n.* Unsearchableness.
- ***IN-SCRU-TA-BLE** (in-skrôd'â'tâ-bl), *a.* Unsearchable. [141-24.]

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nò, môve,

- IN-SCRU-TA-BLE-NESS** (în-skrô'ô'tá'bl-nês), *n.* Unsearchableness.
- IN-SCRU-TA-BLY** (în-skrô'ô'tá'blê), *ad.* So as not to be found out.
- IN-SEAM** (în-sém'), *v. t.* To impress or mark by a seam.
- ***IN-SEC-A-BLE** (în-sék'á'bl), *a.* Incapable of being out.
- IN-SECT** (în'sékt), *n.* A small creeping or flying animal; any thing small or contemptible:—*a.*, of the nature of insects.
- ***IN-SEC-TILE** (în-sék'tíl), *a.* Having the nature of insects.
- IN-SEC-TION** (în-sék'shûn), *n.* An incision.
- ***IN-SEC-TIV-O-ROUS** (în-sék-tív'ô'rous), *a.* Feeding on insects.
- IN-SE-CURE** (în-sè-kûre'), *a.* Not secure, not safe; hazardous.
- IN-SE-CURE-LY** (în-sè-kûre'lê), *ad.* Unsafely, hazardously.
- IN-SE-CU-RI-TY** (în-sè-kû'rètê), *n.* Want of safety, danger.
- ***IN-SEN-SATE** (în-sén'sít), *a.* Dull, stupid; senseless.
- ***IN-SEN-SI-BIL-I-TY** (în-sén-sè-bíl'lètê), *n.* Stupidity, torpor; indifference; want of affection.
- IN-SEN-SI-BLE** (în-sén'sè'bl), *a.* Imperceptible; void of feeling; indifferent. (*ap. p.*—to, of.) [81.] [283-4.]
- IN-SEN-SI-BLE-NESS** (în-sén'sè'bl-nês), *n.* Insensibility.
- IN-SEN-SI-BLY** (în-sén'sè'blê), *ad.* Imperceptibly. [170-2.]
- ***IN-SEN-TI-ENT** (în-sén'shè'ént), *a.* Not having perception.
- IN-SEP-AR-A-BLE** (în-sép'ár'á'bl), *a.* United so as not to be parted. (*ap. p.*—from.)
- IN-SEP-AR-A-BLE-NESS** (în-sép'ár'á'bl-nês), *n.* The quality of being inseparable.
- IN-SEP-AR-A-BLY** (în-sép'ár'á'blê), *ad.* With indissoluble union. †
- IN-SERT** (în-sért'), *v. t.* To place in or among other things; to thrust in. †
- IN-SER-TION** (în-sér'shûn), *n.* The act of placing in or among other matter; the thing inserted; the place where inserted, as muscles.
- IN-SHRINE**. See ENSHRINE.
- IN-SIDE** (în'side), *n.* Interior part.
- ***IN-SID-I-OUS** (în-síd'è'ús or in-síd'yûs), *a.* Sly, treacherous.
- IN-SID-I-OUS-LY** (în-síd'è'ús-lê or in-síd'yûs'lê), *ad.* In a sly and treacherous manner.
- IN-SID-I-OUS-NESS** (în-síd'è'ús-nês or in-síd'yûs'nês), *n.* Cunning, treachery.
- IN-SIGHT** (în'síte), *n.* Inspection; knowledge.
- IN-SIG-NI-A** (în-síg'nè'á), *n. pl.* Distinguishing marks of office or honor.
- ***IN-SIG-NIF-I-CANCE** (în-síg-níf'è'kânsê), *n.* Want of meaning or importance.
- IN-SIG-NIF-I-CAN-CY** (în-síg-níf'è'kân-sè), *n.* Insignificance.
- IN-SIG-NIF-I-CANT** (în-síg-níf'è'kânt), *a.* Wanting meaning; unimportant; contemptible. [56-8.] [186-2.]
- IN-SIG-NIF-I-CANT-LY** (în-síg-níf'è'kânt-lê), *ad.* Without meaning or importance.
- IN-SIN-CERE** (în-sîn-sère'), *a.* Dissembling, deceptive, unfaithful.
- ***IN-SIN-CERE-LY** (în-sîn-sère'lê), *ad.* Without sincerity.
- IN-SIN-CER-I-TY** (în-sîn-sèr'ètê), *n.* Deceitfulness; dissimulation.
- IN-SIN-U-ATE** (în-sîn'ù'áte), *v. t.* To introduce gently; to hint; to infuse:—*v. i.*, to wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees; to creep or wind in. (*ap. p.*—into.) [282-20.]
- ***IN-SIN'U-A-TING**, *p. pres.*
- IN-SIN-U-A-TION** (în-sîn'ù'á'shûn), *n.* The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections; an intimation.
- IN-SIN-U-A-TOR** (în-sîn'ù'á'tûr), *n.* One who intimates.
- IN-SIP-ID** (în-síp'íd), *a.* Without taste; flat, dull, spiritless.
- ***IN-SI-PID-I-TY** (în-sè-píd'ètê), }
IN-SIP-ID-NESS (în-síp'íd'nês), }
n. Want of taste or spirit; the state or quality of being insipid.
- IN-SIP-ID-LY** (în-síp'íd'lê), *ad.* Without taste or spirit.
- IN-SIST** (în-síst'), *v. i.* To stand or rest upon; to persist in; to press; to urge. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.) [114-10.] [321-12.]
- IN-SIST-ENT** (în-síst'ént), *a.* Resting upon.
- ***IN-SI-TION** (în-sísh'ûn), *n.* The insertion of a scion; a graft.
- IN-SNARE** (în-snâre'), *v. t.* To entrap; to inveigle; to take in a snare:—often written ENSNARE.
- IN-SNAR'ING**, *p. pres.*
- IN-SNAR-ER** (în-snâr'ûr), *n.* One who insnares.
- IN-SO-BRI-E-TY** (în-sò-brí'ètê), *n.* Drunkenness, intemperance.
- IN-SO-LATE** (în'sò'láte), *v. t.* To dry in the sun.
- ***IN'SO'LA-TING**, *p. pres.*
- ***IN-SO-LENCE** (în'sò'lênsê), *n.* Haughtiness mixed with contempt; impudence. [283-21.]
- IN-SO-LENT** (în'sò'lênt), *a.* Contemptuous, overbearing, insulting.
- IN-SO-LENT-LY** (în'sò'lênt-lê), *ad.* Haughtily, rudely.
- IN-SO-LID-I-TY** (în-sò-líd'ètê), *n.* Want of solidity, weakness.
- IN-SOL-U-BIL-I-TY** (în'sòl-ù-bíl'lètê), *n.* State of being insoluble.
- ***IN-SOL-U-BLE** (în-sòl'ù'bl), *a.* Not to be dissolved.
- IN-SOLV-A-BLE** (în-sòlv'á'bl), *a.* Admitting of no solution.
- IN-SOLV-EN-CY** (în-sòlv'èn'sè), *n.* Inability to pay debts.
- ***IN-SOLV'EN'CI-ES**, *n. pl.*
- IN-SOLV-ENT** (în-sòlv'ént), *a.* Unable to pay:—*n.*, one unable to pay his debts.
- ***IN-SOM-NI-OUS** (în-sòm'nè'ûs), *a.* Restless, sleepless.

*IN-SO-MUCH ('In-sò-mûth'), *ad.*
So that; to such a degree.

IN-SPECT ('In-spèkt'), *v. t.* To look into by way of examination; to superintend; to view.

IN-SPEC-TION ('In-spèk't'shûn), *n.*
Close survey; superintendence; examination. (*ap. p.*—prying into, superintendence over.)

*IN-SPECT-OR ('In-spèkt'ûr), *n.* A superintendent, an overseer.

IN-SPECT-OR-SHIP ('In-spèkt'ûr-shîp), *n.* The office of an inspector.

IN-SPHERE ('In-sfêre'), *v. t.* To place in an orb or sphere.

*IN-SPHE-RING, *p. prs.*

IN-SPI-RABLE ('In-spi'râbl), *a.*
Capable of being inspired.

*IN-SPI-RATION ('In-spè-râ'shûn), *n.*
The act of drawing in the breath; an exciting influence; infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power. [27-10.] [198-15.]

IN-SPIRE ('In-spre'), *v. i.* To draw in the breath:—*v. t.*, to breathe into; to infuse into the mind; to infuse ideas; to animate by the influence of the Holy Spirit. [15-5.] [66-31.] [216.]

IN-SPI-RING, *p. prs.*

IN-SPIR-ER ('In-spi'r'ûr), *n.* One who inspires.

*IN-SPIR-IT ('In-spi'r'it), *v. t.* To animate; to invigorate; to cheer.

IN-SPIS-SATE ('In-spis'sâte), *v. t.*
To thicken, as liquids.

*IN-SPIS-SATING, *p. prs.*

IN-SPIS-SATION ('In-spis-sâ'shûn), *n.*
Act of making a liquid thick.

IN-STA-BIL-I-TY ('In-stâ-bil'itè), *n.*
Fickleness, unsteadiness.

IN-STA-BLE ('In-stâ'bl), *a.* Inconstant, unsteady, changing.

IN-STALL ('In-stâl'), *v. t.* To place in an office or rank.

IN-STAL-LA-TION ('In-stâl-lâ'shûn), *n.*
Act of giving possession of an office with ceremonies.

IN-STALL-MENT } ('In-stâl'mènt), *n.*
*IN-STAL-MENT }

The act of installing; part of a sum of money which is to be paid from time to time.

IN-STANCE ('In'stâns), *n.* Impertinence; solicitation; motive, influence; example; occasion [125-10] [190-23]:—*v. i.*, to give an example.

*IN-STAN'GING, *p. prs.*

IN-STANT ('In'stânt), *a.* Pressing, urgent, quick:—*n.*, a moment; the present month:—see MOMENT.

*IN-STAN-TA-NE-OUS ('In-stân-tâ-nè'ûs), *a.* Done in an instant; speedy.

IN-STAN-TA-NE-OUS-LY ('In-stân-tâ-nè'ûs-lè), *ad.* In an instant; at the moment.

*IN-STAN-TER ('In-stân'tûr), } *ad.*
IN-STANT-LY ('In'stânt'lè), }

Immediately.

²IN-STÂR' *v. t.* To set with stars.

IN-STARR'ING, *p. prs.*

IN-STARR'ED, *p. prf.*

IN-STATE ('In-stâte'), *v. t.* To place in a certain condition or state.

IN-STA'TING, *p. prs.*

*IN-STAU-RA-TION ('In-stâw-râ'shûn), *n.* Restoration, renewal.

IN-STEAD ('In-stèd'), *ad.* In the room, in the place. (*ap. p.*—of.)

~~INSTEAD~~ INSTEAD had better be regarded as two words, IN and STEAD.

IN-STEEP ('In-stèp'), *v. t.* To soak; to macerate.

IN-STEP ('In'stèp), *n.* The upper part of the foot.

*IN-STI-GATE ('In'stèg'gâte), *v. t.* To urge to ill; to incite.

IN-STI-GA-TING, *p. prs.*

IN-STI-GATION ('In-stèg'gâ'shûn), *n.* Incitement to evil.

*IN-STI-GA-TOR ('In'stèg'gâ-tûr), *n.* One who incites to evil.

*IN-STIL } ('In-stil'), *v. t.* To in-
IN-STILL } fuse by drops; to en-
force by repetition.

*IN-STIL-LA-TION ('In-stil-lâ'shûn), *n.*
Act of pouring in by drops; act of infusing slowly into the mind.

IN-STINCT ('In'stingkt), *n.* The natural impulse which determines the will of brutes; natural desire or aversion. [113.] [266-23.]

IN-STINCT ('In'stingkt'), *a.* Moved from within, animated, actuated.

IN-STINCT-IVE ('In'stingkt'iv), *a.* Acting without the application or choice of reason; prompted by instinct. [123-27.] [258-22.]

*IN-STINCT-IVE-LY ('In'stingkt'iv-lè), *ad.* By instinct.

IN-STI-TUTE ('In'stètùtè), *v. t.* To fix; to found; to establish; to appoint; to instruct:—*n.*, established law, settled order; precept, maxim, principle; a literary or philosophical society. †

*IN-STI-TU-TING, *p. prs.*

IN-STI-TUTION ('In-stètù'shûn), *n.* Establishment; positive law; education. [68-5.] [380-5.]

IN-STI-TUTION-AL ('In-stètù'shûn-âl), *a.* Containing first principles.

*IN-STI-TU-TIVE ('In'stètù-tiv), *a.* Able to establish.

*IN-STI-TU-TOR ('In'stètù-tûr), *n.* One who establishes; an instructor.

IN-STRUCT ('In-strûkt'), *v. t.* To teach; to educate; to form by precept; to direct; to inform. (*ap. p.*—in.)

IN-STRUC-TION ('In-strûk't'shûn), *n.* The act of teaching, information, education, advice.

IN-STRUCT-IVE ('In-strûkt'iv), *a.* Conveying knowledge.

IN-STRUCT-IVE-LY ('In-strûkt'iv-lè), *ad.* So as to convey knowledge.

IN-STRUCT-IVE-NESS ('In-strûkt'iv-nès), *n.* Power of instructing.

IN-STRUCT-OR ('In-strûkt'ûr), *n.* A teacher.

IN-STRUCT-RESS ('In-strûkt'rès), *n.* A female who instructs.

- *IN-STRUCT'RESS'ES, *n. pl.*
 IN-STRUMENT (in'strû'mént), *n.* A tool; a machine; that by which an effect is produced; an organ; a writing containing a contract or order. [55-13.] [219-4.]
- IN-STRUMENT-AL (in'strû'mént'-ál), *a.* Conducive as means to some end; aiding.
- *IN-STRUMENT-AL-I-TY (in'strû'mént-ál'l'té), *n.* Subordinate agency; agency of any kind. [64-24.]
- IN-STRUMENT-AL'ITIES, *n. pl.*
 IN-STRUMENT-AL-LY (in'strû'mént-ál'lé), *ad.* As means to an end; by use of an instrument.
- IN-SUB-JEC-TION (in'sûb-jék'shûn), *n.* State of disobedience.
- *IN-SUB-OR-DI-NA-TION (in'sûb-'ôr-dé-nâ'shûn), *n.* Disobedience.
- *IN-SUF-FER-A-BLE (in'sûf-fûr-â-bl), *a.* Intolerable, not to be borne.
- IN-SUF-FER-A-BLY (in'sûf-fûr-â-blé), *ad.* Beyond endurance.
- *IN-SUF-FI-CIEN-CY (in'sûf-fîsh-'ên-sè), *n.* Inadequacy to an end or purpose, deficiency.
- IN-SUF-FI-CIENT (in'sûf-fîsh-'ént), *a.* Inadequate to a need or purpose; wanting abilities.
- IN-SUF-FI-CIENT-LY (in'sûf-fîsh-'ént'lé), *ad.* Inadequately.
- *IN-SU-LAR (in'sû'lâr or in'shû-lâr), *a.* Belonging to an island; surrounded by water.
- *IN-SU-LAR-I-TY (in'sû-lâr-'ê-té or in'shû-lâr-'ê-té), *n.* State of being an island.
- IN-SU-LATE (in'sû'lâte or in'shû-lâte), *v. t.* To separate from contact.
- *IN-SU-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
 *IN-SU-LA-TOR (in'sû'lâ-tûr or in'shû'lâ-tûr), *n.* That which insulates.
- IN-SULT (in'sûlt), *n.* Act of insolence, gross abuse.
- IN-SULT (in'sûlt'), *v. t.* To treat with insolence or gross abuse.
- IN-SULT-ER (in-sûlt'ûr), *n.* One who insults.
- IN-SULT-ING-LY (in-sûlt'ing'lé), *ad.* With contemptuous triumph.
- IN-SU-PER-A-BIL-I-TY (in'sû-pér-â-bil'l'té), *n.* The quality of being invincible; invincibility.
- IN-SU-PER-A-BLE (in-sû-pér-â-bl), *a.* Not to be overcome.
- IN-SU-PER-A-BLE-NESS (in-sû-pér-â-bl'nès), *n.* Invincibility.
- IN-SU-PER-A-BLY (in-sû-pér-â-blé), *ad.* Invincibly, insurmountably.
- *IN-SU-POR-T-A-BLE (in-sûp-pôr-t-â-bl), *a.* Intolerable, insufferable, not to be endured. [274-14.]
- IN-SU-POR-T-A-BLE-NESS (in-sûp-pôr-t-â-bl'nès), *n.* State of being insupportable.
- IN-SU-POR-T-A-BLY (in-sûp-pôr-t-â-blé), *ad.* Beyond endurance.
- *IN-SU-PRES-SI-BLE (in-sûp-près-sè-bl), *a.* Not to be suppressed.
- IN-SUR-A-BLE (in-shûr-â-bl), *a.* Capable of being insured; fit to be insured.
- *IN-SUR-ANCE (in-shûr'ânse), *n.* The act of securing against loss or damage; money paid to secure against loss; security against loss.
- IN-SURE (in-shûr'), *v. t.* To secure against loss or damage; to make sure:—*v. i.*, to underwrite.
- IN-SU-RING, *p. prs.*
 IN-SUR-ER (in-shûr'ûr), *n.* One who insures.
- *IN-SUR-RECT (in-sûr'jént), *n.* One who resists the public authority:—*a.*, rebellious.
- IN-SUR-MOUNT-A-BLE (in-sûr-môunt-â-bl), *a.* Not to be overcome; unconquerable. [238-10.]
- IN-SUR-MOUNT-A-BLY (in-sûr-môunt-â-blé), *ad.* Invincibly; unconquerably, insuperably.
- IN-SUR-REC-TION (in-sûr-rék'shûn), *n.* Seditious rising, rebellious commotion; revolt. [53-32.]
- IN-SUR-REC-TION-AL (in-sûr-rék'-shûn-ál), *a.* Insurrectionary.
- *IN-SUR-REC-TION-A-RY (in-sûr-rék'shûn-â-ré), *a.* Relating to insurrection.
- *IN-SUS-CEP-TI-BLE (in-sûs-sép-tè-bl), *a.* Not capable of feeling, or of being affected.
- *IN-TAG-L-IO (in-tâl'yô), *n.* Any thing that has figures engraved on it; a precious stone, or sculpture, the figures of which are sunken:—opposed to *CAMEO* and *RELIEF*.
- IN-TAN-GI-BIL-I-TY (in-tân-jè-bil'l'té), *n.* State of being intangible; imperceptibility.
- *IN-TAN-GI-BLE (in-tân-jè-bl), *a.* Imperceptible to the touch.
- *IN-TE-GER (in-tè'jûr), *n.* The whole of any thing; a whole number.
- IN-TE-GRAL (in-tè'grál), *a.* Whole; not broken into fractions; complete, uninjured:—*n.*, the whole made up of parts; an entire thing.
- IN-TE-GRANT (in-tè'grânt), *a.* Necessary for making up an integer.
- IN-TE-GRATE (in-tè'grâte), *v. t.* To make entire.
- IN-TE-GRA-TING, *p. prs.*
 IN-TE-GRA-TION (in-tè-grâ'shûn), *n.* The act of making entire.
- IN-TEG-RI-TY (in-tég-rè'té), *n.* Entireness; honesty; purity; uprightness. [54-12.] [243-15.]
- IN-TEG-U-MENT (in-tég-'û-mént), *n.* A covering; a membrane.
- IN-TEL-LECT (in-tè'l'lékt), *n.* The power of understanding; the understanding. [32-27.] [349-1.]
- *IN-TEL-LECT-IVE (in-tè'l-lékt'iv), *a.* Having power to understand.
- IN-TEL-LEC-TION (in-tè'l-lék'shûn), *n.* The act of understanding; perception of ideas.
- IN-TEL-LECT-U-AL (in-tè'l-lék'tshû-ál), *a.* Relating to the understanding; mental. [180-21.]
- *IN-TEL-LECT-U-AL-LY (in-tè'l-lék'-tshû-ál-lé), *ad.* By means of the intellect.

- *IN-TEL-LI-GENCE (in-têl'lê'jênsê), *n.* Commerce of information; notice; spirit; skill; understanding. [65-21.] [380.]
- *IN-TEL-LI-GEN-CER (in-têl'lê'jên-sûr), *n.* One who conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; a newspaper.
- IN-TEL-LI-GENT (in-têl'lê'jênt), *a.* Instructed, knowing, skilful. [54-21.] †
- IN-TEL-LI-GENT-LY (in-têl'lê'jênt-lê), *ad.* In an intelligent manner.
- IN-TEL-LI-GI-BIL-I-TY (in-têl-lê-jê-bil'lê'tê), *n.* Intelligibleness.
- IN-TEL-LI-GI-BLE (in-têl'lê'jê-bl), *a.* To be conceived by the understanding; plain, clear.
- *IN-TEL-LI-GI-BLE-NESS (in-têl'lê-jê-bl'nês), *n.* Possibility to be understood.
- *IN-TEL-LI-GI-BLY (in-têl'lê'jê-blê), *ad.* Clearly, plainly; so as to be understood. [316-26.]
- IN-TEM-PER-ANCE (in-têmp'êr'ânsê), *n.* Want of moderation, excess, habitual indulgence.
- IN-TEM-PER-ATE (in-têmp'êr'it), *a.* Immoderate.
- *IN-TEM-PER-ATE-LY (in-têmp'êr-ýt-lê), *ad.* Immoderately, with excess.
- IN-TEM-PER-ATE-NESS (in-têmp'êr-ýt-nês), *n.* Want of moderation, intemperance.
- IN-TEND (in-tênd'), *v. t.* To mean; to design; to purpose. [220-7.]
- IN-TEND-AN-CY (in-tênd'ân'sê), *n.* The office or district of an intendant.
- IN-TEND-AN-CIES, *n. pl.*
- IN-TEND-ANT (in-tênd'ânt), *n.* An overseer; a mayor of a city.
- IN-TER-A-TION (in-tên-êr-â'-shûn), *n.* The act of softening or making tender.
- IN-TENSE (in-tênsê), *a.* Raised to a high degree; strained; vehement. [80-17.] [296-11.]
- IN-TENSE-LY (in-tênsê'lê), *ad.* To a great degree.
- *IN-TENSE-NESS (in-tênsê'nês), *n.* The state of being affected to a high degree.
- IN-TEN-SI-FY (in-tên'sê'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, INTENSIFIES.*] To make intense.
- IN-TEN-SI-FIED, *p. prf.*
- *IN-TEN-SION (in-tên'shûn), *n.* The act of forcing or straining.
- IN-TEN-SI-TY (in-tên'sê'tê), *n.* Intensity, excess. †
- *IN-TEN-SIVE (in-tên'sîv), *a.* Intent; strained; adding force.
- IN-TEN-SIVE-LY (in-tên'sîv-lê), *ad.* To a great degree.
- IN-TENT (in-tênt'), *a.* Anxiously diligent; eager, earnest (*ap. p.* —on, upon) [114-34] [315-18]: —*n.*, a design, a purpose.
- *IN-TEN-TION (in-tên'shûn), *n.* Design, purpose. [115-3.] [382-19.]
- IN-TEN-TION-AL (in-tên'shûn'âl), *a.* Designed, done by design.
- IN-TEN-TION-AL-LY (in-tên'shûn'âl-lê), *ad.* By design, purposely.
- IN-TENT-LY (in-tênt'lê), *ad.* With close application, closely, fixedly, earnestly.
- IN-TENT-NESS (in-tênt'nês), *n.* Anxious application; state of being intent.
- IN-TER (in-têr'), *v. t.* To bury. †
- *IN-TER-RING, *p. prs.*
- IN-TER-RED, *p. prf.*
- IN-TER-AM-NI-AN (in-têr-âm'nê-ân), *a.* Between rivers.
- IN-TER-CA-LAR (in-têr'kâl'âr), *a.* Intercalary.
- *IN-TER-CAL-A-RY (in-têr'kâl'ârê or in-têr'kâl'â'rê), *a.* Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time; as, the 29th of February, in a leap-year, is an *intercalary* day.
- IN-TER-CA-LATE (in-têr'kâl'âte or in-têr'kâl'âte), *v. t.* To insert an extraordinary day.
- *IN-TER-CA-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- IN-TER-CA-LA-TION (in-têr'kâl'â'-shûn), *n.* Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.
- IN-TER-CEDE (in-têr-sêdê'), *v. i.* To pass between; to act between two parties; to interpose.
- IN-TER-CE-DE-ING, *p. prs.*
- IN-TER-CE-DE-ING (in-têr-sê'dênt), *a.* Mediating.
- *IN-TER-CE-DE-R (in-têr-sê'dûr), *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator.
- IN-TER-CEPT (in-têr-sêpt'), *v. t.* To stop and seize in the way; to cut off; to obstruct. [55.]
- *IN-TER-CEP-TION (in-têr-sêpt'-shûn), *n.* Obstruction; seizure by the way.
- IN-TER-CES-SION (in-têr-sêsh'ân), *n.* Interposition, mediation. [108-9.]
- IN-TER-CES-SOR (in-têr-sês'sûr), *n.* A mediator.
- IN-TER-CES-SOR-Y (in-têr-sês'sûr-ê), *a.* Containing intercession.
- *IN-TER-CHAIN (in-têr-tshâne'), *v. t.* To chain; to link together.
- IN-TER-CHANGE (in-têr'tshânje), *n.* Mutual change; commerce.
- IN-TER-CHANGE (in-têr-tshânje), *v. t.* To give and take mutually; to succeed alternately.
- *IN-TER-CHAN-GING, *p. prs.*
- *IN-TER-CHANGE-A-BIL-I-TY (in-têr'tshânje-â-bil'lê'tê), *n.* The state of being interchangeable.
- *IN-TER-CHANGE-A-BLE (in-têr'tshânje'â-blê), *a.* Capable of interchange.
- IN-TER-CHANGE-A-BLY (in-têr'tshânje'â-blê), *ad.* Alternately, by interchange.
- IN-TER-CHANGE-MENT (in-têr'tshânje'mênt), *n.* Interchange.
- *IN-TER-CIP-I-ENT (in-têr-sîp'ê-ênt), *a.* Intercepting.
- IN-TER-CLUDE (in-têr-klûdê'), *v. i.* To shut out; to intercept; to interrupt.
- *IN-TER-CLU-DING, *p. prs.*
- IN-TER-COM-MON (in-têr-kôm'mûn), *v. t.* To feed at the same table.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mè, mèt—pine, pln—nò, mòve,

- IN-TER-COM-MU-NI-CATE ('In-têr-kôm-mù'nè'kâte), *v. t.* To communicate mutually.
- IN-TER-COM-MUN'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- IN-TER-COM-MUN-ION ('In-têr-kôm-mùn'yôn), *n.* Mutual communion.
- *IN-TER-COS-TAL ('In-têr-kòs'tál), *a.* Placed between the ribs.
- IN-TER-COURSE ('In-têr'kòrse), *n.* Commerce; communication; acquaintance, fellowship. [258-9.]
- *IN-TER-CUR-RENCE ('In-têr-kûr'rêse), *n.* Passage between.
- *IN-TER-CUR-RENT ('In-têr-kûr'rênt), *a.* Running between.
- IN-TER-DICT ('In-têr'dikt), *n.* Prohibition.
- *IN-TER-DICT ('In-têr'dikt'), *v. t.* To forbid; to prohibit; to hinder.
- IN-TER-DIC-TION ('In-têr-dik'shôn), *n.* Prohibition; a curse.
- IN-TER-DIC-TIVE ('In-têr-dik'tiv), *a.* Relating to a prohibition.
- IN-TER-DIC-TOR-Y ('In-têr-dik'tûr-rè), *a.* Interdictive.
- *IN-TER-EST ('In-têr'êst), *n.* Concern, advantage; influence exerted; participation; money paid for use [63-9] [380]:—*v. t.*, to concern; to affect; to give a share in; to engage attention. (*ap. p.*—in, for.) [81-17.] [277-4.]
- IN-TER-FERE ('In-têr'fêr'), *v. i.* To interpose; to clash; to meddle. (*ap. p.*—with.) [150-27.]
- IN-TER-FE'RING, *p. prs.*
- *IN-TER-FE-RENCE ('In-têr-fê'rêse), *n.* An interposing; an intermeddling, mediation.
- IN-TER-FLU-ENT ('In-têr'flû'ênt), *a.* Flowing between.
- *IN-TER-FUL-GENT ('In-têr-fûl'jênt), *a.* Shining between.
- IN-TER-FU-SED ('In-têr-fûzd'), *a.* Poured or scattered between.
- *IN-TER-IM ('In-têr'im), *n.* Meantime, intervening time.
- *IN-TE-RI-OR ('In-têr'rè'ôr), *a.* Internal, lying within:—*n.*, inland country.
- *IN-TER-JA-CEN-CY ('In-têr-jâ'sên-sè'), *n.* The act or state of lying between.
- IN-TER-JA-CENT ('In-têr-jâ'sênt), *a.* Intervening, lying between.
- IN-TER-JECT ('In-têr-jêkt'), *v. t.* To throw between:—*v. i.*, to come between.
- *IN-TER-JEC-TION ('In-têr-jêk'shôn), *n.* A sudden exclamation; a part of speech.
- *IN-TER-JEC-TIONAL ('In-têr-jêk'shôn'ál), *a.* Thrown between words or phrases.
- IN-TER-LACE ('In-têr-lâse'), *v. t.* To intermix; to plait together.
- *IN-TER-LA'CING, *p. prs.*
- IN-TER-LARD ('In-têr-lârd'), *v. t.* To interpose; to intermix.
- IN-TER-LEAF ('In-têr'lêéf), *n.* A leaf inserted between leaves.
- IN-TER-LEAVES, *n. pl.*
- *IN-TER-LEAVE ('In-têr-lêév'), *v. t.* To insert blank leaves between the other leaves of a book.
- IN-TER-LEAV'ING, *p. prs.*
- IN-TER-LINE ('In-têr-lîne'), *v. t.* To write between lines; to correct by something written between the lines.
- IN-TER-LI'NING, *p. prs.*
- IN-TER-LIN-E-AR ('In-têr-lîn'è'âr), *a.* Written between lines.
- *IN-TER-LIN-E-A-TION ('In-têr'lîn-è-â'shôn), *n.* Correction made by writing between the lines.
- IN-TER-LINK ('In-têr-lîngk'), *v. t.* To join one in another.
- IN-TER-LO-CATION ('In-têr-lò-kâ'shôn), *n.* A placing between.
- IN-TER-LOCK ('In-têr-lòk'), *v. i.* To flow into one another; to embrace.
- IN-TER-LO-CUTION ('In-têr-lò-kû'shôn), *n.* Dialogue.
- *IN-TER-LOC-U-TOR ('In-têr-lòk'ù-tûr), *n.* One who talks with another.
- *IN-TER-LOC-U-TOR-Y ('In-têr-lòk'ù-tûr-rè), *a.* Consisting of dialogue.
- IN-TER-LOPE ('In-têr-lòpe'), *v. i.* To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other.
- *IN-TER-LO'PING, *p. prs.*
- IN-TER-LO-PER ('In-têr-lò'pâr), *n.* One who runs into business to which he has no right; an intruder.
- *IN-TER-LU-CENT ('In-têr-lù'sênt), *a.* Shining between.
- IN-TER-LUDE ('In-têr'lùde), *n.* A farce, or theatrical performance between the acts of a play.
- IN-TER-LU-NAR ('In-têr-lù'nâr), *a.* Belonging to the time when the moon is invisible.
- IN-TER-LU-NA-RY ('In-têr-lù'nâ'rè), *a.* Interlunar.
- *IN-TER-MAR-RIAGE ('In-têr-mâr'rîje), *n.* Reciprocal marriage between families.
- IN-TER-MAR-RY ('In-têr-mâr'rè), *v. i.* [*pr. t.* 3, INTERMARRIES.] To marry some of each family with the other.
- *IN-TER-MAR'RI-ED, *p. prf.*
- IN-TER-MED-DLE ('In-têr-mêd'dl), *v. i.* To interpose officiously; to meddle with the affairs of others. (*ap. p.*—with.)
- IN-TER-MED'DLING, *p. prs.*
- IN-TER-MED-DLER ('In-têr-mêd'dlûr), *n.* One who intermeddles.
- IN-TER-ME-DI-AL ('In-têr-mê'dè'â), *a.* Intermediate.
- *IN-TER-ME-DI-ATE ('In-têr-mê'dè-ît), *a.* Intervening. [77-8.]
- *IN-TER-ME-DI-ATE-LY ('In-têr-mê'dè-ît-lè), *ad.* By way of mediation.
- IN-TER-ME-DI-A-TION ('In-têr'mê-dè-â'shôn), *n.* The act of mediating, interposition.
- IN-TER-ME-DI-UM ('In-têr-mê'dè-âm), *n.* That which intervenes.
- IN-TER-ME'DIA, } *n. pl.*
- IN-TER-ME'DIUMS, }
- ¹IN-TÈR'MÈNT, *n.* Burial.
- IN-TER-MI-NA-BLE ('In-têr'mè'nâ-bl), *a.* Immense; endless.

*IN-TER-MI-NA-BLY (in-têr'mè'nâ-blè), *ad.* Boundlessly, without end.

IN-TER-MIN-GLE (in-têr-mîng'gl), *v. t.* To mingle; to mix some things among others:—*v. i.*, to be mixed or incorporated. (*ap. p.*—with.)

IN-TER-MIN'GLING, *p. prs.*

IN-TER-MIS-SION (in-têr-mîsh'ân), *n.* Pause; intervenient time; state of being intermitted; interval.

IN-TER-MIS-SIVE (in-têr-mîs'sîv), *a.* Coming by fits, not continual.

IN-TER-MIT (in-têr-mît'), *v. t.* To forbear for a time; to interrupt:—*v. i.*, to cease for a time.

*IN-TER-MIT'TING, *p. prs.*

IN-TER-MIT'TED, *p. prf.*

*IN-TER-MIT-TENT (in-têr-mît'tênt), *a.* Coming at intervals:—*n.*, a fever that intermits.

IN-TER-MIX (in-têr-mîks'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, INTERMIXES.*] To mingle; to join:—*v. i.*, to be mingled together. (*ap. p.*—with.)

IN-TER-MIX-TURE (in-têr-mîks'tshûr), *n.* A mixture.

IN-TER-MUN-DANE (in-têr-mûn'dâne), *a.* Being between worlds.

IN-TER-MU-RAL (in-têr-mû'râl), *a.* Lying between walls.

IN-TER-NAL (in-têr'nâl), *a.* Inward; intrinsic; not foreign:—opposed to EXTERNAL.

IN-TER-NAL-LY (in-têr'nâllè), *ad.* Inwardly; mentally.

IN-TER-NA-TION-AL (in-têr-nâ'shûn'âl), *a.* Pertaining to the mutual intercourse of nations.

*IN-TER-NUN-CIO (in-têr-nûn'shè'v), *n.* A messenger between two parties; an envoy of the Pope.

*IN-TER-PEL-LA-TION (in-têr-pêl-lâ'shûn), *n.* A summons; an address.

IN-TER-PEN-E-TRATE (in-têr-pên'è'trâte), *v. t.* To penetrate between.

IN-TER-PEN'E-TRA-TING, *p. prs.*

IN-TER-PLEAD (in-têr-plèéd'), *v. t.* [INTERPLEADED OR INTERPLED—INTERPLEADED OR INTERPLED.] *In Law*, to discuss a preliminary point.

IN-TER-PO-LATE (in-têr'pò'lâte or in-têr'pò'lâte), *v. t.* To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

IN-TER'PÒ-LA-TING, *p. prs.*

*IN-TER-PO-LA-TION (in-têr-pò-lâ'shûn or in-têr-pò-lâ'shûn), *n.* Something put into the original matter; the insertion of spurious words in a writing.

*IN-TER-PO-LA-TOR (in-têr'pò-lâ-tûr or in-têr'pò-lâ-tûr), *n.* One who foists in counterfeit passages.

IN-TER-PO-SAL (in-têr-pò'zâl), *n.* Interposition; intervention; a coming between.

IN-TER-POSE (in-têr-pòze'), *v. t.* To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to interfere; to place between:—*v. i.*, to mediate; to act between two parties. [260-3.]

IN-TER-PO'SING, *p. prs.*

IN-TER-PO-SER (in-têr-pò'zûr), *n.* An intervenient agent, a mediator.

IN-TER-PO-SI-TION (in-têr-pò-zîsh'ûn), *n.* Agency between parties; mediation. [57-24.]

IN-TER-PRET (in-têr'prêt'), *v. t.* To explain; to translate; to expound. [301-27.]

*IN-TER-PRET-A-BLE (in-têr'prêt'â-bl), *a.* Capable of being interpreted.

IN-TER-PRE-TA-TION (in-têr-prè-tâ'shûn), *n.* Explanation; exposition; translation.

*IN-TER-PRET-A-TIVE (in-têr'prêt-â'tîv), *a.* Explanatory.

*IN-TER-PRET-ER (in-têr'prêt'ûr), *n.* An expositor; one who interprets. [158.]

IN-TER-PUNC-TION (in-têr-pûngk'shûn), *n.* A pointing between words and sentences.

*IN-TER-REG-NUM (in-têr-rêg'nûm) *n.* The time during which a throne is vacant.

IN-TER-REX (in-têr'rêks), *n.* A regent during an interregnum.

IN-TER-RO-GATE (in-têr'rò'gâte), *v. t.* To examine; to question:—*v. i.*, to put questions.

IN-TER'RO'GA-TING, *p. prs.*

IN-TER-RO-GA-TION (in-têr-rò-gâ'shûn), *n.* A question put; an inquiry; a note that marks a question, thus [?].

IN-TER-RO-GA-TIVE (in-têr-ròg-â'tîv), *a.* Denoting a question:—*n.*, a word used in asking questions; as, *who*.

IN-TER-RO-GA-TIVE-LY (in-têr-ròg-â'tîv-lè), *ad.* In the manner of a question.

*IN-TER-RO-GA-TOR (in-têr'rò-gâ-tûr), *n.* An asker of questions.

IN-TER-RO-GA-TOR-Y (in-têr-ròg-â'tûr-rè), *n.* A question; an inquiry [103-13]:—*a.*, containing or expressing a question.

*IN-TER-RO-GA-TOR-IES, *n. pl.*

IN-TER-RUPT (in-têr-rûpt'), *v. t.* To hinder; to stop; to divide. [79-29.] [211-6.]

*IN-TER-RUPT-ED-LY (in-têr-rûpt-èd'lè), *ad.* Not in continuity.

IN-TER-RUP-TION (in-têr-rûp'shûn) *n.* Breach of continuity; stop; hindrance; intervention; interposition. [131-14.] †

IN-TER-SCRIBE (in-têr-skribe'), *v. t.* To write between.

IN-TER-SCRIB'ING, *p. prs.*

*IN-TER-SE-CANT (in-têr-sè'kânt), *a.* Dividing into parts.

IN-TER-SECT (in-têr-sèkt'), *v. t.* To cut; to divide mutually:—*v. i.*, to meet and cross each other, as lines.

IN-TER-SEC-TION (in-têr-sèk'shûn), *n.* The point where lines cross each other; act of crossing.

IN-TER-SERT (in-têr-sért'), *v. t.* To put in between.

- ***IN-TER-SER-TION** ('in-têr-sêr'-shûn), *n.* The thing inserted; an insertion.
- IN-TER-SPACE** ('in-têr-spâse), *n.* A space between.
- IN-TER-SPERSE** ('in-têr-spêrse'), *v. t.* To scatter here and there.
- ***IN-TER-SPER/SING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-TER-SPER-SION** ('in-têr-spêr'-shûn), *n.* The act of interspersing.
- ***IN-TER-STEL-LAR** ('in-têr-stêl'lâr), *a.* Intervening between the stars.
- ***IN-TER-STICE** ('in-têr'stis or in-têr'stîs), *n.* Space between things.
- ***IN-TER-STI-TIAL** ('in-têr-stîsh'âl), *a.* Containing interstices.
- IN-TER-TEX-TURE** ('in-têr-têks'-tshûr), *n.* The act of interweaving; any thing interwoven.
- IN-TER-TROP-I-CAL** ('in-têr-trôp'ê-ka), *a.* Being between the tropics.
- IN-TER-TWINE** ('in-têr-twîne'), }
IN-TER-TWIST ('in-têr-twîst'), }
v. t. To unite by twisting.
- IN-TER-TWÎNING**, }
IN-TER-TWÎST'ING, } *p. prs.*
- IN-TER-VAL** ('in-têr-vâl), *n.* Space between places; interstice; time between two events; remission of a distemper. [20-8.] [215-5.]
- IN-TER-VENE** ('in-têr-vêne'), *v. t.* To come between; to happen in the way. (*ap. p.*—between.) [79-22.]
- ***IN-TER-VE-NING**, *p. prs.*
- ***IN-TER-VE-NI-ENT** ('in-têr-vê-nê-vent), *a.* Passing or being between; interposed.
- IN-TER-VEN-TION** ('in-têr-vên'shûn) *n.* Agency between; interposition; mediation.
- IN-TER-VER-TE-BRAL** ('in-têr-vêr-tê-brâl), *a.* Between the vertebrae.
- ***IN-TER-VIEW** ('in-têr-vû), *n.* A formal meeting; mutual sight. [105.]†
- IN-TER-VOLVE** ('in-têr-vôlv'), *v. t.* To involve one with another.
- IN-TER-VOLV'ING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-TER-WEAVE** ('in-têr-wêdv'), *v. t.* [INTERWOVE or INTERWEAVED—INTERWOVEN or INTERWEAVED.] To intermingle; to weave one with another.
- ***IN-TER-WEAV'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***IN-TES-TA-BLE** ('in-tês'tâ-bl), *a.* Disqualified to make a will.
- ***IN-TES-TA-CY** ('in-tês'tâ'sè), *n.* The state of dying intestate.
- IN-TES-TATE** ('in-tês'tât), *a.* Dying without a will.
- ***IN-TES-TI-NAL** ('in-tês'tè'nâl), *a.* Belonging to the entrails.
- IN-TES-TINE** ('in-tês'tîn), *a.* Internal, inward; domestic.
- IN-TES-TINES** ('in-tês'tînz), *n. pl.* The entrails, the bowels.
- IN-THRALL** ('in-thrâwl'), *v. t.* To enslave; to shackle:—sometimes written **ENTHRALL**.
- IN-THRALL'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***IN-THRALL'ED**, *p. prf.*
- IN-THRALL-MENT** } ('in-thrâwl'-
IN-THRALL-MENT } mêt), *n.*
 Servitude, slavery.
- IN-TI-MA-CY** ('in-tê'mâ-sè), *n.* Close familiarity, friendship.
- ***IN-TI-MACIES**, *n. pl.*
- IN-TI-MATE** ('in-tê'mâte), *v. t.* To hint; to insinuate; to suggest indirectly. [102-28.]
- IN-TI-MATE-ING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-TI-MATE** ('in-tê'mît), *a.* Inmost; familiar, closely acquainted (*ap. p.*—with) [85-8] [254-5]:—*n.*, a familiar friend.
- IN-TI-MATE-LY** ('in-tê'mît-lê), *ad.* Closely; nearly; familiarly. [78-7.] [180-6.]
- ***IN-TI-MATION** ('in-tê'mâ'shûn), *n.* Hint; indirect declaration or direction; a suggestion. [85-2.]†
- IN-TIM-I-DATE** ('in-tîm'ê'dâte), *v. t.* To make fearful; to dishearten.
- ***IN-TIM'I-DA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-TIM-I-DA-TION** ('in-tîm-ê-dâ'-shûn), *n.* The act of intimidating; fear.
- IN-TO** ('in-tò), *prp.* Noting entrance or penetration.
- ~~INTO~~ **INTO** is used only after verbs of motion, **IN** after verbs of rest or motion. **INTO** implies entrance, **IN** situation, but not entrance; as, He stepped **into** a school, and remained **in** it.
- IN-TOL-ER-A-BLE** ('in-tòl'êr'â-bl), *a.* Insufferable. [127-7.]
- IN-TOL-ER-A-BLE-NESS** ('in-tòl'êr'â-bl'nês), *n.* State of being insufferable.
- IN-TOL-ER-A-BLY** ('in-tòl'êr'â-blê), *ad.* To a degree beyond endurance; insufferably.
- ***IN-TOL-ER-ANCE** ('in-tòl'êr'ânse), *n.* Want of toleration. [332.]
- IN-TOL-ER-ANT** ('in-tòl'êr'ânt), *a.* Not enduring, impatient.
- IN-TOL-ER-A-TION** ('in-tòl-êr'â-shûn), *n.* Want of toleration.
- IN-TOMB**. See **ENTOMB**.
- IN-TO-NATE** ('in-tò'nâte), *v. i.* To thunder; to sound.
- ***IN-TON'ING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-TO-NA-TION** ('in-tò-nâ'shûn), *n.* Act or manner of sounding; modulation of the voice.
- ***IN-TONE**'*v. i.* To utter a slow, protracted sound; to intonate.
- IN-TON'ING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-TORT** ('in-tòrt'), *v. t.* To twist.
- IN-TOX-I-CATE** ('in-tòks'ê'kâte), *v. t.* To inebriate; to make drunk.
- ***IN-TOX'I-CATING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-TOX-I-CATION** ('in-tòks-ê-kâ'-shûn), *n.* The state of being drunk, drunkenness.
- IN-TRACT-A-BIL-I-TY** ('in-trâkt'â-bîl'lê'tè), *n.* State of being unmanageable; perverseness.
- IN-TRACT-A-BLE** ('in-trâkt'â-bl), *a.* Ungovernable, stubborn.
- IN-TRACT-A-BLE-NESS** ('in-trâkt'â-bl'nês), *n.* Obstinacy, perverseness.
- ***IN-TRACT-A-BLY** ('in-trâkt'â-blê), *ad.* Unmanageably, stubbornly.
- ***IN-TRAN-SI-TIVE** ('in-trân'sê'tîv), *a.* Not passing over to an object.

- IN-TRAN-SI-TIVE-LY** (in-trân/sé-tiv-lè), *ad.* Without an object following.
- ***IN-TRANS-MIS-SI-BLE** (in-trân-mis/sé-bl), *a.* Not to be transmitted.
- IN-TRANS-MU-TA-BLE** (in-trân-mù/tâ-bl), *a.* Unchangeable to any other substance.
- IN-TRENCH** (in-trêns'), *v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, INTRENCH.*] To invade; to encroach:—*v. t.*, to break with hollows; to fortify with a trench; to furrow.
- IN-TRENCH-MENT** (in-trêns'mênt), *n.* Fortification with a trench; any defense.
- IN-TREP-ID** (in-trêp'id), *a.* Bold, fearless. [149-15.] [295-2.]
- ***IN-TRE-PID-I-TY** (in-trê-pid'ê-tè), *n.* Fearlessness, courage, boldness. [152-11.] [236-2.]
- IN-TREP-ID-LY** (in-trêp'id-lè), *ad.* Fearlessly, daringly.
- IN-TRI-CA-CY** (in-trê'kâ-si), *n.* Involvement, complexity.
- ***IN'TRI'CA-CIES**, *n. pl.*
- IN-TRI-CATE** (in-trê'kit), *a.* Entangled, perplexed, complicated.
- IN-TRI-CATE-LY** (in-trê'kit-lè), *ad.* With complexity.
- IN-TRI-CATE-NESS** (in-trê'kît-nès), *n.* Complexity, involvement.
- ***IN-TRIGUE** (in-tréég'), *n.* A plot; a love-affair; a stratagem:—*v. i.*, to form plots; to carry on private designs.
- ***IN-TRIGU-ING** (in-tréég'ing), *p. prs.*
- IN-TRIGU-ER** (in-tréég'âr), *n.* One who intrigues.
- IN-TRIGU-ING-LY** (in-tréég'ing-lè), *ad.* With intrigue.
- IN-TRIN-SIC** (in-trîn'sik), } *a.*
IN-TRIN-SI-CAL (in-trîn'sé'kâl), }
 Internal; natural; real; true.
- ***IN-TRIN-SI-CAL-LY** (in-trîn'sé'kâl-lè), *ad.* Internally; naturally.
- ***IN-TRU-CES-SION** (in-trô-sêsh'ân), *n.* A depression of parts inward; a sinking.
- IN-TRO-DUCE** (in-trô-dûsè'), *v. t.* To conduct or usher into a place; to bring into notice. (*cp. p.*—into or in a place, to a person.) [57-27.]
- ***IN-TRO-DU'GING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-TRO-DU-CER** (in-trô-dû'sûr), *n.* One who introduces another.
- IN-TRO-DUC-TION** (in-trô-dûk'shûn), *n.* Act of ushering into; preface, presentation.
- IN-TRO-DUC-TIVE** (in-trô-dûk'tiv), *a.* Introductory.
- ***IN-TRO-DUC-TOR-Y** (in-trô-dûk-tû'rè), *a.* Serving to introduce:—*n.*, a preliminary lecture.
- IN-TRO-DUC'TORIES**, *n. pl.*
- IN-TRO-MIS-SION** (in-trô-mish'ûn), *n.* The act of intromitting.
- IN-TRO-MIT** (in-trô-mit'), *v. t.* To send in; to let in; to intermeddle with the effects of another.
- ***IN-TRO-MITTING**, *p. prs.*
- ***IN-TRO-MIT'TED**, *p. prf.*
- IN-TRO-SPEC-TION** (in-trô-spêk'tshûn), *n.* A view of the inside.
- IN-TRO-SPECT-IVE** (in-trô-spêk'tiv), *a.* Inspecting inwardly.
- IN-TRO-VER-SION** (in-trô-vêr'shûn), *n.* Act of turning inward.
- IN-TRO-VERT** (in-trô-vêrt'), *v. t.* To turn inward.
- IN-TRUDE** (in-trôd'd'), *v. i.* To encroach; to enter without invitation or permission; to obstruct. (*cp. p.*—on or upon a person or thing not enclosed; into a place enclosed.)
- IN-TRU'DING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-TRU-DER** (in-trôd'dûr), *n.* One who intrudes.
- IN-TRU-SION** (in-trôd'zhûn), *n.* The act of intruding; entrance without invitation.
- IN-TRU-SIVE** (in-trôd'siv'), *a.* Intruding; coming into company without invitation; apt to intrude.
- IN-TRUST** (in-trûst'), *v. t.* To treat with confidence; to charge with a secret; to confide in. [282-7.]
- ***IN-TU-I-TION** (in-tû-ish'ûn), *n.* Immediate knowledge; unassisted perception of truth.
- ***IN-TU-I-TIVE** (in-tû'ê'tiv), *a.* Seen by the mind immediately; knowing without argument or evidence. [239.]
- IN-TU-I-TIVE-LY** (in-tû'ê'tiv-lè), *ad.* Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.
- IN-TU-MESCE** (in-tû-mês'), *v. i.* To swell; to expand.
- ***IN-TU-MES'GING**, *p. prs.*
- ***IN-TU-MES-CENCE** (in-tû-mês-sênsè), *n.* A swelling; a tumor.
- IN-TWINE**. See ENTWINE.
- IN-UM-BRATE** (in-ûm'brâte), *v. t.* To obscure; to cover with shade.
- IN-UM'BRÂTING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-UN-DATE** (in-ûn'dâte), *v. t.* To overflow with water; to deluge.
- IN-UN'DA'TING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-UN-DA-TION** (in-ûn-dâ'shûn), *n.* A flood, a deluge.
- ***IN-UR-BAN-I-TY** (in-ûr-bân'ê'tè), *n.* Incivility, rudeness.
- IN-URE** (in-ûrè'), *v. t.* To habituate; to accustom (*cp. p.*—to):—*v. i.*, in Law, to take effect.
- IN-U'RING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-UREMENT** (in-ûrè'mênt), *n.* Use, habit.
- IN-URN** (in-ûrn'), *v. t.* To bury.
- ***IN-U-TIL-I-TY** (in-û-tîl'lè'tè), *n.* Uselessness.
- IN-VADE** (in-vâdè'), *v. t.* To attack a country; to make a hostile entrance; to assault; to encroach.
- IN-VA'DING**, *p. prs.*
- IN-VA-DER** (in-vâ'dûr), *n.* One who invades; an assailant.
- ***IN-VAL-ID** (in-vâl'id), *a.* Weak, of no efficacy; null, void.
- ***IN-VA-LID** (in-vâ'lîèd or in-vâ-lîèd'), *n.* One disabled by sickness or wounds.
- IN-VAL-I-DATE** (in-vâl'è'dâte), *v. t.* To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy; to make void.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pln—nò, mòve,

*IN-VAL'IDA-TING, *p. prs.*IN-VAL-I-DA-TION (in-vál-è-dá'-shún), *n.* The act of weakening or making void.IN-VA-LID-I-TY (in-vá-lid'è'tè), *n.* The want of efficacy or force; weakness.IN-VAL-U-A-BLE (in-vál'ù'á-bl), *a.* Inestimable, very valuable.IN-VA-RI-A-BLE (in-vá'rè'á-bl), *a.* Unchangeable, constant. [99-12.]IN-VA-RI-A-BLE-NESS (in-vá'rè'á-bl'nés), *n.* Immutability, constancy.*IN-VA-RI-A-BLY (in-vá'rè'á-blé), *ad.* Unchangeably, constantly.IN-VA-SION (in-vá'zhún), *n.* Hostile encroachment or entrance; infringement. [333.]IN-VA-SIVE (in-vá'siv), *a.* Entering with hostility, aggressive.IN-VEC-TIVE (in-vèk'tív), *n.* A severe censure in speech or writing; angry abuse. [199-18.]*IN-VEC-TIVE-LY (in-vèk'tív'lè), *ad.* Satirically, abusively.*IN-VEIGH (in-vá'), *v. i.* To utter censure or reproach; to declaim.*IN-VEIGH-ER (in-vá'úr), *n.* A vehement railer.*IN-VEI-GLE (in-vè'gl), *v. t.* To wheedle; to allure; to seduce by flattery.IN-VEI-GLING (in-vè'gling), *p. prs.*IN-VEI-GLE-MENT (in-vè'gl'mènt), *n.* Enticement to evil.*IN-VEI-GLER (in-vè'glúr), *n.* A deceiver; an allurer to ill.IN-VENT (in-vènt'), *v. t.* To devise; to feign; to fabricate; to discover. [220-2.]

IN-VENT-ER. See INVENTOR.

IN-VENT-FUL (in-vènt'fúl), *a.* Full of invention.IN-VEN-TION (in-vèn'shún), *n.* Fiction; contrivance; act of producing something new; the thing invented.IN-VENT-IVE (in-vènt'ív), *a.* Quick at contrivance; ingenious. [351.]*IN-VENT-OR (in-vènt'úr), *n.* One who finds out something new; a contriver.*IN-VEN-TOR-Y (in-vèn'túr-rè), *n.* A catalogue of goods.*IN-VEN'TOR-IES, *n. pl.*IN-VENT-RESS (in-vènt'rès), *n.* A female who invents.*IN-VEN'TRESS'ES, *n. pl.*IN-VERSE (in-vèr'sè'), *a.* Inverted; reciprocal.IN-VERSE-LY (in-vèr'sè'lè), *ad.* In an inverted order; taken reciprocally.*IN-VER-SION (in-vèr'shún), *n.* Change of order, time, or place.IN-VERT (in-vèrt'), *v. t.* To turn upside down; to reverse. [225.] [98-5.]IN-VERT-E-BRAT-ED (in-vèrt'è'bràt-éd), *a.* Destitute of vertebrae, or of spine.IN-VERT-ED-LY (in-vèrt'éd'lè), *ad.* In contrary or reversed order.IN-VEST (in-vèst'), *v. t.* To dress; to array; to adorn; to enclose; to make a purchase of property. (*ap p.*—with, in.) [27-26.] [384-3.]*IN-VES-TI-GA-BLE (in-vès'tè'gá-bl), *a.* Capable of being searched out.IN-VES-TI-GATE (in-vès'tè'gàtè), *v. t.* To examine; to inquire into; to search out.IN-VES-TI-GA-TING, *p. prs.*IN-VES-TI-GA-TION (in-vès-tè'gá'-shún), *n.* Examination, search, research. [330.]IN-VES-TI-GA-TIVE (in-vès'tè'gá-tív), *a.* Curious in researches; searching.*IN-VES-TI-GA-TOR (in-vès'tè'gá-túr), *n.* One who investigates.*IN-VES-TI-TURE (in-vès'tè'tùrè), *n.* The act of giving possession.IN-VEST-MENT (in-vèst'mènt), *n.* Dress, clothes; money invested.IN-VET-ER-A-CY (in-vèt'ér'á-sè), *n.* Long continuance of any thing bad; deep-rooted firmness.IN-VET-ER-ATE (in-vèt'ér'ít), *a.* Old, long established; deep-rooted. [234-13.]IN-VET-ER-ATE-NESS (in-vèt'ér'ít-nés), *n.* Long continuance; inveteracy.*IN-VID-I-OUS (in-víd'è'ús), *a.* Envious, malignant, likely to promote envy.IN-VID-I-OU-S-LY (in-víd'è'ús-lè), *ad.* Malignantly, enviously.IN-VID-I-OU-S-NESS (in-víd'è'ús-nés), *n.* The quality of provoking envy.IN-VIG-O-RATE (in-víg'ò'ràtè), *v. t.* To strengthen; to animate; to impart energy to. [122-6.] †IN-VIG'O'RA-TING, *p. prs.*IN-VIG-I-BIL-I-TY (in-víg-ò-rá'-shún), *n.* The act of invigorating; the state of being invigorated.*IN-VIN-CI-BIL-I-TY (in-vín'sè-bl'lè'tè), *n.* Invincibility.IN-VIN-CI-BLE (in-vín'sè'bl), *a.* Unconquerable, insurmountable. [278-10.]IN-VIN-CI-BLE-NESS (in-vín'sè'bl-nés), *n.* Insuperableness; the state of being unconquerable.IN-VIN-CI-BLY (in-vín'sè'blè), *ad.* Unconquerably, insurmountably.*IN-VI-O-LA-BIL-I-TY (in-ví-ò-lá-bl'lè'tè), *n.* The quality of being inviolable.IN-VI-O-LA-BLE (in-ví-ò'lá-bl), *a.* Not to be profaned; not to be broken. [84-9.]IN-VI-O-LA-BLY (in-ví-ò'lá-blè), *ad.* Without breach or failure.IN-VI-O-LATE (in-ví-ò'lít), *a.* Unhurt, unbroken.IN-VIS-I-BIL-I-TY (in-víz-è-bl'lè'tè), *n.* The state of being invisible.IN-VIS-I-BLE (in-víz'è'bl), *a.* Not to be seen, imperceptible, unseen. [140-19.]IN-VIS-I-BLY (in-víz'è'blè), *ad.* Imperceptibly to the sight; in an invisible manner.

- IN-VI-TA-TION (in-vè-tâ'shûn), *n.*
The act of inviting, bidding.
- *IN-VI-TA-TOR-Y (in-vî'tâ'tûr-rè), *a.*
Containing invitation:—*n.*, a
hymn of invitation.
- IN-VI'TA-TOR-IES, *n. pl.*
- IN-VITE (in-vî'tè'), *v. t.* To bid;
to ask; to persuade; to allure.
- IN-VI'TING, *p. prs.*
- IN-VI-TER (in-vî'tûr), *n.* One who
invites.
- IN-VI-TING-LY (in-vî'tîng'lè), *ad.*
So as to invite or allure.
- IN-VO-CATE (in-vò'kâte), *v. t.* To
invoke; to call upon.
- IN-VO'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- IN-VO'CA-TION (in-vò'kâ'shûn), *n.*
The act of calling upon in prayer.
- IN-VOICE (in'vôlse), *n.* A catalogue
of the freight of a ship, or of the
articles and price of goods:—
v. t., to make a catalogue of
goods with the prices.
- IN-VOKE (in-vò'ke'), *v. t.* To call
upon; to implore; to pray to.
[73-28.]†
- IN-VO'KING, *p. prs.*
- *IN-VOL-UN-TA-RI-LY (in-vòl'ûn-
tâ-rè'lè), *ad.* Not by choice;
against the will. [37.] [346-1.]
- IN-VOL-UN-TA-RY (in-vòl'ûn'tâ-rè),
a. Not done willingly.
- IN-VO-LU-TION (in-vò-lû'shûn), *n.*
The act of involving; state of
being involved; complication.
- IN-VOLVE (in-vòlv'), *v. t.* To in-
volve; to comprise; to entangle;
to blend. [55-33.] [281-4.]
- IN-VOLV'ING, *p. prs.*
- IN-VOLV-ED-NESS (in-vòlv'èd'nès),
n. State of being involved.
- *IN-VOL-NER-A-BIL-I-TY (in-vòl-
nèr-â-bîl'lè'tè), *n.* The quality
of being invulnerable.
- IN-VUL-NER-A-BLE (in-vûl'nèr-â-
bl), *a.* Not to be wounded.
- IN-WALL (in-wâll'), *v. t.* To en-
close with a wall.
- IN-WARD (in'wârd), *a.* Internal;
placed within, interior.
- IN-WARD (in'wârd), } *ad.* To-
IN-WARDS (in'wârdz), } wards the
internal parts, within.
- IN-WARD-LY (in'wârd'lè), *ad.* Pri-
vately, within; internally.
- IN-WARDS, *n. pl.* Intestines.
- IN-WEAVE (in-wèèv'), *v. t.* [IN-
WOVE or INWEAVED—INWOVEN
or INWEAVED.] To mix in weav-
ing; to intertwine.
- *IN-WEAV'ING, *p. prs.*
- IN-WRAP (in-râp'), *v. t.* To cover
by wrapping; to involve:—
sometimes written ENWRAP.
- *IN-WRAP'PING, *p. prs.*
- IN-WRAP'PED, *p. prf.*
- *IN-WREATH (in-rèèth'), *v. t.* To
surround as with a wreath.
- IN-WREATH'ING, *p. prs.*
- *IN-WROUGHT (in-râwt'), *a.* Adorned
with work; worked in.
- I-O-DINE (i'ò'dîne), *n.* A substance
obtained from kelp.
- *I-ON-IC (i-ò'n'îk), *a.* Belonging
to one of the dialects of the
Greek language, or to one of the
orders of architecture.
- *I-O-TA (i-ò'tâ), *n.* The name of
the Greek letter [τ] i; a small
quantity; a jot.
- *I-P-E-CAC-U-AN-HA (îp-è'kâk-û-
ân'â), *n.* An Indian plant, the
root of which is used as an
emetic.
- I-RAS-CI-BIL-I-TY (î'râs-sè-bîl'lè'tè),
n. Propensity to anger; the
quality of being irascible.
- *I-RAS-CI-BLE (î-râs'sè'bl), *a.* Dis-
posed to anger, irritable.
- IRE (îre), *n.* Anger, rage, pas-
sionate hatred, wrath. [123-9.]
- IRE-FUL (îre'fûl), *a.* Angry, raging.
- *IR-I-DES-CENCE (îr-è-dès'sèns), *n.*
Colors like the rainbow.
- IR-I-DES-CENT (îr-è-dès'sènt), *a.*
Colored like the rainbow.
- IR-ID-I-UM (îr-îd'è'ûm), *n.* A metal.
- *I-RIS (î'rîs), *n.* The rainbow; the
circle round the pupil of the eye;
a plant and its flower.
- I-RISH (î'rîsh), *a.* Relating to
Ireland.
- I-RISH-ISM (î'rîsh'îz'm), *n.* An
Irish idiom.
- IRK-SOME (èrk'sûm), *a.* Weari-
some, troublesome, tedious.
- IRK-SOME-LY (èrk'sûm'lè), *ad.* In
a tedious manner.
- *IRK-SOME-NESS (èrk'sûm'nès), *n.*
Tediousness, wearisomeness.
- I-RON (î'rôn or î'rûn), *n.* A hard,
malleable metal; an instrument
made of iron; a chain, a shac-
kle:—*a.*, made of iron; resem-
bling iron in color; hard, im-
penetrable:—*v. t.*, to smooth with
an iron; to shackle with irons.
- *I-RON-I-CAL (î-rôn'è'kâl), *a.* Ex-
pressing one thing and meaning
another.
- I-RON-I-CAL-LY (î-rôn'è'kâl'lè), *ad.*
By the use of irony.
- *I-RON-MON-GER (î'rôn'mûng-gûr),
n. A dealer in iron.
- *I-RON-Y (î'rûn'è), *n.* A mode of
speech in which the meaning is
contrary to the words; sarcastic
praise. [198-18.]
- *I-RON-Y (î'rûn'è), *a.* Having the
qualities of iron; made of iron.
- IR-RA-DI-ANCE (îr-râ'dè'ânse), }
*IR-RA-DI-AN-CY (îr-râ'dè'ân-sè), }
n. Emission of rays of light;
lustre.
- IR-RA-DI-ATE (îr-râ'dè'âte), *v. t.*
To adorn with light; to make
splendid; to enlighten intellec-
tually; to illumine. [183-16.]
- *IR-RA'DI'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- IR-RA-DI-A-TION (îr-râ-dè'â'shûn),
n. The act of emitting beams of
light; illumination; light.
- IR-RA-TION-AL (îr-râsh'ûn'âl), *a.*
Void of reason, absurd, foolish.
- IR-RA-TION-AL-I-TY (îr-râsh-ûn-âl-
lè'tè), *n.* Want of reason.
- *IR-RA-TION-AL-LY (îr-râsh'ûn'âl-
lè), *ad.* Without reason, absurdly.
- IR-RE-CLAIM-A-BLE (îr-rè-klâm'e-
â'bl), *a.* Not to be reclaimed.

- *IR-RE-CLAIM-A-BLY (îr-rê-klâmê-'â-blê), *ad.* So as not to be reclaimed.
- *IR-REC-ON-CI-LA-BLE (îr-rêk-ôn-sî-'lâ-bl), *a.* Not to be reconciled; inconsistent.
- IR-REC-ON-CI-LA-BLY (îr-rêk-ôn-sî-'lâ-blê), *ad.* In an irreconcilable manner.
- IR-REC-OV-ER-A-BLE (îr-rê-kûv-'ûr-â-bl), *a.* Not to be regained; irreparable, incurable.
- *IR-REC-OV-ER-A-BLY (îr-rê-kûv-'ûr-â-blê), *ad.* Beyond recovery.
- IR-RE-DEEM-A-BLE (îr-rê-dêem-'â-bl), *a.* Not to be redeemed.
- *IR-RE-DU-CI-BLE (îr-rê-dû-'sê-bl), *a.* Not to be reduced.
- IR-REF-RA-GA-BIL-I-TY (îr-rêf-râ-gâ-bil'lê'tê), *n.* Strength of argument not to be refuted.
- *IR-REF-RA-GA-BLE (îr-rêf-râ-'gâ-bl), *a.* Not to be refuted.
- IR-REF-RA-GA-BLY (îr-rêf-râ-'gâ-blê), *ad.* With force above confutation.
- IR-RE-FU-TA-BLE (îr-rê-fû-'tâ-bl or îr-rêf-'û-tâ-bl), *a.* Not to be overthrown by argument.
- IR-REG-U-LAR (îr-rêg-'û-lâr), *a.* Deviating from rule; immethodical, unsystematic, changeable.
- IR-REG-U-LAR-I-TY (îr-rêg-'û-lâr-'ê'tê), *n.* Deviation from rule; inordinate practice; vice.
- *IR-REG-U-LAR'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- IR-REG-U-LAR-LY (îr-rêg-'û-lâr-lê), *ad.* Without rule or method.
- IR-REL-A-TIVE (îr-rêl-'â-tîv), *a.* Having no reference, unconnected.
- *IR-REL-E-VAN-CY (îr-rêl-'ê-vân-sê), *n.* State of being inapplicable.
- IR-REL-E-VANT (îr-rêl-'ê-vânt), *a.* Unassisting, unrelieving; not applicable.
- IR-REL-E-VANT-LY (îr-rêl-'ê-vânt-lê), *ad.* Not applicable.
- IR-RE-LI-GION (îr-rê-lî-'gîôn), *n.* Contempt of religion; impiety; worldliness.
- *IR-RE-LI-GIOUS (îr-rê-lî-'gîûs), *a.* Impious, wicked, profane.
- *IR-RE-LI-GIOUS-LY (îr-rê-lî-'gîûs-lê), *ad.* Impiously, profanely.
- *IR-RE-ME-DI-A-BLE (îr-rê-mê-'dê-â-bl), *a.* Not to be remedied.
- IR-RE-ME-DI-A-BLY (îr-rê-mê-'dê-â-blê), *ad.* Beyond remedy.
- IR-RE-MIS-SI-BLE (îr-rê-mîs-'sê-bl), *a.* Not to be pardoned.
- *IR-RE-MIS-SI-BLY (îr-rê-mîs-'sê-blê), *ad.* Unpardonably.
- *IR-RE-MOV-A-BLE (îr-rê-môôv-'â-bl), *a.* Not to be moved.
- *IR-REP-A-RA-BLE (îr-rêp-'â-râ-bl), *a.* Not to be repaired.
- IR-REP-A-RA-BLY (îr-rêp-'â-râ-blê), *ad.* Without remedy.
- IR-RE-PEAL-A-BLE (îr-rê-pêel-'â-bl), *a.* Incapable of repeal.
- *IR-REP-RE-HEN-SI-BLE (îr-rêp-rê-hên-'sê-bl), *a.* Exempt from blame.
- IR-REP-RE-HEN-SI-BLY (îr-rêp-rê-hên-'sê-blê), *ad.* Not blamably.
- IR-RE-PRES-SI-BLE (îr-rê-prês-'sê-bl), *a.* Not to be repressed. [346-12.]
- IR-RE-PROACH-A-BLE (îr-rê-prôtsh-'â-bl), *a.* Without reproach.
- *IR-RE-PROACH-A-BLY (îr-rê-prôtsh-'â-blê), *ad.* So as to be without reproach.
- *IR-RE-PROV-A-BLE (îr-rê-prôôv-'â-bl), *a.* Not to be blamed.
- IR-RE-SIST-ANCE (îr-rê-zîst-'ânse), *n.* Non-resistance.
- IR-RE-SIST-I-BIL-I-TY (îr-rê-zîst-'ê-bil'lê'tê), *n.* Power above opposition.
- IR-RE-SIST-I-BLE (îr-rê-zîst-'ê-bl), *a.* Superior to opposition; not to be resisted. [131-31.] [238-8.]
- *IR-RE-SIST-I-BLY (îr-rê-zîst-'ê-blê), *ad.* So as not to be resisted.
- IR-RES-O-LU-BLE (îr-rêz-'ô-lû-bl), *a.* Not to be broken or dissolved.
- IR-RES-O-LUTE (îr-rêz-'ô-lû'tê), *a.* Not determined, not firm.
- *IR-RES-O-LUTE-LY (îr-rêz-'ô-lû'tê-lê), *ad.* Without firmness of mind.
- IR-RES-O-LU-TION (îr-rêz-'ô-lû-'shûn), *n.* Want of firmness of mind.
- IR-RESOLV-A-BLE (îr-rê-zôlv-'â-bl), *a.* Not to be resolved.
- *IR-RE-SPECT-IVE (îr-rê-spêkt'îv), *a.* Without regard to circumstances. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- IR-RE-SPECT-IVE-LY (îr-rê-spêkt'îv-lê), *ad.* In an irrespective manner.
- *IR-RES-PI-RABLE (îr-rês-pê-râ-bl) *a.* Not fit for respiration.
- *IR-RE-SPON-SI-BIL-I-TY (îr-rê-'spôn-sê-bil'lê'tê), *n.* Want of responsibility.
- IR-RE-SPON-SI-BLE (îr-rê-spôn-'sê-bl), *a.* Not answerable.
- IR-RE-TRIEV-A-BLE (îr-rê-trêev-'â-bl), *a.* Not to be repaired; irrecoverable. [69-2.]
- *IR-RE-TRIEV-A-BLY (îr-rê-trêev-'â-blê), *ad.* Irrecoverably, irreparably.
- *IR-REV-ER-ENCE (îr-rêv-'êr'ênsê), *n.* Want of veneration, disrespect.
- IR-REV-ER-ENT (îr-rêv-'êr'ênt), *a.* Not paying due homage or reverence.
- *IR-REV-ER-ENT-LY (îr-rêv-'êr'ênt-lê), *ad.* Without due respect. [53-23.]
- *IR-RE-VÉR-SI-BLE (îr-rê-vêr-'sê-bl), *a.* Not to be changed or recalled; irrevocable.
- IR-RE-VÉR-SI-BLE-NESS (îr-rê-vêr-'sê-bl-nês), *n.* State of being irreversible.
- IR-RE-VÉR-SI-BLY (îr-rê-vêr-'sê-blê) *ad.* So as to be without change.
- IR-REV-O-CA-BIL-I-TY (îr-rêv-'ô-kâ-bil'lê'tê), *n.* State of being irrevocable.
- IR-REV-O-CA-BLE (îr-rêv-'ô-kâ-bl), *a.* Not to be recalled.
- *IR-REV-O-CA-BLY (îr-rêv-'ô-kâ-blê) *ad.* Without recall.
- IR-RI-GATE (îr-rê-gâ'tê), *v. t.* To wet; to moisten; to water.
- *IR'RIG-A-TING, *p. pres.*

- IR-RI-GA-TION** (îr-rê-gâ'shûn), *n.*
The act of watering or moistening.
- ***IR-RIG-U-OUS** (îr-rîg'û'ûs), *a.* Wet, watery, dewy.
- ***IR-RI-TA-BIL-I-TY** (îr-rê-tâ-bil'lê-tê), *n.* The state of being irritable. †
- IR-RI-TA-BLE** (îr-rê'tâ-bl), *a.* Capable of being made angry; easily provoked or inflamed. [266-9.]
- IR-RI-TANT** (îr-rê'tânt), *n.* That which excites or irritates.
- IR-RI-TATE** (îr-rê'tâte), *v. t.* To provoke; to exasperate; to excite anger; to heighten; to rouse up. (*ap. p.*—against or by a person, at or by a thing.) [260-17.]
- IR'RÎ-TA-TING, p. prs.**
- IR-RI-TA-TION** (îr-rê-tâ'shûn), *n.* Provocation, exasperation, anger.
- IR-RI-TA-TIVE** (îr-rê'tâ-tîv), *a.* Serving to irritate.
- ***IR-RUP-TION** (îr-rûp'shûn), *n.* The act of forcing an entrance; inroad; sudden invasion.
- IS** (îz), *prs. t. 3* of the verb BE.
- I-SIN-GLASS** (î'zîng'glâs), *n.* A kind of fine glue made from the intestines of a fish; mica.
- ***I-S-LAM-ISM** (îz'lâm'îzîm), *n.* Mohammedanism.
- ***ISLAND** (îlê'ând), *n.* A tract of land surrounded by water.
- ISLAND-ER** (îlê'ând'ûr), *n.* An inhabitant of an island.
- ***ISLE** (île), *n.* An island.
- ***ISLET** (î'lêt), *n.* A small island.
- I-SOCH-RO-NAL** (î-sôk'rô'nâl), }
***I-SOCH-RO-NOUS** (î-sôk'rô'nûs), } *a.*
Having equal times; of equal duration.
- ***I-S-O-LATE** (îs'ô'lâte or îz'ô'lâte), *v. t.* To detach; to insulate.
- I-S-O-LA-TING, p. prs.**
- ***I-S-O-LA-TION** (îs-ô-lâ'shûn or îz-ô-lâ'shûn), *n.* State of being isolated.
- ***I-SO-MOR-PHOUS** (î-sô-môr'fûs), *a.* Having the same form.
- I-SOP-A-THY** (î-sôp'â'thê), *n.* The doctrine that diseases are cured by the virus which produces or is produced by them.
- ***I-SOS-CE-LES** (î-sôs'sê'lêéz), *a.* Having two sides equal.
- ***I-SO-THER-MAL** (î-sô-thêr'mâl), *a.* Having equal heat.
- ***I-SU-A-BLE** (îsh'û'â-bl), *a.* Capable of being issued.
- IS-SUE** (îsh'û), *n.* Act of passing out; egress; event; consequence; termination; offspring:—*v. i.*, to come out; to make an eruption; to be produced by a fund:—*v. t.*, to send out; to send forth. [126-11.]
- ***IS-SU'ING, p. prs.**
- IS-SUE-LESS** (î'shû'lêz), *a.* Without offspring; having no issue.
- ***ISTH-MUS** (îst'mûs), *n.* A neck of land joining a peninsula to a continent.
- ISTH'MUS'ES, n. pl.**
- IT** (ît), *pro.* [*sing. nom. IT; pl. THEY; poss. ITS; THEIRS, (THEIR); obj. IT; THEM.*] The thing named before or understood.
- It* is applicable to animals and persons of any gender, person, or number; as, "It was your horses," "It is she," and, when so applied, means the subject spoken of. In all such uses, *it* is singular, and the verb agrees with it, and not with the other nominative.
- I-TAL-IAN** (î-tâl'yân), *n.* The language of Italy; a native of Italy:—*a.*, relating to Italy.
- ***I-TAL-IAN-IZE** (î-tâl'yân'îze), *v. t.* To make Italian.
- I-TAL'IAN-I-ZING, p. prs.**
- I-TAL-IC** (î-tâl'îk), *a.* Denoting a kind of type, thus [*Italic*].
- ***I-TAL-I-CIZE** (î-tâl'îsîze), *v. t.* To print or write in Italics.
- I-TAL'ICI-ZING, p. prs.**
- I-TAL-ICS** (î-tâl'îks), *n. pl.* Inclining letters, first used in Italy.
- ITCH** (îtsh), *n.* A cutaneous, contagious disease:—*v. i.*, to feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing; to have a constant desire.
- ***ITCH'ES, n. pl. and prs. t. 3.**
- I-TEM** (î'têm), *n.* An article; a hint; a single entry:—*ad.*, also (used when something is added):—*v. t.*, to take a note of.
- I-TEM-IZE** (î'têm'îze), *v. t.* To systematize according to items; to arrange in detail.
- I'TEM-I-ZING, p. prs.**
- IT-ER-ATE** (î'têr'âte), *v. t.* To repeat; to utter again.
- IT'ER'A-TING, p. prs.**
- IT-ER-A-TION** (î'têr-â'shûn), *n.* Repetition. [*peating.*]
- IT-ER-A-TIVE** (î'têr-â-tîv), *a.* Repeating.
- I-TIN-ER-A-CY** (î-tîn'êr'â-sê), *n.* The habit of travelling.
- I-TIN-ER-ANT** (î-tîn'êr'ânt), *a.* Not settled; wandering, travelling.
- ***I-TIN-ER-A-RY** (î-tîn'êr'â-rê), *n.* A book of travels:—*a.*, travelling, done on a journey.
- I-TIN'ER'A-RIES, n. pl.**
- I-TIN-ER-ATE** (î-tîn'êr'âte), *v. t.* To travel from place to place.
- I-TIN'ER'A-TING, p. prs.**
- ITS** (îts), *pro. or a.* The singular possessive form of *IT* (used before and after the name of that which is possessed; as, this is *its* food, or this food is *its*):—see *IT*, and "Grammar of Grammars," commencing p. 314.
- IT-SELF** (î'tsêlf'), *pro.* [*pl. THEMSELVES.*] A thing before mentioned.
- ITSELF* is similar in use to *HERSELF*, and in application to *IT*. See *HERSELF* and *IT*.
- ***I-VOR-Y** (î'vûr'ê), *n.* The tusk of the elephant:—*a.*, made of, or pertaining to, ivory.
- I'VORIES, n. pl.**
- I-VY** (î'vê), *n.* A plant.
- ***I'VIES, n. pl.**

J (jà), *n.* The tenth letter and the sixth consonant, has always the soft sound of G. Its name is written *Jay*, the plural of which is *Jays*. In Medicine, *j.* is used to represent *one*:—for other abbreviations, see under I.

JAB-BER (jàb'bûr), *v. i.* To talk idly and rapidly:—*n.*, idle talk.

JAB-BER-ER (jàb'bûr'ûr), *n.* One who jabbers.

***JAC-CENT** (jà'sént), *a.* Lying at length.

***JAC-CINTH** (jà'sínth), *n.* A gem.

JACK (jàk), *n.* The diminutive of John; an engine; a fish; a flag; the male of certain animals.

JACK-A-DAN-DY (jàk'ádán-dè), *n.* An impertinent fop.

JACK-A-DAN-DIES, *n. pl.*

***JACK-AL** (jàk'áll or jàk'all'), *n.* An animal resembling a dog or fox.

JACK-A-LAN-TERN (jàk-á-lán'tèrn), *n.* An ignis-fatuus.

***JACK-AN-APES** (jàk'án'aps), *n.* An ape; a coxcomb.

JACK-BOOTS (jàk'bòòts), *n. pl.* Boots for protection.

JACK-DAW (jàk'dâw), *n.* A species of crow.

JACK-ET (jàk'kít), *n.* A short, close coat.

***JACK-KNIFE** (jàk'nífe), *n.* A pocket-knife, larger than a pen-knife.

JACK-KNIVES, *n. pl.*

JACK-WITH-A-LANTERN. See **JACK-A-LANTERN.**

***JAC-O-BIN** (jàk'ò'bín), *n.* An extreme radical; a demagogue.

***JAC-O-BITE** (jàk'ò'bíte), *n.* A partisan of James II. of England.

***JAC-O-NET** (jàk'ò'nètt), *n.* A slight muslin.

JAC-U-LA-TION (jàk-ù-lá'shûn), *n.* The act of throwing weapons.

***JAC-U-LA-TOR-Y** (jàk-ù-lá'tûr-rè), *a.* Throwing out.

JADE (jàde), *n.* A horse of no spirit; a mean woman:—*v. t.*, to tire; to harass; to weary.

JAD'ING, *p. prs.*

***JA-DISH** (jà'dísh), *a.* Vicious, bad.

JAGG (jàg), *n.* A protuberance:—*v. t.*, to cut into indentures.

***JAG-GED-NESS** (jàg'gèd'nèss), *n.* State of being notched.

JAG-GY (jàg'gè), *a.* Uneven, notched.

JAIL (jàle), *n.* A prison:—sometimes written **GAOL**.

JAIL-BIRD (jàle'bûrd), *n.* A prisoner.

***JAIL-ER** (jàle'ûr), *n.* The keeper of a prison.

***JAIL-FE-VER** (jàle'fè'vûr), *n.* A dangerous fever generated in prisons.

JAL-AP (jàl'lûp), *n.* A purgative root.

***JAM** (jàm), *n.* A conserve of fruits.

***JAMB** (jàm), *n.* A post of a door; a support or pillar.

JAN-GLE (jàng'gl), *v. i.* To quarrel; to dispute:—*n.*, contention.

***JAN'GLING**, *p. prs.*

***JAN-I-TOR** (jàn'è'tûr), *n.* A door-keeper.

***JAN-I-ZA-RY** (jàn'è'zá-rè), *n.* A Turkish soldier.

JAN'ZA-RIES, *n. pl.*

JANT-I-NESS (jànt'è'nèss), *n.* Airiness, briskness.

JAN-TY (jàn'tè), *a.* Fluttering, showy.

JAN-U-A-RY (jàn'ù'à-rè), *n.* The first month of the year.

JA-PAN (jà-pán'), *n.* Varnished work, a varnish:—*v. t.*, to varnish.

JA-PAN'NING, *p. prs.*

***JA-PAN'ED**, *p. prf.*

JÂR, *v. t.* To strike together with trembling; to clash; to dispute; to sound harshly [138] [360-11]:—*n.*, a vibration; discord; an earthen vessel. [144-19.]

JAR'RING, *p. prs.*

***JAR'RED**, *p. prf.*

***JAR-GON** (jàr'gûn), *n.* Unintelligible talk, gibberish.

***JAS-MINE** (jàs'mín or jáz'mín), *n.* A plant and its flower.

JAS-PER (jàs'pûr), *n.* A precious stone of various colors.

***JAUN-DICE** (jàn'dís), *n.* A disease of the liver.

***JAUN-DICED** (jàn'díst), *a.* Affected with jaundice; prejudiced.

JAUNT (jànt), *v. i.* To make short excursions for air or exercise:—*n.*, a trip, a short journey.

***JAVE-LIN** (jàv'lín), *n.* A spear, or half pike; a dart.

JÂW, *n.* The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed:—*v. t.*, to abuse by scolding:—*v. i.*, to scold.

JAY (jà), *n.* A bird.

JEAL-OUS (jèl'lûs), *a.* Suspicious; emulous; envious. (*ap. p.*—of.) [213-8.]

JEAL-OUS-LY (jèl'lûs'lè), *ad.* With jealousy.

JEAL-OUS-Y (jèl'lûs'è), *n.* Suspicion in love; suspicious fear. [150-9.] [277-17.]

***JEAL'OUS'IES**, *n. pl.*

JÈÈR, *v. i.* To scoff; to deride:—*n.*, scoff, taunt, mockery. (*ap. p.*—at.) [371-6.]

***JÈER-ING-LY** (jèèr'íng'lè), *ad.* Scornfully, contemptuously.

***JE-HO-VAH** (jè'hó'vá), *n.* The Hebrew name of God.

JE-JUNE (jè-jòòn'), *a.* Wanting, hungry, dry, bare, empty.

JE-JUNE-NESS (jè-jòòn'nèss), *n.* Penury, poverty; dryness.

JEL-LIED (jèl'líd), *a.* Glutinous, like jelly.

JEL-LY (jèl'lè), *n.* A soft, tremulous, transparent substance, obtained from animals and vegetables; gelatin:—often written **GELLY**.

JEL'LIES, *n. pl.*

JEN-NET (jèn'nèt), *n.* A small Spanish horse:—often written **GENET**.

JEN-NY (jèn'nè), *n.* A spinning-machine.

JEN'NIES, *n. pl.*

- JEOP-ARD** (jêp'pârd), *v. t.* To hazard; to put in danger; to peril.
- JEOP-ARD-IZE** (jêp'pârd'ize), *v. t.* To endanger; to jeopard.
- JEOP'ARD-Y** (jêp'pârd'ê), *n.* Risk, hazard, peril, danger.
- ***JEOP'ARD'IES**, *n. pl.*
- ***JER-E-MI-AD** } ('jêr-ê-mi'ád), *n.*
JER-E-MI-ADE }
 Lamentation.
- JÊRK**, *n.* A smart, quick lash; a sudden spring:—*v. t.*, to strike with a quick, smart blow; to throw or thrust suddenly.
- ***JER-KIN** (jêr'kin), *n.* A jacket; a short coat; a hawk.
- ***JER-SEY** (jêr'zê), *n.* Fine yarn of wool.
- ***JES-SA-MINE** (jês'sá'mîn), *n.* A plant and its flower.
- JÊST**, *n.* Any thing ludicrous; a joke; laughing-stock:—*v. i.*, to make diversion; to joke.
- JEST-ING-LY** (jêst'ing'lê), *ad.* In a jesting manner.
- ***JES-U-IT** (jêz'ù'it), *n.* One of the Society of Jesus; a crafty person.
- JES-U-IT-ISM** (jêz'ù'it-izm), *n.* The principles of the Jesuits; craftiness.
- JÊT**, *n.* A very beautiful black fossil; a spout of water:—*v. i.*, to shoot forward; to jut out.
- JETTING**, *p. prs.*
- JETTED**, *p. prf.*
- ***JET-TEAU** (jê'tô), *n.* A spout of water—also written **JET D'EAU**.
- JET-TY** (jê'tê), *a.* [**JETTIER—JETTIST.**] Made of jet; black as jet.
- JEW** (jû), *n.* An Israelite.
- ***JEW-EL** (jû'êl), *n.* An ornament of value; a name of fondness; a precious stone:—*v. t.*, to adorn with jewels.
- JEW'ELING**, }
JEW'EL'LING, } *p. prs.*
- JEW'EL-ED**, }
 ***JEW'ELL-ED**, } *p. prf.*
- JEW-EL-ER** } (jû'êl'êr), *n.*
JEW-EL-LER }
 One who deals in jewels.
- JEW-EL-RY** (jû'êl'rê), *n.* The wares of a jeweller.
- JEW-ESS** (jû'ês), *n.* A Hebrew woman or girl.
- JEW'S-ESSES**, *n. pl.*
- ***JEW-RY** (jû'rê), *n.* Judea.
- JEW'S-HARP** } (jûz'hârp), *n.*
JEW'S-HARP }
 A kind of musical toy.
- ***JEZ-E-BEL** (jêz'ê'bêl), *n.* A vile, cruel woman.
- JIB**, *n.* The foremost sail of a ship; the arm or beam of a crane.
- JIBE**. See **GIBE**.
- ***JIF-FY** (jîf'fê), *n.* A moment.
- JIF'FIES**, *n. pl.*
- JIG**, *n.* A light dance or tune:—*v. i.*, to dance carelessly.
- ***JIG'GING**, *p. prs.*
- JIG'GED**, *p. prf.*
- JILL**, *n.* A young woman.
- JILT**, *n.* A woman who deceives in love; a name of contempt:—*v. t.*, to trick or deceive in love.
- ***JIN-GLE** (jîng'gl), *v. i.* To sound sharply; to tinkle; to rhyme together:—*v. t.*, to cause to tinkle:—*n.*, any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell; a tinkle:—often written **GINGLE**.
- JIN'GLING**, *p. prs.*
- JÏB**, *n.* A piece of chance work; a mean lucrative affair:—*v. i.*, to work at jobs.
- ***JOB'ING**, *p. prs.*
- JOB'ED**, *p. prf.*
- JOB-BER** (jôb'bâr), *n.* One who does chance work; a dealer in stocks and dry-goods.
- JOCK-EY** (jôk'kê), *n.* One who deals in horses; a cheat; a trickish fellow:—*v. t.*, to cheat; to trick.
- ***JOCK-EY-ISM** (jôk'kê'izm), *n.* The practice of jockeys.
- ***JO-COSE** (jô-kôse'), } *a.* Given
JOC-U-LAR (jôk'ù'lâr), } to jokes;
 merry, waggish, sportive.
- JO-COSE-LY** (jô-kôse'lê), *ad.* In jest, waggishly, jokingly.
- JOC-U-LAR-I-TY** (jôk-ù-lâr'ê'tê), *n.* Merriment, disposition to jest.
- JOC-U-LAR'ITIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***JOC-UND** (jôk'ûnd), *a.* Mirthful, merry, gay, lively.
- JOC-UND-LY** (jôk'ûnd'lê), *ad.* Merrily, gayly.
- JOC-UND-NESS** (jôk'ûnd'nês), }
 ***JO-CUND-I-TY** (jô-kûnd'ê'tê), } *n.*
 State of being jocund, gayety.
- JÏG**, *v. t.* To push; to shake; to travel slowly:—*n.*, a push; a hint; a slow motion.
- ***JOC'GING**, *p. prs.*
- JOC'GED**, *p. prf.*
- JOG-GLE** (jôg'gl), *v. i.* To shake; to totter:—*v. t.*, to jostle; to cause to shake.
- ***JOC'GLING**, *p. prs.*
- JOIN** (jôin), *v. t.* To add; to act in concert; to unite:—*v. i.*, to grow to; to adhere; to be in contact. (*ap. p.*—with, to.)
- JOIN-DER** (jôin'dûr), *n.* Conjunction.
- JOIN-ER** (jôin'ûr), *n.* One who joins wood together; a mechanic.
- ***JOIN-ER-Y** (jôin'ûr'ê), *n.* The work of a joiner.
- JOINT** (jôint), *n.* Articulation of limbs; a hinge; a knot in a plant:—*a.*, shared by two or more; combined:—*v. t.*, to form in articulations; to join together; to divide a joint; to smooth the edge of boards so that they may unite closely.
- ***JOINT-HEIR** (jôint'hêr), *n.* An heir having a joint interest.
- JOINT-LY** (jôint'lê), *ad.* Not separately, together, in concert.
- JOINT-RESS** (jôint'rês), *n.* A female who has a jointure.
- ***JOINT'RESSES**, *n. pl.*
- JOINT-STOCK** (jôint'stôk), *n.* Stock held in company.

JOINT-URE (jônt'yûr), *n.* Estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease:—*v. t.*, to settle a jointure.

*JOIST (jôist), *n.* A beam helping to support a floor:—*v. t.*, to lay joists.

JÔKE, *n.* A jest:—*v. i.*, to jest.

JO'KING, *p. prs.*

JOK-ING-LY (jô'king'lè), *ad.* In a jesting way.

JÔLE, *n.* The cheek; the head of a fish:—sometimes written JOWL.

*JOL-LI-LY (jôl'lè'lè), *ad.* With noisy merriment.

JOL-LI-NESS (jôl'lè'nès), *n.* Noisy merriment, gayety.

JOL-LI-TY (jôl'lè'tè), *n.* Merriment, gayety, festivity.

*JOL'LITIES, *n. pl.*

JOL-LY (jôl'lè), *a.* [JOLLIER—JOLLIEST.] Gay, merry. [363-18.]

JÔLT, *n.* A shock, as in a carriage; a shake:—*v. i.*, to shake, as a carriage:—*v. t.*, to shake with sudden jerks.

*JOS-TLE (jôs'sl), *v. t.* To knock against; to push. [352-6.]

JOS'TLING, *p. prs.*

JÔT, *n.* A point; a tittle; an iota:—*v. t.*, to set down briefly.

JOT'TING, *p. prs.*

JOT'TED, *p. prf.*

JOUR-NAL (jûr-nâl), *n.* A diary; a paper published daily; a book of accounts used to collect the entries of the daybook under ledger titles.

*JOUR-NAL-ISM (jûr'nâl'izm), *n.* Management of journals; the practice of keeping a journal.

JOUR-NAL-IST (jûr'nâl'ist), *n.* A writer for, or conductor of, a journal; one who keeps a journal.

*JOUR-NAL-IZE (jûr'nâl'ize), *v. t.* To enter in a journal.

JOUR'NAL-I-ZING, *p. prs.*

*JOUR-NEY (jûr'nè), *n.* Travel by land, or a voyage by sea; a tour; a passage:—*v. i.*, to travel.

JOUR-NEY-MAN (jûr'nè'mân), *n.* A hired workman.

JOUR'NEY'MEN, *n. pl.*

JOUR-NEY-WORK (jûr'nè'wûrk), *n.* Work done by a journeyman.

*JOUST (jûst), *n.* Tilt, tournament:—*v. i.*, to run in the tilt.

JÔVE, *n.* The supreme deity of the Romans, Jupiter.

JO-VI-AL (jô've'âl), *a.* Gay, airy, merry, full of mirth, jolly.

*JO-VI-AL-LY (jô've'âl-lè), *ad.* Merrily, gayly.

JO-VI-AL-NESS (jô've'âl-nès), *n.* Gayety, merriment, festivity.

JOWL. See JOLE.

JOY (jôè), *n.* Gladness; merriment, pleasure, mirth, happiness:—*v. i.*, to rejoice; to be glad.

JOY-FUL (jôè'fûl), *a.* Full of joy, glad, merry, blithe.

*JOY-FUL-LY (jôè'fûl'lè), *ad.* With joy, gladly, merrily.

JOY-FUL-NESS (jôè'fûl'nès), *n.* Exultation, gladness, joy.

JOY-LESS (jôè'lès), *a.* Void of joy.

JOY-LESS-LY (jôè'lès'lè), *ad.* In a joyless manner.

JOY-LESS-NESS (jôè'lès'nès), *n.* State of being joyless.

JOY-OUS (jôè'ûs), *a.* Glad, merry, giving joy, mirthful.

JOY-OUS-LY (jôè'ûs'lè), *ad.* With joy or gladness.

JOY-OUS-NESS (jôè'ûs'nès), *n.* The state of being joyous.

*JU-BI-LANT (jû'bè'lânt), *a.* Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing.

JU-BI-LA-TION (jû'bè-lâ'shûn), *n.* The act of declaring triumph.

JU-BILEE (jû'bè'lè), *n.* A public festivity; a season of joy. [94-11.]

JU-DA-IC (jû-dâ'ik), } *a.*

JU-DA-IC-AL (jû-dâ'ik'âl), } *a.*

*JU-DA-ISM (jû'dâ'izm), *n.* The religious rites of the Jews.

*JU-DA-IZE (jû'dâ'ize), *v. i.* To conform to Jewish rites.

JU'DA-Y-ZING, *p. prs.*

JUDGE (jûdj), *n.* One who presides in a court of judicature; one who judges; a magistrate; an umpire:—*v. i.*, to pass sentence; to form an opinion:—*v. t.*, to pass sentence upon; to examine; to decide.

*JUDGE'ING, *p. prs.*

*JUDGE-SHIP (jûdj'shîp), *n.* The office or dignity of a judge.

JUDGE-MENT } (jûdj'mènt), *n.* Pow-

*JUDGE-MENT } er of judging; decision; opinion; sagacity; condemnation; punishment inflicted for evil; the last doom. [63-16.] [283-10.]

JU-DI-CA-TIVE (jû'dè'kâ-tîv), *a.* Having power to judge.

JU-DI-CA-TOR-Y (jû'dè'kâ-tûr'rè), *n.* A tribunal; a court of justice.

*JU'DI'CA-TOR'IES, *n. pl.*

*JU-DI-CA-TURE (jû'dè'kâ-tûrè), *n.* Power of distributing justice.

*JU-DI-CIAL (jû-dîsh'âl), *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice; practiced in the distribution of public justice; inflicted as a penalty. [103-17.]

JU-DI-CIAL-LY (jû-dîsh'âl'lè), *ad.* In a judicial manner; in the forms of legal justice.

*JU-DI-CIA-RY (jû-dîsh'â'rè), *a.* Passing judgment upon:—*n.*, courts of justice; the judges collectively.

JU-DI-CIOUS (jû-dîsh'ûs), *a.* Prudent, discerning, wise, sagacious. [184-1.]

*JU-DI-CIOUS-LY (jû-dîsh'ûs'lè), *ad.* Wisely, prudently.

JU-DI-CIOUS-NESS (jû-dîsh'ûs'nès), *n.* Prudence, wisdom.

JÛG, *n.* A vessel, usually earthen, used for holding liquors, &c.

JUG-GLE (jûg'gl), *v. i.* To play tricks by sleight of hand:—*n.*, a trick by legerdemain; an imposture.

JUG'GLING, *p. prs.*

- *JUG-GLER (jûg'glûr), *n.* One who practices jugglery.
- *JUG-GLER-Y (jûg'glûr'è), *n.* Leg-erdeman, sleight of hand.
- *JU-GU-LAR (jû'gû'lâr), *a.* Belonging to the throat.
- JUICE (jûse), *n.* The fluid of plants and animals.
- *JUICE-LESS (jûse'lês), *a.* Without moisture or sap.
- *JUI-CI-NESS (jû'sè'nês), *n.* State of being juicy; plenty of juice.
- *JUI-CY (jû'sè), *a.* [JUICIER—JUICIEST.] Moist; full of juice.
- JU-JUBE (jû'jûbe), *n.* A plant and its fruit.
- JU-LEP (jû'lêp), *n.* A beverage; a liquid medicine.
- JUL-IAN (jû'l'yân), *a.* Denoting the year as regulated by Julius Cæsar:—see STYLE.
- JU-LY (jû-'l'), *n.* The seventh month.
- JUM-BLE (jûm'bl), *v. t.* To mix confusedly together:—*n.*, a confused mixture; a mixture.
- *JUM'BLING, *p. pres.*
- JÛMP, *n.* A leap, a skip, a bound:—*v. i.*, to leap, to bound, to skip.
- JUMP-ER (jûmp'ûr), *n.* One who jumps; a kind of sleigh.
- JUN-CATE. See JUNKET.
- JUNC-TION (jûngk'shûn), *n.* Act of joining, union, coalition. [69-30.]
- *JUNC-TURE (jûngk'tshûr), *n.* A joint; critical time; connection of circumstances.
- JÛNE, *n.* The sixth month of the year.
- *JUN-GLE (jûng'gl), *n.* A thick cluster of shrubs, &c.
- *JU-NI-OR (jû'nè'âr or jûnè'yûr), *a.* Younger, later in rank or office:—*n.*, a younger person.
- JU-NI-PER (jû'nè'pûr), *n.* A plant.
- JUNK (jûngk), *n.* A Chinese or Japanese ship; a piece of cable.
- *JUNK-ET (jûngk'et), *v. i.* To feast secretly:—*n.*, a kind of sweetmeat; a secret entertainment.
- JUN-TO (jûn'tò), *n.* A council; a cabal. [365-16.]
- *JUN'TOES, *n. pl.*
- *JU-PI-TER (jû'pè'tûr), *n.* One of the heathen deities; a planet; Jove.
- JU-RAT (jû'rât), *n.* A magistrate in some corporations.
- *JU-RID-I-CAL (jû-rid'è'kâl), *a.* Pertaining to law; acting in the distribution of justice.
- *JU-RID-I-CAL-LY (jû-rid'è'kâl-lè), *ad.* With legal forms.
- JU-RIS-CON-SULT (jû-rîs-kôn'sûlt), *n.* Among the Romans, a man learned in law.
- JU-RIS-DIC-TION (jû-rîs-dîk'shûn), *n.* Legal authority; extent of power; district.
- *JU-RIS-PRU-DENCE (jû-rîs-prô'd-è'nse), *n.* The science of law.
- *JU-RIS-PRU-DEN-TIAL (jû-rîs-prô'd-è'n'shâl), *a.* Belonging to, or denoting, jurisprudence.
- JU-RIST (jû'rîst), *n.* One versed in the law; a civil lawyer; a civilian.
- *JU-ROR (jû'rûr), *n.* One who serves on a jury.
- JU-RY (jû'rè), *n.* A company of men sworn to deliver truth upon such evidence as shall be given before them touching the matter in question.
- *JU'RIES, *n. pl.*
- JU-RY-MAN (jû'rè'mân), *n.* One who is on a jury.
- JU'RÝ'MEN, *n. pl.*
- JU-RY-MAST (jû'rè'mâst), *n.* A temporary mast.
- JÛST, *a.* Upright, honest; complete; full; impartial; accurate; appropriate:—*ad.*, exactly, nicely, barely.
- *JUS-TICE (jûs'tîs), *n.* Vindicative retribution; equity; right; a magistrate, a judge. [63-24.] [380-3.]
- *JUS-TICE-SHIP (jûs'tîs'shîp), *n.* The rank or office of a justice.
- JUS-TI-CI-A-RY (jûs-tîsh'è'â-rè), *n.* One who administers justice.
- *JUS-TÍ'CI-A-RIES, *n. pl.*
- *JUS-TI-FI-A-BLE (jûs'tè'fl-â'bl), *a.* Defensible by law or reason.
- JUS-TI-FI-A-BLE-NESS (jûs'tè'fl-â'bl-nês), *n.* Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.
- JUS-TI-FI-A-BLY (jûs'tè'fl-â'bl-è), *ad.* So as to be justified; rightly.
- JUS-TI-FI-CATION (jûs'tè'fè-kâ'shûn), *n.* Defense, vindication; the act by which a person is accounted righteous in the sight of God.
- *JUS-TÍ-FI-CA-TOR-Y (jûs-tîf'è'kâ-tûr'è), *a.* Tending to justify.
- JUS-TÍ-FI-ER (jûs'tè'fl-ûr), *n.* One who defends or justifies.
- JUS-TÍ-FY (jûs'tè'fî), *v. t.* [pres. *t. 3*, JUSTIFYES.] To clear from imputed guilt; to defend; to vindicate; to exculpate.
- *JUS'TÍ-FIED, *p. pff.*
- JUS-TLE. See JOSTLE.
- JUST-LY (jûst'lè), *ad.* Uprightly, honestly; properly; exactly.
- JUST-NESS (jûst'nês), *n.* Justice; equity; accuracy; precision.
- JÛT, *v. i.* To shoot out or forward; to project:—*n.*, a projection; a shooting forward.
- *JUT'TING, *p. pres.*
- JUT'TED, *p. pff.*
- *JU-VE-NES-CENCE (jû-vè'nês'sènsè), *n.* A growing or becoming young.
- JU-VE-NES-CENT (jû-vè'nês'sènt), *n.* A growing or becoming young.
- JU-VE-NILE (jû'vè'nîl or jû'vè'nîle), *a.* Youthful, suited to youth; pertaining to youth.
- JU-VE-NILE-NESS (jû'vè'nîle-nês), *n.* Juvenility.
- *JU-VE-NIL-I-TY (jû'vè'nîl'è'tè), *n.* Youthfulness; youth.
- *JUX-TA-PO-SI-TION (jûks-tâ-pò-zîsh'ûn), *n.* The state of being placed by each other; nearness in place.

K (kâ), *n.* The eleventh letter and the seventh consonant.

The name is written *Kay*, and the plural *Kays*. In Chemistry, K. stands for *Kalium* (*Potassium*); in Europe, it is extensively used as an abbreviation of *King's* or *Knight's*; thus, K.B. stand for *King's Bench*, or *Knight of the Bath*.

KÅLE, *n.* A kind of cabbage.

***KA-LEI-DO-SCOPE** (kâ-lî'dò'skòpe) *n.* An optical instrument which exhibits many varieties of form and color.

KA-LI (kâ'lî), *n.* A sea-weed.

***KAN-GA-ROO** (kâng-â-ròò'), *n.* An animal of Australia.

***KA-TY-DID** (kâ'tè'dîd), *n.* An insect like a grasshopper.

KAW. See **CAW**.

KEDGE (kédje), *v. t.* To warp or move, as a ship:—*n.*, a small anchor.

KEDGE'ING, *p. prs.*

KÈÈL, *n.* The bottom of a ship; the principal timber of a ship.

***KEEL-HAUL** (kèèl'hâwl), *v. t.* To punish by hauling under the keel.

***KEEL-SON** (kèl'sûn or kèèl'sûn), *n.* A piece of timber next to the keel:—sometimes written **KELSON**.

KÈÈN, *a.* Sharp, severe; acrimonious, bitter.

KEEN-LY (kèèn'lè), *ad.* Sharply, vehemently; bitterly.

KEEN-NESS (kèèn'nès), *n.* Sharpness; asperity; eagerness.

KÈÈP, *v. t.* [**KEPT—KEPT.**] To retain; to protect; to preserve; to hold; to maintain; to withhold; to observe:—*v. i.*, to last; to remain in a state; to dwell.

KEEP-ER (kèèp'ûr), *n.* One who or that which holds or keeps.

***KEEP-SAKE** (kèèp'sâke), *n.* A token of remembrance.

KEEVE (kèèv), *n.* A large tub.

KÈÈG, *n.* A small barrel.

KÈÈLP, *n.* Sea-weed; calcined ashes of sea-weed.

KEEL-SON. See **KEELSON**.

KEEL-TER (kèl'tûr), *n.* Order; good condition.

KÈÈN, *v. t.* To see at a distance; to desery:—*n.*, view, reach of sight; knowledge.

***KEN'NING**, *p. prs.*

***KEN'NED**, *p. prf.*

***KEN-NEL** (kèn'nîl), *n.* A cot for dogs; the hole of a fox or other beast; a puddle; a water-course:—*v. i.*, to dwell in a kennel:—*v. t.*, to shut up in a kennel.

KEN'NEL'ING, } *p. prs.*

***KEN'NEL'LING**, } *p. prs.*

KEN'NEL-ED, } *p. prf.*

***KEN'NEL-ED**, } *p. prf.*

KEN-TLE. See **QUINTAL**.

KÈÈPT, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of **KEEP**.

***KER-CHIEF** (kêr'tshîf), *n.* A head-dress; a cover for the head or neck.

***KERF** (kûrf), *n.* The cut of an axe or saw.

KÈÈRN, *n.* An Irish foot-soldier.

***KER-NEL** (kêr'nîl), *n.* The substance within a shell or husk.

KER-SEY (kêr'zè), *n.* Coarse woolen stuff.

***KER-SEY-MERE** (kêr'zè'mère), *n.* A fine, twilled, woolen cloth; cassimere.

KETCH (kêtsh), *n.* A heavy ship.

KETCH'ES, *n. pl.*

KETCH-UP. See **CATCHUP**.

KET-TLE (kêt'tl), *n.* A vessel in which liquor is boiled.

KET-TLE-DRUM (kêt'tl'drûm), *n.* A drum made of brass or copper.

KET-TLE-DRUM-MER (kêt'tl'drûm-mûr), *n.* One who beats upon a kettle-drum.

KEY (kè), *n.* An instrument to open or shut a lock; part of a musical instrument; an index; an explanation; that which explains; *in Music*, a fundamental note; a quay.

KEY-AGE (kè'âj), *n.* Money paid for wharfage.

KEY-BOARD (kè'bòrd), *n.* *In Music*, the whole range of the keys of an organ or piano-forte.

KEYED (kèèd), *a.* Furnished with keys.

KEY-HOLE (kè'hòle), *n.* The perforation for a key.

KEY-STONE (kè'stòne), *n.* The middle stone of an arch.

***KHAN** (kâwn or kân), *n.* A Tartar prince.

***KIBE** (kibe), *n.* An ulcerated chilblain.

KICK (kîk), *v. t.* To strike with the foot:—*v. i.*, to thrust out the foot; to resist:—*n.*, a blow with the foot.

KÎN, *n.* A young goat; a bundle of furze.

KID-NAP (kîd'nâp), *v. t.* To steal a human being.

KID'NAP'PING, *p. prs.*

***KID'NAP-PED**, *p. prf.*

KID-NAP-PER (kîd'nâp'pûr), *n.* One who steals human beings.

KID-NEY (kîd'nè), *n.* A secreting gland; kind, sort.

KIL-DER-KIN (kîl'dûr'kîn), *n.* A small barrel, containing eighteen gallons or two firkins.

KILL, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To deprive of life; to slaughter; to murder.

KILL-ER (kîl'ûr), *n.* One who kills.

***KILN** (kîl), *n.* A large stove or oven; a fabric of brick or stone, constructed for drying, burning, or hardening.

KILN-DRY (kîl'drî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, KILNDRIES.*] To dry in a kiln.

***KILN'DRIED**, *p. prf.*

KÎLT, *n.* A kind of short petticoat, worn by the Scottish Highlanders.

KIM-BO (kîm'bò), *a.* Crooked, arched, bent.

KÎN, *n.* Relation; a relative; kindred:—*a.*, of the same nature; kindred.

- KIND, a.** Benevolent; generous; obliging:—*n.*, race, genus, sort; particular nature.
- KIN-DLE** (kín/dl), *v. t.* To set on fire; to exasperate:—*v. i.*, to be roused, provoked, or exasperated; to take fire.
- KIN'DLING, p. prs.**
- KIN-DLER** (kín/dlúr), *n.* One who, or that which, kindles.
- KIND-LI-NESS** (kínd/lè'nès), *n.* Affection, favor.
- KIND-LY** (kín/dréd), *ad.* Benevolently; with good-will:—*a.*, congenial, mild.
- KIND-NESS** (kínd/nès), *n.* Benevolence, good-will, beneficence.
- KIND'NESS'ES, n. pl.**
- KIN-DRED** (kín/dréd), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Relation, affinity; relatives:—*a.*, congenial; related; of like nature or properties. [60-20.]
- KIN'DRED, } n. pl.**
KIN'DREDS, }
- KINE, n.** Old plural of cow.
- KING, n.** A monarch; a supreme ruler; a sovereign; a piece or card representing a king.
- KING-CRAFT** (kíng/kráft), *n.* The act or art of governing; the craft of kings.
- KING-DOM** (kíng/dúm), *n.* The dominion of a king; government; class; region.
- KING-FISH-ER** (kíng/'fish'úr), *n.* A sea-bird; the halcyon.
- KING-LY** (kíng/lè), *a.* [KINGLIER—KINGLIEST.] Royal; august; monarchical.
- *KING'S-E-VIL** (kíngz-é/víl), *n.* A serofulous disease.
- KINK, n.** A twist; an entanglement:—*v. t.*, to entangle:—*v. i.*, to become entangled.
- KINS-FOLK** (kínz/fòke), *n. pl.* Relations.
- KINS-MAN** (kínz/mán), *n.* A man of the same race or family. [279-17.]
- KINS'MEN, n. pl.**
- KINS-WOM-AN** (kínz/wúm'án), *n.* A female relation.
- *KINS-WOM-EN** (kínz/'wím'mín), *n. pl.*
- KIP-SKIN** (kíp/skín), *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle.
- KIRK** (kèrk), *n.* The Church of Scotland.
- KIRK-MAN** (kèrk/mán), *n.* One of the Church of Scotland.
- KIRK'MEN, n. pl.**
- KIR-TLE** (kúr'tl), *n.* An upper garment; a short jacket; a mantle.
- KISS** (kís), *v. t.* To touch with the lips:—*n.*, a salute given by joining lips; a small piece of confectionery.
- KISS'ES, n. pl.** and *prs. t. 3.*
- KÍT, n.** A small fiddle; a milk-pail; a wooden bottle; the tools of a shoemaker; a kitten.
- KITCH-EN** (kítsh/'ín), *n.* A room where provisions are cooked.
- KITCH-EN-GAR-DEN** (kítsh/'ín/gárdn), *n.* A garden for raising culinary plants.
- KÍTE, n.** A bird of prey; a name of reproach; a toy made of paper, to fly in the air:—*v. i.*, to puff up the value of stocks for speculation.
- KIT'ING, p. prs.**:—*n.*, the raising of money by trick or on exaggerated or fictitious securities.
- KITH** (kíth), *n.* Acquaintance.
- KIT-TEN** (kít'tn), *n.* A young cat.
- KLICK** (klík), *v. i.* To make a small, sharp noise:—*n.*, a sharp, quick noise.
- KNAB** (náb), *v. t.* To gnaw; to bite; to lay hold of.
- KNAB'ING, p. prs.**
- KNAB'ED, p. prf.**
- KNACK** (nák), *n.* A lucky dexterity; a nice trick; a facility; a readiness.
- KNAG** (nág), *n.* A hard knot in wood; a peg; a shoot in a deer's horn; a knar, knarl, knurl.
- *KNAG-GY** (nág'gé), *a.* [KNAGGIER—KNAGGIEST.] Full of knags.
- KNAP** (náp), *n.* A protuberance:—*v. t.*, to bite; to break short; to snap.
- KNAP'PING, p. prs.**
- KNAP'PED, p. prf.**
- KNAP-PLE** (náp/pl), *v. t.* To knap; to bite or break short.
- KNAP-SACK** (náp/sák), *n.* A soldier's provision-bag, carried on the back.
- KNAR** (nár), *n.* A hard knot in wood; a knurl, a knarl.
- *KNARL** (nârl), *n.* A hard knot; a knar, knag, knurl.
- KNARLED** (nârléd), *a.* Knotty:—often written GNARLED.
- *KNAVE** (náve), *n.* A dishonest man; a petty rascal; a kind of playing-card.
- KNA-VER-Y** (ná/vúr'è), *n.* Petty villainy; dishonesty.
- KNA'VERIES, n. pl.**
- KNA-VISH** (ná/vísh), *a.* Dishonest, fraudulent.
- KNA-VISH-LY** (ná/vísh'lè), *ad.* Dishonestly, fraudulently.
- KNA-VISH-NESS** (ná/vísh'nès), *n.* Knavery.
- KNEAD** (nèéd), *v. t.* To work and press ingredients into a mass.
- KNEE** (nèé), *n.* The joint between the leg and the thigh; the angle where two pieces join.
- KNEES** (nèéz), *n. pl.*
- KNEED** (nèéd), *a.* Having knees or joints.
- KNEE-DEEP** (nèé/dèép), *a.* Sunk to the knees; rising to the knees.
- KNEE-HIGH** (nèé/hí), *a.* High as the knees.
- KNEEL** (nèél), *v. i.* [KNEELED OR KNELT—KNEELED OR KNELT.] To rest on the knee; to bend the knee.
- KNEE-PAN** (nèé/pán), *n.* The round bone on the front of the knee.

- KNEE-TRIB-UTE** (nêð'trib-ùte), *n.* Worship by kneeling; genuflection.
- KNELL** (nêl), *n.* The sound of a bell rung at a funeral. [89.]
- KNELT** (nêlt), *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of **KNEEL**.
- KNEW** (nù), *pst. t.* of **KNOW**.
- ***KNICK-KNACK** (nlk'nâk), *n.* A toy; a trifle.
- KNIFE** (nife), *n.* [*pl.* **KNIVES**.] A cutting instrument.
- KNIGHT** (nite), *n.* The rank of gentlemen next to baronets, with the title of *Sir*; a champion [126-2];—*v. t.*, to dub or create a knight. †
- KNIGHT-ER-RANT** (nlte-êr'rânt), *n.* A wandering knight in quest of adventures.
- ***KNIGHTS-ER-RANT**, *n. pl.*
- KNIGHT-ER-RANT-RY** (nlte-êr'rânt-rê), *n.* The character, manners, or feats of wandering knights.
- KNIGHT-HOOD** (nlte'hùd), *n.* The character or dignity of a knight; the order of knights.
- KNIGHT-LY** (nlte'lê), *ad.* As befits a knight:—*a.* [**KNIGHTLIER-KNIGHTLIEST**], relating to or befitting a knight.
- KNIT** (nit), *v. t.* [**KNIT** or **KNITTED**—**KNIT** or **KNITTED**.] To make or unite by texture without a loom; to weave with needles; to unite closely; to draw together; to contract:—*v. i.*, to weave with needles; to become united.
- ***KNITTING**, *p. prs.*
- KNIT-TER** (nit'tûr), *n.* One who knits.
- KNITTING-NEE-DLE** (nit'ting'nêd-ll), *n.* A wire used in knitting.
- KNITTING-SHEATH** (nit'ting'shêðth) *n.* A sheath or case for knitting-needles.
- KNIVES**, *n. pl.* of **KNIFE**.
- KNOB** (nòb), *n.* A protuberance; a bunch; a round ball.
- ***KNOB-BED** (nòbd), *a.* Set with knobs; knobby.
- ***KNOB-BI-NESS** (nòb'bê'nês), *n.* State of being knotty.
- KNOB-BY** (nòb'bê), *a.* [**KNOBBIER**—**KNOBBIEST**.] Full of knots.
- KNOCK** (nòk), *v. i.* To clash; to beat; to strike against; to drive:—*v. t.*, to dash together; to strike:—*n.*, a sudden stroke; a blow. (*ap. p.*—at, on, down.)
- KNOCK'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a striking; a beating at the door.
- KNOCK-ER** (nòk'kûr), *n.* The hammer of a door; one who knocks.
- KNOLL** (nòle), *v. t.* To ring a bell, usually for a funeral:—*n.*, a little round hill or mount. [21-13.]
- KNOP** (nòp), *n.* A bunch; a bud; a protuberance.
- KNOT** (nòt), *n.* A complication of a cord or string; a tie; a hard part in a piece of wood; a joint in a plant; a confederacy; difficulty, intricacy; a cluster; a mile or division of the line which measures the distance sailed by a ship:—*v. t.*, to complicate in knots; to unite:—*v. i.*, to form knots.
- KNOTTING**, *p. prs.*
- ***KNOTTED**, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, knotty.
- KNOT-GRASS** (nòt'grâs), *n.* An oat-like grass; a weed.
- KNOT-LESS** (nòt'lês), *a.* Without knots or difficulty.
- ***KNOT-TI-NESS** (nòt'tê'nês), *n.* Intricacy; fulness of knots.
- KNOT-TY** (nòt'tê), *a.* [**KNOTTIER**—**KNOTTIEST**.] Full of knots; intricate, difficult; hard.
- KNOUT** (nòût), *n.* In *Russia*, an instrument of punishment, resembling a whip:—*v. t.*, to punish with the knout.
- KNOW** (nò), *v. t.* [**KNEW**—**KNOWN**.] To perceive with certainty; to distinguish; to have knowledge of; to recognise:—*v. i.*, to have clear and certain perception; to be informed.
- KNOWS** (nòze), *p. prs. t. 3.*
- KNOW'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, skilful; intelligent; cunning.
- KNOW-A-BLE** (nò'dâ'bl), *a.* Capable of being known.
- KNOW-ING-LY** (nò'ing'lê), *ad.* With skill or knowledge.
- KNOWL-EDGE** (nòl'lêdje), *n.* Truth ascertained; certain perception; learning; skill; acquaintance; cognizance; information; intelligence; notice.
- KNOWN** (nòne), *p. prf.* of **KNOW**. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- KNUCK-LE** (nùk'kl), *n.* The joint of the finger protuberant when the hand is closed; the knee-joint of a calf:—*v. i.*, to submit in a contest.
- ***KNUCK'LING**, *p. prs.*
- KNUCK'LED**, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, jointed.
- KNUR** (nûr), } *n.* A knot in wood; a knag.
- KNURL** (nûrl), } wood; a knag.
- ***KNUR-LY** (nûr'lê), *a.* [**KNURLIER**—**KNURLIEST**.] Knotty.
- KOO-DOO** (kòd'dòd), *n.* A species of antelope.
- KO-PECK** (kò'pêk), *n.* A Russian copper coin, about the size of a cent.
- KO-RAN** (kò'rân), *n.* The book of the Mohammedan faith:—written ALCORAN and ALKORAN.
- KOS-TER** (kòs'tûr), *n.* A species of sturgeon.
- ***KRA-AL** (krâ'al), *n.* A village of rude huts in *South Africa*.
- KRA-KEN** (krâ'kên), *n.* A fabulous marine monster.
- KRA-MA** (krâ'mâ), *n.* A wooden sandal worn by women in *India*.
- KREM-LIN** (krêm'lîn), *n.* In *Russia*, the imperial palace, together with the arsenal and other public buildings in *Moscow*.
- KRE-O-SOTE**. See **CREOSOTE**.
- ***KY-AN-IZE** (ki'an'ize), *v. t.* To preserve timber by using corrosive sublimate.
- KY'AN'-ZING**, *p. prs.*

L (êl), *n.* The twelfth letter and the eighth consonant is also a semi-vowel and a liquid. The name is written *Ell*, and the plural *Ells*. As a numeral it signifies 50; because, as Day surmises, it resembles the lower half of C. L.S. stand for *locus sigilli* (*place of the seal*), L.L.D. for *Legum Doctor* (*Doctor of Laws*), and £ for *libra* [*pl. libræ*] (*pound sterling*).

LA (lâw), *in.* See! look! behold!
LA-BEL (lâ'bl), *n.* A small slip of paper containing a name or title:—*v. t.*, to fix on a label; to mark.

LA'BELING, }
*LA'BELING, } *p. prs.*

LA'BEL-ED, }
*LA'BELL-ED, } *p. prf.*

LA-BENT (lâ'bênt), *a.* Sliding, gliding, slipping.

*LA-BI-AL (lâ'bê'âl), *a.* Uttered by the lips:—*n.*, a letter pronounced by the lips; as, *p, b, f, v.*

LA-BOR (lâ'bôr), *n.* Pains; toil; work; drudgery:—*v. i.*, to toil; to do work; to move with difficulty; to be afflicted with (*ap. p.*—under); to be in distress:—*v. t.*, to work at; to toil; to prosecute with effort; to drudge.

LAB-O-RA-TOR-Y (lâ'b'ô-râ'tôr-rê), *n.* A chemist's work-room; a workshop.

LAB'O-RA'TOR-IES, *n. pl.*

LA-BOR-ER (lâ'bôr'êr), *n.* One who labors; a workman.

LA-BO-RI-OUS (lâ-bô'rê'ûs), *a.* Diligent in work; assiduous; tiresome; employing labor; requiring labor.

LA-BO-RI-OUS-LY (lâ-bô'rê'ûs-lê), *ad.* With labor, with toil.

LA-BO-RI-OUS-NESS (lâ-bô'rê'ûs-nês), *n.* Toilsomeness; difficulty; assiduity.

*LAB-Y-RINTH (lâ'b'ê'rînth), *n.* A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings; any thing extremely intricate. [141.]

*LAB-Y-RINTH-I-AN (lâ'b'ê-rînth'ê'ân), *a.* Winding, intricate.

*LAC (lâk), *n.* A resinous substance; *in India*, a sum of money equal to one hundred thousand rupees.

LACE (lâse), *n.* An ornamental trimming; a cord; ornaments of fine thread curiously woven:—*v. t.*, to fasten with a string; to adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on; to embellish with variegations; to beat; to whip.

LAC'ING, *p. prs.* See LACING.

LAC-ER-A-BLE (lâs'sûr'â-bl), *a.* Capable of being torn.

LAC-ER-ATE (lâs'sûr'âte), *v. t.* To rend; to tear. [87-33.]

LAC'ER-A-TING, *p. prs.*

*LAC-ER-A-TION (lâs-sûr-â'shûn), *n.* The act of tearing; a rent.

LAC-ER-A-TIVE (lâs'sûr'â-tîv), *a.* Having power to tear.

*LA-CER-TA (lâ-sêr'tâ), *n.* A kind of lizard.

*LACH-RY-MAL (lâk'rê'mâl), *a.* Generating tears.

LACH-RY-MA-RY (lâk'rê'mâ-rê), *a.* Containing tears.

LACH-RY-MA-TOR-Y (lâk'rê-mâ'tôr-rê), *n.* A vessel for preserving tears.

LACH'RY-MA'TOR-IES, *n. pl.*

LAC-ING (lâse'ing), *n.* A string for drawing tight.

LACK (lâk), *v. t.* To want:—*v. i.*, to be in want:—*n.*, want, need, failure; a lac in money.

LACK-A-DAI-SI-CAL (lâk-â-dâ'zê-kl), *a.* Languid and moping.

LACK-BRAIN (lâk'brâne), *n.* One who wants sense or wit.

LACK-ER } (lâk'êr), *n.* { A kind
*LAC-QUER } (lâk'kûr), *n.* { of varnish:—*v. t.*, to coat with lacquer.

LACK-EY (lâk'kê), *n.* An attending servant; a foot-boy:—*v. i.*, to pay servile attendance.

LACK-LUS-TRE (lâk'lûs-tûr), *a.* Without brightness.

LA-CON-IC (lâ-kôn'ik), }
LA-CON-I-CAL (lâ-kôn'ê'kâl), } *a.*

Short, brief.
LA-CON-I-CAL-LY (lâ-kôn'ê'kâl-lê), *ad.* Briefly, concisely.

LAC-O-NISM (lâk'ô'nizm or lâ'kôn-izm), *n.* A concise style.

LAC-QUER. See LACKER.

LAC-TA-RY (lâk'tâ'rê), *a.* Milky
—*n.*, a house where milk is kept.

*LAC'TARIES, *n. pl.*

LAC-TE-AL (lâk'tê'âl), *a.* Conveying chyle:—*n.*, a vessel which conveys chyle from the intestines.

LAC-TE-AN (lâk'tê'ân), } *a.* Milky.

LAC-TE-OUS (lâk'tê'ûs), }
LAC-TIC (lâk'tik), } *a.* Pertaining to, or procured from, milk.

LAC-TIF-ER-OUS (lâk'tif'êr'ûs), *a.* Conveying milk or white juice.

LÂD, *n.* A boy, a stripling.

LAD-DER (lâd'dêr), *n.* A frame with steps; a gradual rise.

LÂDE, *v. t.* [LADED—LADED or LADEN.] To load; to freight; to heave out.

LA'DING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, weight, burden, freight.

LA'DEN, *p. prf.* (*ap. p.*—with.)

LA-DLE (lâ'dl), *n.* A large, deep spoon; a vessel with a long handle.

LA-DY (lâ'dê), *n.* A woman of rank; a well-bred woman; a title of respect.

LA'DIES, *n. pl.*

*LA-DY-DAY (lâ-dê-dâ'), *n.* The day of the annunciation to the Virgin Mary; March 25th.

LA-DY-SHIP (lâ'dê'shîp), *n.* The title of a lady.

LÂG, *a.* Coming behind:—*n.*, the lowest class; the fag-end:—*v. i.*, to loiter; to move slowly. [61-15.]

*LAG'GING, *p. prs.*

*LAG'GED, *p. prf.*

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mè, mét—pine, pin—nò, mòve,

- LA-GER-BEER** (lá'gúr'bèér), *n.* A light, German beer.
LAG-GARD (låg'gúrd), *a.* Sluggish, backward, slow:—*n.*, one who lags behind, a loiterer.
***LA-GOON** } (lá-gòón'), *n.* { A large
LA-GUNE } pond.
LA-IC (lá'ík), *n.* A layman:—*a.*, laical.
***LA-I-CAL** (lá'é'kál), *a.* Belonging to the laity.
LAIKD (láde), *pst. t. and p. prf.* of LAY.
LAIK-UP (láde-úp'), *a.* Deposited; confined to bed; noting the situation of a ship that is unrigged and unused.
LAIN (láne), *p. prf.* of LIE.
***LAIR** (láre), *n.* The couch of a wild beast.
LAIIRD (lárd), *n.* A Scottish lord; the lord of a manor.
***LA-I-TY** (lá'é'tè), *n.* The people distinguished from the clergy.
LA'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
LAKE (láke), *n.* A large body of water surrounded by land; a deepred color made of cochineal.
LA-MA (lá'má), *n.* The object of worship in Tartary; a Tartar sovereign; a beast of burden.
LAMB (lámb), *n.* A young sheep.
LAM-BENT (lámb'ént), *a.* Playing about; gliding over without harm.
LAMB-KIN (lámb'kín), *n.* A little lamb.
***LAMB'S-WOOL** (lámbz'wól), *n.* The wool of a lamb; a beverage.
LÁME, *a.* Disabled, crippled, imperfect (*ap. p.*—in, of):—*v. t.*, to disable; to make lame.
LA'MING, *p. prs.*
LAM-EL (lámb'él), }
LA-MEL-LA (lá-mél'lá), } *n. A*
 thin plate or scale.
LAM'ELS, }
LA-MEL'LE, } *n. pl.*
***LAM-EL-LAR** (lámb'él'lár), *a.* Formed of, or disposed in, thin plates.
LAM-EL-LA-TED (lámb'él'lá-téd), *a.* Covered with, or disposed in, thin plates or scales.
- LAME-LY** (láme'lè), *ad.* Like a cripple.
LAME-NESS (láme'nès), *n.* State of a cripple; imperfection; impotence; weakness.
LA-MENT (lá-mént'), *v. i.* To mourn; to grieve [232-26]:—*v. t.*, to bewail; to sorrow for; to deplore:—*n.*, lamentation; an expression of sorrow; an elegy.
***LAM-ENT-A-BLE** (lá'mént'á-bl), *a.* To be lamented; mournful; deserving sorrow.
LAM-ENT-A-BLY (lá'mént'á-blè), *ad.* Pitifully, mournfully.
LAM-EN-TA-TION (lámb-én-tá'shún), *n.* Expression of sorrow, audible grief. [224-8.]
LAM-ENTER (lá-mént'úr), *n.* One who mourns or laments.
LAM-I-NA (lámb'éná), *n.* One coat laid over another; a thin plate.
***LAM'INÆ**, *n. pl.*
LAM-I-NAR (lámb'énâr), *a.* Plated.
LAM-I-NA-TED (lámb'éná-téd), *a.* Consisting of plates or scales.
***LAM-MAS** (lámb'más), *n.* The 1st of August.
LÁMP, *n.* A vessel containing an inflammable substance in which a wick is fired to afford light; the light thus produced.
***LAM-PASS** (lámb'pás), *n.* A lump of flesh in the roof of a horse's mouth.
LAMP-BLACK (lámb'blák), *n.* A fine soot; the condensed smoke of burning pitch or other resinous substances.
LAM-POON (lámb-pòón'), *n.* A personal satire in writing; abuse:—*v. t.*, to abuse with personal satire.
LAM-POON-ER (lámb-pòón'úr), *n.* A writer of personal satire.
LAM-PREY (lámb'prè), *n.* A kind of eel.
***LA-NA-RY** (lá'ná'rè), *n.* A store-place for wool.
***LA-NATE** (lá'nlt), *a.* Woolly.
- LANCE** (lánsè), *n.* A long spear:—*v. t.*, to pierce; to cut with a
LAN'GING, *p. prs.* [lancet.]
***LAN-CE-O-LATE** (láns'sè'ò-llt), *a.* Shaped like a lance.
LAN-CER (láns'súr), *n.* One armed with a lance; one who lances.
LAN-CET (láns'slt), *n.* A small, pointed surgical instrument.
LANCH (láns), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, LANCHES.*] To hurl:—see LAUNCH.
***LAN-CI-NATE** (láns'sè'náte), *v. t.* To tear; to rend.
LAN'CI-NATING, *p. prs.*
LÁND, *n.* A country; ground; a region; soil; real estate; earth; nation; people:—*v. t.*, to set on shore:—*v. i.*, to come on shore. (*ap. p.*—at.)
LAND'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the top of stairs; a place to land at.
LAND'ED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, possessing land; consisting in land.
LAND-AM-MAN (lámb'ám'mán), *n.* The chief officer of Switzerland.
***LAN-DAU** (lámb'dáw or lámb-dáw'), *n.* A coach whose top may be occasionally open.
LAND-FALL (lámb'fál), *n.* A transfer of land.
LAND-FLOOD (lámb'flúð), *n.* An inundation.
LAND-FORCE (lámb'fórsè), *n.* A military force serving on land.
LAND-GRAVE (lámb'gráve), *n.* A German prince or landholder.
***LAND-GRA-VI-ATE** (lámb'grá'vè'lt), *n.* The jurisdiction of a landgrave.
LAND-GRA-VINE (lámb'grá'vèèn), *n.* The wife of a landgrave.
LAND-HOLD-ER (lámb'hóld'úr), *n.* One who owns land.
LAND-JOB-BER (lámb'jób'búr), *n.* One who buys and sells land.
LAND-LA-DY (lámb'lá'dè), *n.* A woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn.
***LAND'LA-DIES**, *n. pl.*
LAND-LESS (lámb'lès), *a.* Destitute of land; having no property in land.

- LAND-LOCK (lând'lòk), *v. t.* To shut in or enclose with land.
- LAND-LO-PER (lând'lò'pûr), *n.* A vagrant.
- LAND-LORD (lând'lòrd), *n.* A man who owns land or houses; the master of an inn.
- LAND-LUB-BER (lând'lúb'bûr), *n.* A landsman (in contempt).
- LAND-MAN. See LANDSMAN.
- LAND-MARK (lând'mârk), *n.* A mark to preserve boundaries; an object on land to guide seamen. †
- LAND-OF-FICE (lând'òf'fîs), *n.* An office in which land is bought and sold.
- LAND-SCAPE (lând'skåpe), *n.* A portion of country which the eye can survey at one view; a picture of a land view.
- LAND-SLIDE (lând'slîde), }
LAND-SLIP (lând'slîp), } *n.*
A mass of land that slides down a mountain.
- LANDS-MAN (lândz'mân), *n.* One who lives or serves on land; a sailor on his first voyage.
- LANDS'MEN, *n. pl.*
- LAND-TAX (lând'tåks), *n.* Tax paid upon land and houses.
- LAND-TAX'ES, *n. pl.*
- LAND-WAIT-ER (lând'wåte'ûr), *n.* A custom-house officer.
- LAND-WARD (lând'wård), *ad.* Towards the land.
- LÅNE, *n.* A narrow way or passage; a narrow street.
- LAN-GRAGE (lång'gråj), }
LAN-GREL (lång'grêl), } *n.*
A kind of chain-shot.
- LAN-GUAGE (lång'gwåj), *n.* Human speech; the tongue of one nation as distinct from others; style.
- LAN-GUID (lång'gwîd), *a.* Faint, weak. [98-11.] [204-11.]
- LAN-GUID-LY (lång'gwîd'lê), *ad.* Weekly, feebly, faintly.
- LAN-GUID-NESS (lång'gwîd'nês), *n.* Weakness, feebleness.
- LAN-GUISH (lång'gwîsh), *v. i.* [*pr.* *t. 3*, LANGUISHES.] To pine away; to grow feeble; to fade.
- LAN-GUISH-ING-LY (lång'gwîsh'îng'lê), *ad.* Weakly, feebly, faintly.
- LAN-GUISH-MENT (lång'gwîsh'mênt), *n.* State of pining; softness of mien.
- *LAN-GUOR (lång'gwûr), *n.* A faintness, feebleness, lassitude.
- *LA-NI-ATE (lâ'nê'âte), *v. t.* To tear in pieces; to lacerate.
- LA'N'À-TING, *p. pr.*
- LA-NIF-ER-OUS (lâ-nîf'ûr'ûs), }
*LA-NIG-ER-OUS (lâ-nîj'ûr'ûs), } *a.*
Producing wool.
- LANK (långk), *a.* Loose; slender, lean; not filled up.
- LANK-NESS (långk'nês), *n.* Want of plumpness, leanness.
- LAN-TERN (lân'tûrn), *n.* A case for a candle; a lighthouse; a small dome over the roof of a building:—*a.*, thin, haggard.
- *LA-NU-GIN-OUS (lâ-nû'jîn'ûs), *a.* Downy.
- *LAN-YARD (lân'yård), *n.* A small rope or piece of cord.
- LÅP, *n.* The loose part of a garment; the part formed by the knees in a sitting posture:—*v. t.*, to wrap or twist round; to lick up:—*v. i.*, to be extended over; to feed by licking.
- LAP'PING, *p. pr.*
- LAP'PED, *p. prf.*
- LAP-DOG (lâp'dòg), *n.* A little dog kept as a pet.
- LA-PEL (lâ-pêl'), *n.* That part of a coat which laps over.
- LAP-FUL (lâp'fûl), *n.* As much as can be contained in the lap.
- LAP-I-DARY (lâp'ê'då-rê), *n.* One who deals in stones or gems:—*a.*, pertaining to the art of cutting stones.
- *LAP'Ï-DA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- LAP-I-DATE (lâp'ê'dåte), *v. t.* To stone; to kill by stoning.
- LAP'Ï-DA-TING, *p. pr.*
- *LA-PID-E-OUS (lâ-pîd'ê'ûs), *a.* Stony.
- *LAP-I-DES-CENCE (lâp-ê-dês'sênsê), *n.* Stony concretion.
- LAP-I-DES-CENT (lâp-ê-dês'sênt), *a.* Turning into stone.
- LAP-I-DIF-IC (lâp-ê-dîf'îk), *a.* Forming stone.
- LA-PID-I-FY (lâ-pîd'ê'fî), *v. t.* or *v. i.* [*pr.* *t. 3*, LAPIDIFIES.] To turn into stone.
- LA-PID'Ï-FI-ED, *p. prf.*
- LAP-I-DIST (lâp'ê'dîst), *n.* A lapidary, a dealer in stones or gems.
- *LA-PIS LAZ-U-LI (lâ-pîs-låz'û'li), *n.* A stone of an azure color.
- LAP-PER (lâp'pûr), *n.* One who laps; one who wraps or folds.
- LAP-PET (lâp'pît), *n.* A part of a dress that hangs loose.
- LAPSE (låps), *n.* Flow, fall; a petty error; smooth course:—*v. i.*, to fall by degrees; to fall from truth or faith.
- LAP'SING, *p. pr.*
- LAP-STONE (lâp'stòne), *n.* A stone on which shoemakers beat their leather.
- LAP-WING (lâp'wîng), *n.* A bird.
- LÅR, *n.* A household god.
- *LA-RES (lâ'rêz), *n. pl.*
- *LAR-BOARD (lår'bòrd), *n.* The left-hand side of a ship on facing the prow. [209-5.]
- LAR-CENEY (lår'sê'nê), *n.* A petty thief.
- *LAR'CENIES, *n. pl.* [theft.]
- LARCH (lår'tîsh), *n.* A species of fir-tree.
- LARCH'ES, *n. pl.*
- LÅRD, *n.* Grease of swine:—*v. t.*, to stuff with bacon; to fatten.
- *LAR-DA-CEOUS (lår-då'shûs), *a.* Relating to lard.
- LAR-DER (lår'dûr), *n.* The place where meat is kept or salted.
- LAR'ES. See under LAR.
- LARGE (lårj), *a.* Big, bulky, wide; liberal; copious, abundant.
- LARGE-LY (lårj'lê), *ad.* Widely; liberally.

LARGE-NESS (lârj'nês), *n.* Extension, bigness; liberality.

*LAR-GESS (lâr'jês), *n.* A bounty, a present, a gift.

LAR'GESS'ES, *n. pl.*

LAR-I-AT (lâr'ê'ât), *n.* A kind of lasso.

LÂRK, *n.* A small singing-bird; a low kind of frolic; a scapegrace.

LARK-SPUR (lârk'spûr), *n.* A plant and its flower.

LAR-UM (lâr'ûm), *n.* Noise noting danger.

LAR-VA (lâr'vâ), *n.* An insect in the caterpillar state:—see CATERPILLAR.

*LAR'VÆ, *n. pl.*

LAR-VA-TED (lâr'vâ'têd), *a.* Masked.

*LAR-RYN-GE-AL (lâ-rîn-jê'âl), *a.*

Relating to the larynx.

*LAR-YNX (lâr'îngks), *n.* The windpipe.

LAR'YNX'ES, *n. pl.*

*LAS-CAR (lâs'kâr or lâs-kâr'), *n.*

In India, a native seaman.

LAS-CIV-I-OUS (lâ-sîv'ê'ûs), *a.* Lewd.

LAS-CIV-I-OUS-LY (lâ-sîv'ê'ûs-lê), *ad.* Wantonly, loosely.

*LAS-CIV-I-OUS-NESS (lâ-sîv'ê'ûs-nês), *n.* Wantonness, looseness.

LÂSH, *n.* A stroke with any thing pliant; thong or point of a whip; sarcasm:—*v. t.*, to strike; to scourge; to tie down; to satirize; to censure severely.

LASH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

LÂSS, *n.* A girl, a young woman.

LASS'ES, *n. pl.*

*LAS-SI-TUDE (lâs'sê'tûde), *n.* Fatigue, weariness.

LAS-SO (lâs'sò), *n.* A noosed rope or strap, used for catching wild horses, &c.

*LAS'SOS (lâs'sòz), *n. pl.*

LÂST, *a. sup.* [See LATE.] Hindmost:—*ad.*, the last time:—*n.*, the mould on which shoes are formed; a certain measure or weight:—*v. i.*, to continue; to endure.

LAST'ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, continuing, durable.

LAST-ING-LY (lâst'îng'lê), *ad.* Durably.

LAST-LY (lâst'lê), *ad.* In the last place; finally.

LATCH (lâtsh), *n.* A catch for a door:—*v. t.*, to fasten with a latch.

LATCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

LATCH-ET (lâtsh'êt), *n.* The string that fastens the shoe.

LÂTE, *a.* [LATER or LATTER—LATEST (*in time*) or LAST (*in order*)] Slow, long delayed; the deceased; far in the day or night; recent:—*ad.*, after long delays; in a latter season; lately.

LATE-LY (lâte'lê), *ad.* Not long ago; recently.

*LA-TEN-CY (lâ'tên'sê), *n.* State of being hidden.

LATE-NESS (lâte'nês), *n.* Time far advanced.

LA-TENT (lâ'tênt), *a.* Hidden, secret; inactive. [76-22.] [184.]

*LA-TEN-AL (lâ'tên'âl), *a.* On or near the side.

*LAT-ER-AL-LY (lât'êr'âl-lê), *ad.* By the side, sidewise.

LATH (lâth or lâth), *n.* A long, thin slip of wood:—*v. t.*, to fit up with laths.

LATHS (lâthz), *n. pl.*

LATHE (lâthe), *n.* A machine used in turning, chasing, &c.

LATH-ER (lâth'ûr), *n.* A froth made by beating soap with water:—*v. t.*, to cover with foam of water and soap:—*v. i.*, to become foam.

LATH-Y (lâth'ê), *a.* Thin or long like a lath.

LAT-IN (lât'in), *n.* The ancient Roman language:—*a.*, Roman.

LAT-IN-ISM (lât'in'îzm), *n.* An idiom of the Latin language.

LAT-IN-IST (lât'in'îst), *n.* One versed in Latin.

LA-TIN-I-TY (lâ-tîn'ê'tê), *n.* The Latin style of language.

*LAT-IN-IZE (lât'in'îze), *v. i.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin:—*v. t.*, to give names a Latin termination; to translate into Latin.

LAT'IN'I-ZING, *p. prs.*

LAT-I-TISH (lâ'tîsh), *a.* Somewhat late.

*LAT-I-TUDE (lât'ê'tûde), *n.* Width, breadth, extent; freedom from restrictions; in Geography, the distance of a place north or south of the equator.

℞ In Geography, LATITUDE begins on the equator, and terminates at the poles, having a range of 90°. LONGITUDE begins on any established meridian, and terminates 180° east and 180° west of its commencement. It would be a great improvement upon the present method of reckoning LONGITUDE if the meridian which separates the Eastern and the Western Hemispheres were regarded by all nations as the *first meridian*. Longitudes would thus become as definite and permanent as latitudes now are.

The *lines of latitude*, called *parallels*, serve to measure longitude, and to mark out latitude. The *lines of longitude*, called *meridians*, measure latitude and mark out longitude.

Degrees of latitude are almost invariably about 69 miles in length, because the length of the meridians, upon which they are measured, varies but little from 24816 miles. *Degrees of longitude* vary in length from 69½ miles at the equator, to nothing at the poles; because the parallels, upon which they are measured, gradually diminish from 24898 miles at the equator, until they disappear at each pole.

LAY (là), *v. t.* [LAY OF LAYED—LAID OR LAYED.] To place along; to put; to cause to lie; to calm; to wager; to dispose in order:—*v. i.*, to produce eggs:—*n.*, a row, a stratum; a wager; a meadow, grassy ground; a lea; a song:—*a.*, belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy:—*pst. t.* of *LIE* (*down*).

To LAY is the causative of to LIE (*down*). LAY is transitive, LIE intransitive; as, He laid (*pst. t.* of LAY) his purse upon the table, and it lay (*pst. t.* of LIE) there undisturbed.

Taylor says, it would be more convenient if the past tense of to LIE (*down*) were spelled LEY, and not LAY, which is otherwise appropriated.

LAY-ER (là'ûr), *n.* A stratum; a bed; a row; a sprig of a plant; one who lays. [159.]

LAY-MAN (là'mân), *n.* One of the people distinct from the clergy; an image used by painters.

LAY'MEN, *n. pl.*

LA-ZAR (là'zâr), *n.* One infected with a pestilential disease, a leper.

LAZ-A-RET (làz'à'rêt),

LAZ-A-RET-TO (làz'à'rêt-tò), } *n.*

LA-ZAR-HOUSE (là'zâr'hôuse), }
A hospital; a pest-house. [149.]

*LAZ'A-RET-TOES, *n. pl.*

LA-ZI-LY (là'zè'lè), *ad.* Idly, heavily.
LA-ZI-NESS (là'zè'nès), *n.* Idleness, sluggishness, slothfulness.

LA-ZY (là'zè), *a.* [LAZIER—LAZIER-EST.] Idle, sluggish; unwilling to work.

*LAZ-A-RO-NI (làz-zâ-rò'nè) *n. pl.*

LAZ-ZA-RO-NI } Italian beggars.

*LEA } (lèè), *n.* { A meadow; a
LEA } } plain. [41–8.]

LEACH (lèètsh), *v. t.* To cause to pass through ashes:—*v. i.*, to percolate:—*n.*, wood-ashes through which water has passed.

LEACH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.

LEAD (lèd), *n.* A soft, heavy metal; a plummet; a thin plate of type-metal:—*v. t.*, to fit with lead in any manner; to separate lines of type by inserting thin plates of lead.

LEAD (lèéd), *v. t.* [LED—LED.] To guide; to conduct; to pass; to allure; to induce:—*n.*, precedence, guidance.

LEAD-ING (lèéd'ing), *p. prs.*:—*a.*, principal; guiding:—*n.*, guidance, act of conducting.

*LEAD-EN (lèd'dn), *a.* Made of lead; heavy; dull.

LEAD-ER (lèéd'ûr), *n.* One who leads; a commander; a guide.

LEAD'ERS, *n. pl.* Dots [...] [---] used to lead the eye to the end of a line.

LEAD-ING - STRINGS (lèéd'ing-stringz), *n. pl.* Strings by which children are led when attempting to walk.

*LEAD-Y (lèd'dé), *a.* Like lead.

LEAF (lèèf), *n.* [*pl.* LEAVES.] The green, deciduous parts of plants and flowers; a petal; a part of a book, door, or table; any thing foliated:—*v. i.*, to put forth leaves.

*LEAF-AGE (lèèf'ij), *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage.

LEAF-BRIDGE (lèèf'brije), *n.* A drawbridge having a platform on each side.

LEAF-LESS (lèèf'lès), *a.* Destitute of leaves.

LEAF-LET (lèèf'lèt), *n.* A small leaf.

LEAF-Y (lèèf'è), *a.* [LEAFIER—LEAF-IER.] Full of leaves, having leaves.

*LEAGUE (lèég), *n.* An alliance; a confederacy; a measure of length (three miles):—*v. i.*, to confederate; to unite:—*v. t.*, to cause to league.

LEAGU-ING (lèég'ing), *p. prs.*

LEAK (lèèk), *n.* A breach or hole which lets water in or out:—*v. i.*, to let water in or out; to drop through a breach; to escape.

LEAK-AGE (lèèk'ij), *n.* Allowance for accidental loss in liquids; a leaking. [364–20.]

LEAK-Y (lèèk'è), *a.* [LEAKIER—LEAKIEST.] Apt to leak.

LEAN (lèèn), *a.* Not fat, meager, slender, spare, thin, poor:—*n.*, the muscular part of flesh:—*v. i.* [LEANED OR LEANT—LEANED OR LEANT], to incline; to rest:—*v. t.*, to cause to incline or rest. (*op. p.*—on, upon, against.)

*LEAN-NESS (lèèn'nès), *n.* Want of flesh, meagerness, thinness.

*LEANT (lènt), *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of LEAN.

LEAP (lèèp), *v. i.* [LEAPED OR LEAPT—LEAPED OF LEAPT.] To jump; to bound; to start; to spring suddenly:—*v. t.*, to pass over by jumping or springing:—*n.*, a bound or jump.

LEAP-FROG (lèèp'frôg), *n.* A play.

LEAP-YEAR (lèèp'yèèr), *n.* A year having 366 days; bissextile:—see STYLE.

*LEAPT (lèèpt), *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of LEAP.

LEARN (lèèrn), *v. t.* [LEARNED OR LEARNT—LEARNED OF LEARNT.] To gain knowledge:—*v. i.*, to receive instruction.

LEARN'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, literature, skill in any thing; erudition.

*LEARN-ED (lèèrd), *p. prf.*

*LEARN-ED (lèèrn'éd or lèèrd), *a.* Versed in science and literature.

LEARN-ED-LY (lèèrn'éd'lè), *ad.* With knowledge.

LEARN-ER (lèèrn'ûr), *n.* One who is gaining knowledge.

LEARNT (lèèrnt), *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of LEARN.

*LEAS-A-BLE (lèès'à'bl), *a.* Capable of being leased.

LEASE (lèèse), *n.* A contract by which a temporary possession of houses or lands is granted:—*v. t.*, to let by lease.

LEAS'ING, *p. prs.*

LEASE (lêéz), *v. i.* To glean; to gather what has been left.

LEAS'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, lies, falsehood. (*obsolete.*)

LEASE-HOLD (lêése'hôld), *n.* A tenure held by lease:—*a.*, held by lease.

LEAS-ER (lêéz'ûr), *n.* A gleaner; a gatherer.

*LEASH (lêesh), *n.* A leather thong; a band; a brace and a half:—*v. t.*, to bind; to hold in a string.

LEASH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

LEAST (lêést), *a.* [*sup.* of LITTLE.] Smallest:—*ad.*, in the lowest degree.

LEATH-ER (lêth'ûr), *n.* Dressed hides of animals:—*a.*, made or consisting of leather.

LEATH-ERN (lêth'ûrn), *a.* Made of leather.

*LEATH-ER-Y (lêth'ûr'rè), *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

LEAVE (lêév), *n.* Liberty, permission; license; farewell:—*v. t.* [LEFT—LEFT], to depart; to forsake; to quit; to bequeath; to resign; to cease to do:—*v. i.*, to desist; to cease; to stop.

LEAV'ING, *p. prs.*

LEAV-ED (lêévd), *a.* Having leaves.

*LEAV-EN (lêév'vn), *n.* Ferment mixed with any body to make it light:—*v. t.*, to ferment; to imbue; to taint.

LEAV-ER (lêév'ûr), *n.* One who deserts or forsakes.

LEAVES, *n. pl.* of LEAF.

LEAV-INGS (lêév'ingz), *n. pl.* Remnants, remains, refuse.

LECH-ER (lêsh'ûr), *n.* A lewd person; a sensualist.

*LECH-ER-OUS (lêsh'ûr'ûs), *a.* Lewd, lustful, sensual.

LECH-ER-Y (lêsh'ûr'rè), *n.* Lewdness, sensuality.

LECT-ERN. See LECTURN.

LECTION (lêk'shûn), *n.* A variation in the reading of a book.

LEC-TURE (lêk'tshûr), *n.* A discourse upon any subject; a recitation; a magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof [289-1]:—*v. t.*, to instruct by discourses; to reprimand:—*v. i.*, to deliver lectures.

LEC'TUR'ING, *p. prs.*

LEC-TUR-ER (lêk'tshûr'ûr), *n.* An instructor; a teacher.

LEC-TURE-SHIP (lêk'tshûr'shîp), *n.* The office of a lecturer.

LEC-TERN } (lêk'tûrn), *n.* A read-
*LEC-TURN } ing-desk in a church.

LEDG, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of LEAD.

LËDGE (lêdje), *n.* A stratum, row, ridge; a prominent part.

*LEDG-ER (lêdj'ûr), *n.* A book in which accounts are posted:—*a.*, pertaining to the ledger:—sometimes written LEGER.

LËÈ, *n.* Side opposite to the wind; place sheltered from the wind:—*a.*, having the wind blowing on or directed to it; defended from the wind. [205-20.]

*LEECH (lêétsh), *n.* A kind of small water-serpent; a blood-sucker; a physician:—*v. t.*, to apply leeches.

LEECH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

LËÈK, *n.* A pot-herb.

LËÈR, *n.* An oblique or arch view; an affected cast of countenance [365-10]:—*v. i.*, to look obliquely or archly.

LEER-ING-LY (lêér'ing'lè), *ad.* With an arch or sneering smile.

LEES (lêéz), *n. pl.* Dregs, sediment.

LEE-SHORE (lêé'shòre), *n.* The shore towards which the wind blows.

LEE-TIDE (lêé'tîde), *n.* A tide running with the wind.

*LEE-WARD (lêé'wârd or lêé'wârd), *a.* Opposite the lee; from the wind.

LEE-WAY (lêé'wâ), *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course.

LËFT, *a.* Noting that side of a thing, and that side or limb of a person or animal, which is cast toward the north on facing the east; noting that bank of a river to the left side of a person who faces its mouth; unlucky:—opposed to RIGHT:—*pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of LEAVE.

LEFT-HAND-ED (lêft'hând'êd), *a.* Using the left hand.

LEFT-HAND-ED-NESS (lêft'hând'êd'nês), *n.* Habitual use of the left hand.

LËG, *n.* The limb between the knee and foot; the whole limb which supports the body.

LEG-A-CY (lêg'âsé), *n.* A bequest; a gift designated by will.

*LEG'A-CIES, *n. pl.*

LE-GAL (lê'gâl), *a.* Pertaining to law; according to law.

LE-GAL-I-TY (lê'gâl'lètè), *n.* Lawfulness; state of being legal.

*LE-GAL-IZE (lê'gâl'lîze), *v. t.* To authorize; to make lawful.

LE'GAL'I-ZING, *p. prs.*

LE-GAL-LY (lê'gâl'lè), *ad.* Lawfully, in a legal manner.

*LEG-A-TA-RY (lêg'â'tâ-rè), *n.* One to whom a legacy is left.

LEG'A-TA-RIES, *n. pl.*

LEG-ATE (lêg'ât or lêg'âte), *n.* An ambassador, a deputy.

LEG-A-TEE (lêg'â-têé'), *n.* One to whom a legacy is left.

LEG-A-TINE (lêg'â'tîne), *a.* Belonging to a legate.

LE-GA-TION (lê'gâ'shûn), *n.* Deputation; an embassy; the person sent as an envoy.

LEG-A-TOR (lêg'â-tôr'), *n.* One who bequeaths a legacy.

LE-GEN-D (lê'jênd or lêj'ênd), *n.* A chronicle; an incredible narrative; an inscription or motto.

*LE-GEN-DA-RY (lêj'ên'dâ-rè), *a.* Pertaining to a legend, fabulous, romantic. [96-3.]

LEG-ER. See LEDGER.

- *LEG-ER-DE-MAIN (lêj-ûr-dê-mâne'), *n.* Sleight of hand; a juggler.
- LE-GER-I-TY (lê-jêr'ê'tê), *n.* Lightness, nimbleness.
- LEG-GED (lêgd or lêg'gêd), *a.* Having legs.
- *LEG-GIN (lêg'gin), } *n.* A covering
LEG-GING (lêg'ging), } for the leg.
- LEG-I-BIL-I-TY (lêj-ê-bîl'lê'tê), *n.* The state or quality of being legible.
- LEG-I-BLE (lêj'ê'bl), *a.* Capable of being read.
- LEG-I-BLY (lêj'ê'blê), *ad.* So as may be read.
- LE-GION (lêjûn), *n.* A body of soldiers; a great number. [226.] [61-34.]
- *LE-GION-A-RY (lêjûn'â-rê), *a.* Relating to legions:—*n.*, one of a legion.
- LE'GION'A-RIES, *n. pl.*
- LEG-IS-LATE (lêj'is'lâte), *v. t.* To enact laws.
- LEG'IS'LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- LEG-IS-LA-TION (lêj'is-lâ'shûn), *n.* The act of making laws.
- LEG-IS-LA-TIVE (lêj'is'lâ-tîv), *a.* Lawgiving, making laws.
- LEG-IS-LA-TOR (lêj'is'lâ-tûr), *n.* One who makes laws. [33-4.]
- LEG-IS-LA-TURE (lêj'is'lâ-tshûr or lêj'is-lâ'tshûr), *n.* The power that makes laws.
- *LE-GIT-I-MA-OY (lê-jît'ê'mâ-sê), *n.* Genuineness, lawfulness.
- LE-GIT-I-MATE (lê-jît'ê'mît), *a.* Born in marriage, lawful. [269.]
- LE-GIT-I-MATE (lê-jît'ê'mâte), *v. t.* To make lawful.
- LE-GIT'I-MA-TING, *p. prs.*
- LE-GIT-I-MATE-LY (lê-jît'ê'mît-lê), *ad.* Lawfully, genuinely.
- LE-GIT-I-MIST (lê-jît'ê'mîst), *n.* One who supports legitimate authority.
- LEG-TIME (lêg'tîme), }
*LE-GU-MEN (lê-gû'mên), } *n.*
- Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hands, as beans, pulse.
- *LE-GU-MI-NOUS (lê-gû'mê'nûs), *a.* Belonging to pulse.
- LEI-SURE (lê'zhûr or lêzh'ûr), *n.* Freedom from business or hurry; vacant time [223-21]:—*a.*, unemployed.
- *LEI-SURE-LY (lê'zhûr'lê or lêzh'ûr'lê), *ad.* Slowly, deliberately [165-26]:—*a.*, not hasty, deliberate.
- LEM-MA (lê'm'mâ), *n.* A proposition previously assumed.
- LEM'MA'TA, }
LEM'MAS, } *n. pl.*
- *LEM-ON (lê'm'mûn), *n.* The fruit of the lemon-tree.
- LEM-ON-ADE (lê'm'mûn'âde), *n.* A beverage made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.
- LÊND, *v. t.* [LENT—LENT.] To deliver something to another on condition of repayment; to grant in general.
- LEND'ING, *p. prs.*
- LEND-ER (lênd'ûr), *n.* One who lends.
- LENGTH (lêngth), *n.* The extent of any thing from end to end; extension, duration, space, distance.
- LENGTH-EN (lêngth'ên), *v. t.* To draw out; to make longer; to protract:—*v. i.*, to grow longer.
- LENGTH-WISE (lêngth'wîze), *ad.* In the direction of the length.
- LENGTH-Y (lêngth'ê), *a.* [LENGTHIER—LENGTHIEST.] Long; somewhat long:—opposed to SHORT and BRIEF.
- *LE-NI-EN-CY (lê'n'ên-sê), *n.* Tenderness, lenity.
- LE-NI-ENT (lê'n'ênt), *a.* Softening, mild, gentle:—*n.*, that which softens or assuages.
- *LEN-I-FY (lên'ê'fî), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, LENIFIES.] To assuage; to mitigate.
- LEN'I-FI-ED, *p. prf.*
- LEN-I-TIVE (lên'ê'tîv), *a.* Assuasive, emollient:—*n.*, an emollient.
- LEN-I-TY (lên'ê'tê), *n.* Mildness; tenderness, mercy. [282-2.]
- LENS (lênz), *n.* A glass spherically convex on both sides.
- *LENS'ES, *n. pl.*
- LÊNT, *n.* The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence:—*pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of LEND.
- LENT-EN (lên'tên), *a.* Relating to Lent; used in Lent; sparing.
- LEN-TIC-U-LAR (lên-tîk'û'lâr), *a.* Doubly convex; lentiform.
- LEN-TI-FORM (lên'tê'fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a lens.
- LEN-TI-GO (lên'tê'gô, lên-tî'gô, or lên-tê'gô), *n.* A freckly or scurvy eruption upon the skin.
- LENT'IGUES, *n. pl.*
- LEN-TIL (lên'tîl), *n.* A kind of pulse, like a pea or bean.
- LE-O (lê'ô), *n.* The fifth sign of the zodiac, the Lion.
- LE-O-NINE (lê'ô'nîne), *a.* Belonging to, or having the nature of, a lion.
- *LEOP-ARD (lêp'pûrd), *n.* A spotted beast of prey.
- *LEP-ER (lêp'ûr), *n.* One infected with leprosy.
- LEP-O-RINE (lêp'ô'rîne), *a.* Belonging to, or having the nature of, a hare.
- LEP-RO-SY (lêp'rô'sê), *n.* A loathsome cutaneous disease which covers the body with white, dry, scurfy scales.
- *LEP'RÔ-SIES, *n. pl.*
- *LEP-ROUS (lêp'rûs), *a.* Causing leprosy, infected with leprosy.
- *LE-SION (lê'zhûn), *n.* A wound, bruise, or injury.
- LÊSS, *a.* [com. of LITTLE.] Not so much; not so large:—*ad.*, in a smaller degree:—*n.*, a smaller quantity or degree:—see LESSER.
- *LES-SEE (lês-sê'ê'), *n.* The person to whom a lease is given.
- LES-SEN (lê's'sên), *v. t.* To diminish; to deprive of power or dignity:—*v. i.*, to grow less; to shrink.
- LES'SEN'ING, *p. prs.*

LES-SER (lẽs'sũr), *a.* [*com.* of LITTLE when it contrasts with GREAT.] Not so great in size.

LESS and *LESSER*, the two comparatives of LITTLE, are not equivalent terms. *Little* contrasts with *great*, and also with *much*; and it is only when it contrasts with *great* that *lesser* is properly used as its comparative; as, "*Lesser Asia*." *Less* sometimes contrasts with *greater*, often with *more* the comparative of *much*, but never with *more* the comparative of *many*; as, "*less than three*" should be "*fewer than three*." *G. Brown.*

LES-SON (lẽs'sõn), *n.* Any thing read or repeated to a teacher; a precept; a truth taught by experience.

*LES-SOR (lẽs'sõr), *n.* One who grants a lease.

LËST, *con. d.* That not; for fear that.

LËT, *v. t.* [LET—LET.] To put to hire; to allow; to suffer:—*n.*, hindrance, obstacle.

LET'TING, *p. prs.*

LE-THAL (lẽ'thãl), *a.* Deadly, fatal.

LE-THAR-GIC (lẽ'thãr'jik), *a.* Dull, drowsy, sleepy. [279—22.]

*LETH-AR-GY (lẽ'thãr'jẽ), *n.* Dul-

ness, morbid drowsiness.

LETH'AR-GIES, *n. pl.*

*LE-THE (lẽ'thẽ), *n.* Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

LE-THE-AN (lẽ'thẽ'ãn), *a.* Causing oblivion.

LE-THIF-ER-OUS (lẽ'thĩf'ũr'õs), *a.* Deadly, causing death.

LET-TER (lẽ'tũr), *n.* A mark or character representing a sound; an epistle; a written message; a printing type; the literal meaning:—*v. t.*, to mark or stamp with letters.

LET'TERING, *p. prs.* :—*n.*, the act of making letters; the letters made.

LET'TER-ED, *p. prf.* :—*a.*, marked or stamped with letters; learned.

LET-TER-PRESS (lẽ'tũr'prẽs), *n.* Letters and words printed.

LET'TERS, *n. pl.* Learning, literature.

LET-TUCE (lẽ'tũs), *n.* A plant.

LE-VANT (lẽ-vãnt'), *n.* The East, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

LE-VANT (lẽ-vãnt or lẽ-vãnt'), *a.* Eastern.

LE-VANT-ER (lẽ-vãnt'ũr), *n.* A strong easterly wind.

LE-VANT-INE (lẽ-vãnt'ĩn or lẽv'ãn'thĩn), *a.* Belonging to the Levant.

LEV-EE (lẽv'ẽ or lẽ-vẽv'), *n.* The time of rising; a crowd of attendants; an embankment.

LEV-EL (lẽv'ĩl), *a.* Parallel to the horizon; even, smooth:—*n.*, a flat surface; a plain; a standard; state of equality; an instrument for finding or drawing horizontal lines [257—21]:—*v. t.*, to make even; to lay flat; to point in taking aim. (*ap. p.* —with.)

LEV-EL-NESS (lẽv'ĩl'nẽs), *n.* Evenness, smoothness.

*LE-VER (lẽ'vũr or lẽv'ũr), *n.* A mechanical power, used to raise a weight; a bar or beam.

LEV-ER-ET (lẽv'ũr'ẽt), *n.* A young hare.

*LE-VI-A-THAN (lẽ-vĩ'ã'vthãn), *n.* A large sea-animal, mentioned in the book of Job. †

LEV-I-GATE (lẽv'ẽgãtẽ), *v. t.* To pulverize; to polish; to make smooth.

LEV'I-GA-TING, *p. prs.*

LEV-I-GA-TION (lẽv'ẽ-gã'shũn), *n.* The act of levigating.

LE-VITE (lẽ'vĩtẽ), *n.* One of the tribe of Levi; a priest.

LE-VIT-I-CAL (lẽ-vĩt'ĩ'kãl), *a.* Belonging to the Levites; priestly.

LEV-I-TY (lẽv'ĩt'ẽ), *n.* Lightness; vanity; trifling gayety. [82.]

LEV'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

*LEV-Y (lẽv'vẽ), *n.* The act of raising men or money; money or men raised; a rate:—*v. t.*, to raise men or money; to collect by assessment.

LEV'IES, *n. pl.* and *pr. t.* 3.

LEV'IED, *p. prf.*

LEWD (lũdẽ), *a.* Wicked, lustful.

LEWD-NESS (lũdẽ'nẽs), *n.* Lustful licentiousness.

LIX-I-CAL (lĩks'ĩ'kãl), *a.* Relating to a dictionary.

LIX-I-COG-RA-PHER (lĩks'ĩ'kõg'rã'fũr), *n.* A writer of a dictionary. [237—14.]

LIX-I-CO-GRAPH-IC (lĩks'ĩ'kõ-grãf'ĩk), *a.* Relating to lexicography.

LIX-I-COG-RA-PHY (lĩks'ĩ'kõg'rã'fũ), *n.* The art or act of composing dictionaries.

LIX-I-COL-O-GY (lĩks'ĩ'kõl'ĩ'kõg'ĩ), *n.* The science of words.

*LIX-I-CON (lĩks'ĩ'kõn), *n.* A dictionary; a word-book; a vocabulary. [240—15.]

LEY. See LEA.

*LEY-DEN-JAR (lĩ'dẽn'jãr), *n.* A jar used to accumulate electricity.

LI-A-BIL-I-TY (lĩ'ã-bĩl'ĩ'tẽ), *n.*

LI-A-BLE-NESS (lĩ'ã-bl'ĩ'nẽs), *n.* The state of being liable; responsibility.

LI-A-BLE (lĩ'ã'bl), *a.* Bound in law or equity; responsible; subject. [273—19.]

LI-AR (lĩ'ũr), *n.* One who tells falsehoods in order to deceive.

LI-BA-TION (lĩ-bã'shũn), *n.* The act of pouring out wine in honor of a deity; wine so poured.

- LI-BEL** (lî'bêl), *n.* A defamatory writing; a lampoon; a charge against a ship or goods for violating revenue laws:—*v. t.*, to lampoon; to defame by writing; to bring a charge before an admiralty court:—*v. i.*, to speak or write defamation.
- LI'BELING**,
***LI'BEL'LING**, } *p. prs.*
LI'BEL-ED,
***LI'BELL-ED**, } *p. prf.*
LI-BEL-ANT } (lî'bêl'ânt), *n.*
***LI-BEL-LANT** } One who prosecutes for libel.
- LI-BEL-ER** } (lî'bêl'âr), *n.*
***LI-BEL-LER** } One guilty of libel.
- LI-BEL-OUS** } (lî'bêl'ûs), *a.*
***LI-BEL-LOUS** } Defamatory, abusive.
- LIB-ER-AL** (lîb'êr'âl), *a.* Munificent, generous, bountiful; large-hearted. (*cp. p.*—to, of.) [186—14.]
- LIB-ER-AL-I-TY** (lîb'êr-âl'it'ê), *n.* Munificence, generosity; candor. [152—10.]
- ***LIB-ER-AL-IZE** (lîb'êr'âl-ize), *v. t.* To make liberal.
- LIB'ER-AL-Ï-ZING**, *p. prs.*
- LIB-ER-AL-LY** (lîb'êr'âl-lê), *ad.* Bountifully, largely, freely.
- LIB-ER-ATE** (lîb'êr'âte), *v. t.* To free from confinement; to release from bondage.
- LIB'ER-A-TING**, *p. prs.*
- LIB-ER-A-TION** (lîb'êr-â'sh'ûn), *n.* The act of delivering from confinement or restraint.
- LIB-ER-A-TOR** (lîb'êr-â'tûr), *n.* A deliverer.
- LIB-ER-TINE** (lîb'êr'tîn), *n.* One who lives without restraint; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion:—*a.*, dissolute, licentious, irreligious.
- LIB-ER-TIN-ISM** (lîb'êr'tîn-izm), *n.* Licentiousness of opinion and practice; debauchery, dissoluteness, lewdness.
- LIB-ER-TY** (lîb'êr'tê), *n.* Privilege, immunity, permission.
- LIB'ER-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- LI-BID-I-NOUS** (lê-bid'ên'ûs), *a.* Lewd, lustful, licentious.
- LI-BRA** (lîbrâ), *n.* The Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac.
- LI-BRA-RI-AN** (lî-brâ'rê'ân), *n.* One who has the care of a library.
- LI-BRA-RY** (lîbrâ'rê), *n.* A large collection of books; a house or room for books.
- LI'BRA'RIES**, *n. pl.*
- LI-BRATE** (lîbrâte), *v. t.* To balance; to poise.
- LI'BRA'TING**, *p. prs.*
- LI-BRA-TION** (lî-brâ'sh'ûn), *n.* The act of balancing, or state of being balanced.
- LI-BRA-TOR-Y** (lîbrâ'tûr-rê), *a.* Balancing.
- LICE** (lîse), *n. pl.* of LOUSE.
- ***LIC-ENSE** (lî'sense), *n.* Liberty; permission; excess of liberty; abuse of freedom [238—4]:—*v. t.*, to authorize; to grant leave; to permit.
- LI'CEN'SING**, *p. prs.*
- ***LI-CEN-SE-ER** (lî'sên's'ûr), *n.* One who grants licenses.
- ***LI-CEN-TI-ATE** (lî-sên'sh'êt), *n.* One who has a license to practice a profession.
- ***LI-CEN-TIOUS** (lî-sên'sh'ûs), *a.* Unrestrained, dissolute.
- LI-CEN-TIOUS-LY** (lî-sên'sh'ûs'lê), *ad.* With too much liberty.
- LI-CEN-TIOUS-NESS** (lî-sên'sh'ûs'nês), *n.* Boundless liberty, contempt of just restraint.
- ***LI-CHEN** (lî'kên or lîk'ên), *n.* A rock-moss; a tetter.
- LICK** (lîk), *v. t.* To pass over with the tongue:—*n.*, a blow; a stroke.
- ***LICK-ER-ISH** (lîk'êr'ish), *a.* Nice in the choice of food; delicate; eager to enjoy.
- ***LIC-OR-ICE** (lîk'ûr'îs), *n.* A root of sweet taste.
- ***LIC-TOR** (lîk'tûr), *n.* An officer of ancient Rome.
- Lid**, *n.* A cover.
- LIE** (lî), *n.* A criminal falsehood; a false statement intended to deceive, an untruth:—see FALSEHOOD:—*v. i.* [LIED—LIED], to tell a lie:—[LAY—LAIN] to be at rest in a horizontal position; to rest; to remain:—see LAY.
- LY'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***LIEF** (lêef), *ad.* Willingly, gladly.
- ***LIEGE** (lêje), *a.* Bound by feudal tenure:—*n.*, a sovereign, superior lord.
- LIE'GES**, *n. pl.*
- ***LIEN** (lê'ên or lî'ên), *n.* A legal claim to property by a creditor.
- LIEU** (li), *n.* Stead, place. [174—10.]
- ***LIEU-TEN-AN-CY** (li-tên'an'sê or lêv-tên'an'sê), *n.* The office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.
- LIEU-TEN'AN-CIES**, *n. pl.*
- LIEU-TEN-ANT** (li-tên'ânt or lêv-tên'ânt), *n.* One who supplies the place of another in his absence; a deputy; an officer next below a captain.
- LIEU-TEN-ANT-SHIP** (li-tên'ânt'shîp or lêv-tên'ânt'shîp), *n.* The rank or office of lieutenant.
- ***LIEVE** (lêev), *ad.* Willingly, lief.
- LIFE**, *n.* [*pl.* LIVES.] Union of the soul with the body; existence, animation, vitality; spirit, energy; conduct; biographical narration; exact resemblance; a quickening, animating principle; supreme felicity.
- LIFE-BOAT** (lîf'bôte), *n.* A boat to preserve life.
- LIFE-ESTATE** (lîf'ês'tâte), *n.* An estate held during one's life.
- LIFE-LESS** (lîf'lês), *a.* Dead, inanimate.
- LIFE-LESS-LY** (lîf'lês'lê), *ad.* Without animation or vigor.
- LIFE-TIME** (lîf'tîme), *n.* Duration of life.

- LIFT**, *v. t.* To raise; to elevate:—*v. i.*, to try to raise:—*n.*, the act or manner of lifting; a hard struggle; weight lifted.
- LIG-A-MENT** (lîg'â'mênt), *n.* A fibrous structure which serves to unite bones or to form articulations; a membranous fold; a cord.
- LIG-A-MENT-OUS** (lîg-â'mênt'ûs), *a.* Relating to, or resembling, ligaments.
- LIG-A-TION** (lî-gâ'shûn), *n.* The act of binding, confinement.
- LIG-A-TURE** (lîg'â'tûre), *n.* A cord or thread; a bandage; a double letter, as ff; the line [—] used to connect the written notes in music.
- LIGHT** (lîte), *n.* The medium of vision; that which gives light; day; point of view; knowledge:—*a.*, bright, clear; not heavy; not difficult; easy; active, gay:—*v. t.* [LIGHTED or LIT—LIGHTED or LIT], to set fire to; to illuminate:—*v. i.*, to fall on; to happen to find; to descend; to rest.
- LIGHT-EN** (lî'tn), *v. i.* To flash with light:—*v. t.*, to illuminate; to alleviate; to cheer; to exhilarate; to unload.
- LIGHT-ER** (lîte'ûr), *a. com.*:—*n.*, a boat for lightening ships of their cargo; one who kindles.
- LIGHT-FIN-GER-ED** (lîte-fîng'gûrd), *a.* Thievish.
- LIGHT-FOOT-ED** (lîte-fîft'êd), *a.* Swift in running.
- LIGHT-HEAD-ED** (lîte-hêd'êdêd), *a.* Unsteady; delirious; giddy.
- LIGHT-HEART-ED** (lîte-hârt'êd), *a.* Gay, merry.
- LIGHT-HORSE** (lîte'hôrse), *n.* Light-armed cavalry.
- LIGHT-HOUSE** (lîte'hôuse), *n.* A high building, at the top of which lights are placed to guide ships at night.
- LIGHT-HOUS-ES** (lîte'hôuz'îz), *n. pl.*
- LIGHT-LY** (lîte'lê), *ad.* Without weight; easily, cheerfully.
- LIGHT-MIND-ED** (lîte-mînd'êd), *a.* Unsettled, unsteady, giddy.
- LIGHT-NESS** (lîte'nês), *n.* Levity; inconstancy; want of weight.
- LIGHT-NING** (lîte'ning), *n.* The electric flash that generally precedes thunder.
- LIGHT-NING-ROD** (lîte'ning'rôd), *n.* A metallic rod or conductor to protect from lightning.
- LIGHTS** (lîtes), *n. pl.* The lungs of brutes.
- LIGHT-SOME** (lîte'sûm), *a.* Luminous, gay, cheering.
- LIGHT-SOME-NESS** (lîte'sûm'nês), *n.* The state of being lightsome; cheerfulness, levity.
- *LIG-NE-OUS** (lîg'nê'ûs), *a.* Made of wood, wooden.
- *LIG-NI-FORM** (lîg'nê'fôrm), *a.* Resembling wood.
- LIG-NI-FY** (lîg'nê'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, LIGNIFIES.*] To convert into wood:—*v. i.*, to become wood.
- *LIG'NI-FI-ED**, *p. prf.*
- LIG-NIN** } (lîg'nin), *n.* { The
- LIG-NINE** } { woody
- fibre of plants.
- LIG-NITE** (lîg'nîte), *n.* Wood converted into a kind of coal.
- *LIG-NUM-VI-TÆ** (lîg-nûm-vî'tê), *n.* A very hard wood; guaiacum.
- LIKE**, *a.* Resembling; probable; equal:—*ad.*, in the same manner; likely:—*n.*, equal; likeness:—*v. t.*, to be pleased with; to approve; to relish:—*v. i.*, to be pleased; to choose.
- LÍ'KING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, inclination.
- LIKE-LI-HOOD** (lîke'lê'hûd), *n.* Appearance; probability.
- LIKE-LY** (lîke'lê), *a.* [LIKELIER—LIKELIEST.] Such as may please; probable:—*ad.*, probably, as may reasonably be thought.
- LÍ-KEN** (lî'kn), *v. t.* To represent as having resemblance. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- LIKE-NESS** (lîke'nês), *n.* Resemblance; a portrait.
- LIKE'NESS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- LIKE-WISE** (lîke'wîze), *ad.* In like manner; moreover, also.
- *LÍ-LAC** (lî'lâk), *n.* A flowering shrub:—often written LILACH.
- LÍ-LY** (lî'lê), *n.* A plant and its flower.
- *LÍ'L'ES**, *n. pl.*
- LÍ-LY—LÍ-V-ER-ED** (lî'lê'lîv-ûrd), *a.* Cowardly.
- *LÍMB** (lîm), *n.* A member; an edge; a branch; a border:—*v. t.*, to supply with limbs; to dismember.
- *LÍMB-ING** (lîm'mîng), *p. prs.*
- *LÍMB-ED** (lîmd), *p. prf.*
- LÍM-BER** (lîm'bûr), *a.* Flexible, pliant:—*v. t.*, to attach to limbers.
- LÍM-BERS** (lîm'bûrz), *n. pl.* Two wheels and a shaft with which cannon are drawn.
- LÍM-BER-NESS** (lîm'bûr'nês), *n.* Flexibility.
- LÍM-BO** (lîm'bô), *n.* A place of restraint; a region bordering on hell.
- *LÍM-BOS** (lîm'bôze), *n. pl.*
- LÍME**, *n.* A viscous substance (properly written BIRD-LÍME); a calcareous matter of which mortar is made; a kind of lemon:—*v. t.*, to entangle; to cement; to manure ground with lime.
- LÍ'MING**, *p. prs.*
- *LÍME-KÍLN** (lîme'kîl), *n.* A kiln in which stones are burnt to lime.
- LÍME-KÍLNS** (lîme'kîlz), *n. pl.*
- LÍME-STONE** (lîme'stône), *n.* The calcareous stone of which lime is made.
- LÍM-IT** (lîm'ít), *n.* Bound, border, utmost extent:—*v. t.*, to confine within certain bounds; to restrain.
- LÍM-IT-A-BLE** (lîm'ít-â-bl), *a.* Capable of restriction.
- *LÍM-IT-A-RY** (lîm'ít-â-rê), *a.* Placed at the boundaries.

- LIM-IT-A-TION (lîm-it-â-shûn), *n.*
Restriction. [334-12.]
- LIM-IT-LESS (lîm'it-lès), *a.* Without bounds.
- *LIMN (lîm), *v. t.* To draw; to paint.
- *LIM'NING, *p. prs.*
- *LIM-NED (lîmd), *p. prf.*
- *LIM-NER (lîm'nûr), *n.* A painter who uses water-colors.
- LIMP, *v. t.* To halt; to walk lamely:—*n.*, a halt; the act of limping.
- LIM-PID (lîm'pid), *a.* Clear, transparent.
- LIM-PID-I-TY (lîm-pid'è-té), }
LIM-PID-NESS (lîm'pid'nès), } *n.*
Clearness, pureness.
- LIM-PIT (lîm'pît) *n.* A kind of shell-fish.
- *LIM-Y (lî'my), *a.* Glutinous; calcareous, containing lime.
- *LINC-PIN (lînsh'pîn), *n.* An iron pin that keeps a wheel on its axle.
- LIN-DEN (lîn'dên), *n.* A tree.
- LÎNE, *n.* Longitudinal extension; a string; as much as is written from one margin to another; a verse; a short note; a rank; regular military service, as ships or troops of the line; posture of an army or fleet in battle array; the twelfth part of an inch; a business; equator; regular descent:—*v. t.*, to cover on the inside; to place along the side of.
- LÎ'NING, *p. prs.*:—see LINING.
- *LIN-E-AGE (lîn'è-âje), *n.* Race, family, genealogy.
- LIN-E-AL (lîn'è-âl), *a.* Allied by direct descent; hereditary; composed of, or relating to, lines.
- LIN-E-AL-LY (lîn'è-âl-lè), *ad.* In a direct line.
- *LIN-E-A-MENT (lîn'è-â-mênt), *n.* Feature, form, outline.
- LIN-E-AR (lîn'è-âr), *a.* Composed of, or relating to, lines; slender.
- LIN-EN (lîn'ên), *n.* Cloth made of hemp or flax:—*a.*, made of, or resembling, linen.
- LIN-EN-DRA-PER (lîn'ên'drâ-pûr), *n.* A dealer in linen.
- LÎNG, *n.* Heath; a sea-fish.
- LIN-GER (lîng'gûr), *v. i.* To hesitate; to remain long; to delay. [145.] [298-13.]
- LIN-GER-ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, tardiness.
- LIN-GER-ER (lîng'gûr'ûr), *n.* One who lingers. [92-9.]
- LIN-GER-ING-LY (lîng'gûr'îng-lè), *ad.* Tediously; with delay.
- LIN-GO (lîng'gò), *n.* Language.
- LIN'GOES, *n. pl.*
- *LIN-GUA-DEN-TAL (lîng-gwâ-dên'tâl), *a.* Formed by the tongue and teeth.
- LIN-GUAL (lîng'gwâl), *a.* Pertaining to the tongue.
- *LIN-GUIST (lîng'gwîst), *n.* One versed in languages. [233-8.]
- *LIN-I-MENT (lîn'è-mênt), *n.* Ointment; unguent.
- LIN-ING (lîn'îng), *n.* An inner covering.
- LINK (lîngk), *n.* A single ring of a chain; any thing connecting; a sort of torch; a measure of length containing 7.92 inches; a measure of surface containing 62.73 inches [148-26]:—*v. t.*, to unite; to connect by links:—*v. i.*, to be united.
- *LIN-NET (lîn'nît), *n.* A small singing bird.
- LIN-SEED (lîn'sèèd), *n.* Flaxseed.
- *LIN-SEY-WOOL-SEY (lîn'sè-wûl'sè), *a.* Made of linen and wool mixed:—*n.*, stuff made of linen and wool.
- LÎNT, *n.* Linen scraped; flax.
- *LIN-TEL (lîn'tèl), *n.* The upper part of a door or window frame.
- LIN-STOCK (lîn'stòk), } *n.* A staff
*LINT-STOCK (lînt'stòk), } used for firing cannon.
- LIN-ON (lî'ân), *n.* A fierce and powerful quadruped; a sign in the zodiac; a person of note.
- LIN-ON-ESS (lî'ân'ès), *n.* A female lion.
- LIN'ON-ESS-ES, *n. pl.*
- LIN-ON-IZE (lî'ân'îze), *v. t.* To treat with marked attention; to visit objects of curiosity.
- LIN'ON'Y-ZING, *p. prs.*
- LÎP, *n.* The border of the mouth; the edge:—*v. t.*, to kiss.
- LIP-O-GRAM (lîp'ò-grâm), *n.* A writing which dispenses with one of the letters of the alphabet.
- LIP-PED (lîpt), *p. prf.*:—*a.*, having lips; as, thick-lipped.
- LI-QUA-TION (lî-kwâ'shûn), *n.* The act of melting; the act of separating, by a regulated heat, a very fusible metal from one less fusible.
- LI-QU-E-FAC-TION (lîk-wè-fâk'shûn) *n.* The process of melting, the state of being melted.
- *LI-QU-E-FI-A-BLE (lîk-wè-fl'â-bl), *a.* Capable of being melted.
- LI-QU-E-FY (lîk'wè'fî), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, LIQUEFIES.] To melt; to dissolve:—*v. i.*, to grow liquid.
- LÎQ'UEFIED, *p. prf.*
- *LI-QUES-CEN-CY (lî-kwès'sên'sè), *n.* Aptness to melt.
- LÎ-QUES-CENT (lî-kwès'sênt), *a.* Melting.
- *LI-QUEUR (lè-kûr'), *n.* A flavored spirituous drink.
- LÎQ-UID (lîk'wîd), *a.* Not solid; fluid; clear; dissolved; flowing; soft:—*n.*, a fluid substance, liquor; a letter whose sound readily flows into the sounds of other letters; as, *l, m, n, r.*
- LÎQ-UI-DATE (lîk'wè-dâte), *v. t.* To clear away; to lessen debts; to adjust or settle accounts.
- LÎQ'UIDA-TING, *p. prs.*
- LÎQ-UI-DA-TION (lîk-wè-dâ'shûn), *n.* The act of liquidating; settlement; adjustment.
- LÎ-QUID-I-TY (lè-kwîd'è-té), }
LÎQ-UID-NESS (lîk'wîd'nès), } *n.*
The state of being liquid.
- *LÎQ-UOR (lîk'kûr), *n.* Any thing liquid; intoxicating drink.
- LÎQ-UOR-ICE. See LICORICE.

- LISP**, *v. i.* To speak defectively or like a child:—*v. t.*, to pronounce defectively:—*n.*, the act of lisping; imperfect utterance.
- LIST**, *n.* A roll; a catalogue; enclosed ground in which combats are fought; a strip of cloth; a border:—*v. i.*, to desire, choose; to listen [142]:—*v. t.*, to enlist; to enrol; to cover with list.
- LIS-TEN** (lis'sn), *v. i.* To hearken; to give attention.
- LIS-TEN-ER** (lis'sn'ûr), *n.* One who listens; a harkener.
- LIST-LESS** (list'lês), *a.* Careless, heedless.
- LIST-LESS-LY** (list'lês'lê), *ad.* Carelessly, heedlessly.
- LIST-LESS-NESS** (list'lês'nês), *n.* Want of desire; inattention. [122-33.]
- LIT**, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of **LIGHT**.
- LIT-ANY** (lit'ânê), *n.* A form of prayer.
- ***LIT'ANIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***LIT-ER-AL** (lit'êr'âl), *a.* According to the primitive meaning; following the letter or words; exact.
- LIT-ER-AL-IST** (lit'êr'âl-ist), *n.* One who adheres to the letter or to the exact word.
- LIT-ER-AL-LY** (lit'êr'âl-lê), *ad.* With close adherence to words. †
- ***LIT-ER-A-RY** (lit'êr'â-rê), *a.* Relating to letters or learning. [214-6.]
- LIT-ER-ATE** (lit'êr'ât), *a.* Learned.
- LIT-ER-A-TI** (lit'êr-â'ti), *n. pl.* The learned. [229-2.]
- LIT-ER-A-TURE** (lit'êr'â-tshûre), *n.* Learning. [236-4.]
- ***LITH-ARGE** (lit'h'ârjê), *n.* Lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper.
- LITHE** (lithe), *a.* Limber, flexible.
- LITHE-NESS** (lithe'nês), *n.* Limberness.
- LITHE-SOME** (lithe'sûm), *a.* Pliant.
- LITH-I-UM** (lit'h'ê'ûm), *n.* A metal.
- LITH-O-GRAPH** (lit'h'ô'grâf), *v. t.* To draw or etch on stone:—*n.*, an impression of a drawing on stone.
- LITHOG-RA-PHER** (lit'hôg'râ'fûr), *n.* One who lithographs.
- LITH-O-GRAPH-IC** (lit'h-ô-grâf'ik), *a.* Relating to lithography.
- LITHOG-RA-PHY** (lit'hôg'râ'fê), *n.* The art of engraving upon stone.
- ***LIT-I-GANT** (lit'ê'gânt), *n.* One engaged in a law-suit:—*a.*, engaged in a law-suit.
- LIT-I-GATE** (lit'ê'gâte), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To contest in law; to debate.
- LIT'IGA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- LIT-I-GA-TION** (lit'ê-gâ'shûn), *n.* Judicial contest; a law-suit.
- ***LIT-IG-IOUS** (lê-tij'ûs), *a.* Inclined to law-suits, quarrelsome.
- LIT-IG-IOUS-NESS** (lê-tij'ûs'nês), *n.* Wrangling.
- LIT-MUS** (lit'mûs), *n.* A lichen and the blue pigment obtained from it.
- LIT-TER** (lit'tûr), *n.* A kind of portable bed; straw laid under animals; a brood:—*v. t.*, to cover with straw; to scatter over with fragments; to encumber.
- LIT-TLE** (lit'tl), *a.* [LESS and LESSER—LEAST.] Diminutive; —see LESSER:—*n.*, a small space; a small part; not much:—*ad.*, in a small degree; not much.
- LIT-TLE-NESS** (lit'tl'nês), *n.* Smallness of bulk; meanness.
- ***LIT-TO-RAL** (lit'tô'râl), *a.* Belonging to or near the shore.
- ***LIT-UR-GIC** (lit-ûr'jik), *a.* Relating to a liturgy.
- LIT-UR-GY** (lit'ûr'jê), *n.* A funeral of public devotions.
- LIT'UR'GIES**, *n. pl.*
- LIVE** (liv), *v. i.* To be in a state of animation; to pass life in any certain manner; to maintain one's self; to be unextinguished:—*v. t.*, to act in accordance with. (*ap. p.*—in, at, with, upon.)
- LIV'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, maintenance, livelihood; beneficence of a clergyman; those who are alive.
- LIVE**, *a.* Alive; ignited.
- ***LIVE-LI-HOOD** (liv'le'hûd), *n.* Maintenance, means of living.
- LIVE-LI-NESS** (liv'le'nês), *n.* Vivacity, sprightliness, briskness.
- LIVE-LONG** (liv'lông), *a.* Tedious; long in passing.
- LIVE-LY** (liv'lê), *a.* [LIVELIER—LIVELIEST.] Brisk; vigorous; airy:—*ad.*, briskly, vigorously.
- LIV-ER** (liv'ûr), *n.* One who lives; an animal organ which abstracts bile from the blood.
- LIV-ER-Y** (liv'ûr'rê), *n.* The act of giving or taking possession; the clothes given to servants; a particular dress; the collective body of livery-men. [272-1.]
- ***LIV'ER'IES**, *n. pl.*
- LIV-ER-Y-MAN** (liv'ûr'rê-mân), *n.* One who wears a livery; a freeman of the City of London.
- LIV'ER-Y-MEN**, *n. pl.*
- LIV-ER-Y-STA-BLE** (liv'ûr-rê'stâ-bl), *n.* A stable where horses and carriages are kept for hire.
- ***LIVES** (livz), *n. pl.* of **LIFE**.
- ***LIVES** (livz), *prs. t.* of **LIFE**.
- LIV-ID** (liv'id), *a.* Discolored, as by a blow. [37-10.]
- LIV-ID-NESS** (liv'id'nês), *n.* Discoloration.
- LIV-ING**. See under (to) **LIVE**.
- ***LIV-RE** (liv'rê or lê'vûr), *n.* A former French coin, valued at 18.5 cents.
- LIV-IV-IAL** (lîks-iv'ê'âl), *a.* Impregnated with salts like a lye.
- LIV-IV-I-ATE** (lîks-iv'ê'âte), *v. t.* To form into or mix with lye.
- LIX-IV'I-ATING**, *p. prs.*
- LIX-IV-I-ATE** (lîks-iv'ê'ât), *a.* Impregnated with or containing lye.
- ***LIX-IV-I-UM** (lîks-iv'ê'âm), *n.* Lye, water impregnated with a salt.
- LIX-IV'IA**, *n. pl.*
- ***LIZ-ARD** (liz'ârd), *n.* A reptile.

Fåte, fâr, fäll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nò, môve,

- Lò, in.** Look! see! behold!
- ***LOAD** (lòde), *n.* Burden; pressure; weight; freight; cargo: *v. t.*, to burden; to freight; to encumber; to charge firearms. (*ap. p.*—with.)
- LOAD'ING, p. prs.**—*n.*, cargo; burden; charge.
- ***LOAD-STAR** (lòde'stâr), *n.* The pole-star:—often written **LODESTAR**.
- ***LOAD-STONE** (lòde'stòne), *n.* A natural magnet; an oxyd of iron:—often written **LODESTONE**.
- LOAF** (lòfe), *n.* [*pl.* **LOAVES**.] A mass of bread or sugar.
- LOAF-ER** (lòfe'ûr), *n.* An idler.
- LOAF-ING** (lòfe'ing), *n.* Vagrancy, idling.
- LOAM** (lòme), *n.* Rich, unctuous earth, marl.
- ***LOAM-Y** (lòme'é), *a.* Consisting of or like loam.
- LOAN** (lòne), *n.* Any thing lent; the act of lending:—*v. t.*, to lend.
- ***LOATH** (lòth), *a.* Unwilling; not ready:—sometimes written **LOTH**.
- ***LOATHE** (lòthe), *v. t.* To hate; to look on with abhorrence; to detest. [84-21.]
- LOATH'ING, p. prs.**—*n.*, disgust.
- LOATH-FUL** (lòth'fûl), *a.* Abhorring, detesting.
- ***LOATH-SOME** (lòth'sûm), *a.* Abhorred, detestable. [336-3.]
- LOATH-SOME-NESS** (lòth'sûm'nês), *n.* The quality of raising disgust.
- LOAVES** (lòvz), *n. pl.* of **LOAF**.
- LOB-BY** (lòb'bè), *n.* An opening before a room; a small hall.
- LOB'BIES, n. pl.**
- LÒBE, n.** A round projecting part or division of an organ, as of the lungs, liver, brain.
- LO-BEL-IA** (lò-bèl'yá), *n.* A plant.
- LOB-STER** (lòb'stûr), *n.* A crustaceous fish.
- LOB-ULE** (lòb'ûle), *n.* A small lobe.
- LO-CAL** (lò'kál), *a.* Relating or limited to place. [242.] [64-16.]
- LO-CAL-ISM** (lò'kál'izm), *n.* That which is limited to a place.
- LO-CAL-I-TY** (lò'kál'lè'tè), *n.* Position; existence in place.
- LO-CAL'ITIES, n. pl.**
- LO-CAL-IZE** (lò'kál'ize), *v. t.* To make local; to place.
- LO'CALI-ZING, p. prs.**
- LO-CAL-LY** (lò'kál'lè), *ad.* With respect to place.
- LO-CATE** (lò'kàte), *v. t.* To place; to designate the place of.
- LO'CA'TING, p. prs.**
- LO-CA-TION** (lò'kà'shûn), *n.* Situation with respect to place, act of placing.
- ***LOCH** (lòk), *n.* A lake. (*Scotland*.)
- ***LOCK** (lòk), *n.* An instrument to fasten doors, chests, &c.; a part of a gun; a quantity of wool or hair hanging together; a tuft; a contrivance to raise water on a canal:—*v. t.*, to shut or fasten with locks; to close fast; to embrace:—*v. i.*, to become fastened; to unite.
- LOCK-AGE** (lòk'âje), *n.* Materials for locks; toll for passing locks.
- LOCK-ER** (lòk'kûr), *n.* Any thing that is closed with a lock; one who, or that which, locks; a drawer.
- LOCK-ET** (lòk'ët), *n.* A small lock, a catch to fasten a necklace or other ornament; a small gold case for miniatures, &c.
- LOCK-JAW** (lòk'jâw), *n.* Involuntary and permanent closure of the lower jaw.
- LOCK-RAM** (lòk'rûm), *n.* A kind of coarse linen.
- LO-CO-MO-TION** (lò'kò-mò'shûn), *n.* Power or act of changing place.
- LO-CO-MO-TIVE** (lò'kò-mò'tiv), *a.* Having the power of changing place:—*n.*, a self-moving engine.
- LO-CUST** (lò'kûst), *n.* A devouring insect; a tree.
- ***LÒDE, n.** A metallic vein.
- LODE-STAR.** See **LOADSTAR**.
- LODE-STONE.** See **LOADSTONE**.
- LODGE** (lòdje), *v. t.* To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place; to settle:—*v. i.*, to reside; to take a temporary habitation; to take up residence at night:—*n.*, a small house; a place to rest in; a society of freemasons, &c.; a hall for the meeting of freemasons, &c.
- LODGE'ING, p. prs.**—*n.*, temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another.
- ***LODG-MENT** } (lòdje'mènt), *n.*
***LODG-MENT** } Accumulation of any thing in a certain place; possession of the enemy's work.
- LODGE-R** (lòdje'ûr), *n.* One who boards in the house of another. [217-24.]
- LOFT** (lòft), *n.* The highest space or room in a house of two or more floors.
- LOFT-I-LY** (lòft'è'lè), *ad.* On high; proudly, haughtily.
- LOFT-I-NESS** (lòft'è'nês), *n.* Height; haughtiness.
- LOFT-Y** (lòft'y), *a.* [**LOFTIER**—**LOFTIEST**.] High; haughty; sublime. [271-5.]
- LÒG, n.** A shapeless piece of wood; a machine for determining a ship's rate of motion; a Hebrew measure.
- ***LOG-A-RITHMS** (lòg'â'ritmz), *n. pl.* Numbers in arithmetical progression, so arranged with respect to others in geometrical progression, that the sum or the difference of the numbers in the arithmetical, points out the product or the quotient of the two corresponding numbers in the geometrical series.
- LOG-BOOK** (lòg'bûk), *n.* The register of a ship's way.
- LOG-GER-HEAD** (lòg'gûr'hèd), *n.* A dolt, a blockhead.

- LOG'GERHEADS, *n.* Strife.
- LOG-IC (lôj'ik), *n.* The art of formal reasoning; dialectics.
- LOG-I-CAL (lôj'èkâl), *a.* Pertaining to logic; according to the rules of logic; skilled in logic.
- LOG-I-CAL-LY (lôj'èkâl-lè), *ad.* In a logical manner.
- *LOG-IC-IAN (lôj'ish'ân), *n.* One versed in logic.
- *LOG-O-GRIPHE (lôg'ô'grif), *n.* A kind of riddle.
- *LOG-GOM-A-CHY (lô-gôm'â'kè), *n.* A contention about words.
- *LOG-O-TYPE (lôg'ô'tipe), *n.* Two or more letters cast in one piece; as, *A, ff.*
- LOG-WOOD (lôg'wûd), *n.* A wood used in dyeing and in medicine.
- LOIN (lôin), *n.* The back of an animal; the lower part of the human back; the reins.
- LOI-TER (lôè'tûr), *v. i.* To linger; to lag; to delay.
- LOI-TER-ER (lôè'tûr'êr), *n.* An idler; one who loiters.
- LÔLL, *v. i.* To lean idly; to hang out, as the tongue [251]:—*v. t.*, to thrust out the tongue.
- LÔNE, *a.* Solitary, single.
- LONE-LI-NESS (lône'lè'nês), *n.* Solitude, want of company.
- LONE-LY (lône'lè), *a.* [LONELIER—LONELIEST.] Solitary.
- LONE-SOME (lône'sûm), *a.* Solitary, dismal.
- LÔNG, *a.* Not short; dilatory; protracted; drawn out:—*ad.*, to a great extent of time or space:—*v. i.*, to desire earnestly. (*ap. p.*—for, after.)
- LONG-BOAT (lông'bôte), *n.* The largest boat belonging to a ship.
- LONGE. See LUNGE.
- LON-GEV-I-TY (lôn-jêv'è'tè), *n.* Length of life, long life. [379-4.]
- LONG'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, earnest and abiding desire.
- LONG-ING-LY (lông'ing'lè), *ad.* With ardent wishes.
- LON-GI-TUDE (lôn'jè'tùde), *n.* Distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of a meridian; length:—see LATITUDE.
- LON-GI-TU-DI-NAL (lôn-jè-tù'dè'nâl), *a.* Measured by, or running in, the longest direction; relating to length or longitude.
- LON-GI-TU-DI-NAL-LY (lôn-jè-tù'dè'nâl-lè), *ad.* Lengthwise; in the direction of the length.
- LONG-PRIM-ER (lông-prim'êr), *n.* A kind of printing type.
- LONG-SUF-FER-ING (lông-sûf'fûr'ing), *a.* Patient:—*n.*, patience.
- LONG-WIND-ED (lông-wind'éd), *a.* Long-breathed; tedious, prolix.
- LÔÔ, *n.* A game at cards:—*v. t.*, to beat by winning every trick.
- LOOK (lûk), *v. i.* To direct the eye to or at; to expect; to watch:—*v. t.*, to seek; to search for; to turn the eye upon; to face (*ap. p.*—at, on, or to, *what is present*; for *what is absent or lost*; after *what is distant*; through *an instrument or opening*; to *what requires watching*):—*n.*, air of the face, mien; the act of looking.
- LOOK-ING-GLASS (lûk'ing'glâs), *n.* A mirror; a glass which reflects images.
- LOOK'ING-GLASS-ES, *n. pl.*
- LÔÔM, *n.* The frame in which weavers work their cloth:—*v. i.*, to appear large and indistinct at a distance; to rise.
- LÔÔN, *n.* A scoundrel; a sea-fowl.
- LÔÔP, *n.* A double or noose in a rope or string.
- LOOP-ED (lôôpt), *a.* Having loops.
- LOOP-HOLE (lôôp'hôle), *n.* Aperture; a hole to give passage or make escape.
- LÔÔSE, *v. t.* To unbind; to relax; to detach:—*v. i.*, to set sail:—*a.*, unbound; wanton; vague; not connected; not fast; disengaged; remiss.
- *LOOS'ING, *p. prs.*
- LOOSE-LY (lôôse'lè), *ad.* In a loose manner; negligently.
- LOOS-EN (lôô'sn), *v. t.* To relax; to separate; to free from restraint:—*v. i.*, to become loose.
- LOOSE-NESS (lôôse'nês), *n.* Criminal levity; irregularity; unchastity; diarrhœa.
- LÔP, *v. t.* To cut off; to cut short; to cut across and bend down [334-24]:—*n.*, that which is cut off.
- LÔP'PING, *p. prs.*
- *LÔP-PED (lôpt), *p. prf.*
- LÔP-PINGS (lôp'pingz), *n. pl.* Ends of branches lopped off.
- *LÔ-QUA-CIOUS (lô-kwâ'shûs), *a.* Full of talk.
- *LÔ-QUAC-I-TRY (lô-kwâs'sè'tè), *n.* Too much talk; talkativeness.
- LÔRD, *n.* The Divine Being; a monarch; a ruler; a master; a tyrant; a husband; a nobleman:—*v. i.*, to domineer; to rule in a despotic manner. (*ap. p.*—over.)
- LORD-LI-NESS (lôrd'lè'nês), *n.* Dignity; high station; pride, arrogance. [364-15.]
- LORD-LING (lôrd'ling), *n.* A diminutive lord.
- LORD-LY (lôrd'lè), *a.* [LORDLIER—LORDLIEST.] Proud, insolent:—*ad.*, imperiously, arrogantly, proudly.
- LORD-SHIP (lôrd'ship), *n.* State, dignity, or title of a lord; dominion, seignory.
- LÔRE, *n.* Learning. [364-23.]
- *LOR-I-CATE (lôr'è'kâte), *v. t.* To plate over; to cover.
- LOR'I-CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- LÔRN, *a.* Lonely, forlorn.
- LOSE (lôôze), *v. t.* [LOST—LOST.] To forfeit; to be deprived of; to bewilder; to employ ineffectually; to let slip:—*v. i.*, to suffer loss; to decline; to fail.
- *LOS'ING, *p. prs.*
- *LO-SEL (lô'sèl), *n.* A spendthrift; a scoundrel.

- LO-SER (lòd'úr), *n.* One who loses.
 LÓSS, *n.* Forfeiture; damage; privation; waste; puzzle.
- LOSS'ES, *n. pl.*
- LÓST, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of LOSE.
- LÓT, *n.* Fortune; a chance; a portion; proportion of taxes; a piece of land:—*v. t.* to apportion.
- LOTS, *n. pl.* Great quantities.
- LOTH (lòih). See LOATH.
- LO-TION (lò'shún), *n.* A medicinal wash.
- LOT-TER-Y (lò'túr'rè), *n.* A distribution of prizes by chance. [286-13.]
- LOT-TERIES, *n. pl.*
- LÓUD, *a.* Noisy, clamorous, forcible in sound; strong or emphatic, as a loud appeal.
- LOUD-LY (lòud'lè), *ad.* [LOUDLIER—LOUDLIEST.] With noise, with clamor, with force of sound.
- LOUD-NESS (lòud'nès), *n.* Noise; force of sound.
- *LOUGH (lòk), *n.* A lake. (*Ireland.*)
- *LOU-IS-D'OR (lù-è-dòr'), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A gold coin of France, formerly valued at \$4.44; now valued at \$3.75.
- LOUNGE (lòunje), *v. i.* To idle; to live lazily; to loll.
- LOUN'GING, *p. prs.*
- LOUN-GER (lòun'júr), *n.* An idler, one who lounges.
- LÓUSE, *n.* [*pl.* LICE.] A small insect.
- LOU-SI-NESS (lòu'sè'nès), *n.* The state of abounding with lice.
- LOU-SY (lòu'sè), *a.* [LOUSIER—LOUSIEST.] Swarming with lice.
- LÓUT, *n.* A mean, awkward fellow.
- LOUT-ISH (lòut'ish), *a.* Clownish.
- LOV-A-BLE (lòv'ábl), *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.
- LOVE (lòv), *v. t.* To regard with passionate affection:—*n.*, kindness; passion; friendship; affection; object beloved; a word of endearment; fondness; an imaginary deity.
- LOV'ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, affectionate, kind, amorous.
- LOVE-AP-PLE (lòv'áp-pl), *n.* The tomato.
- LOVE-LÉT-TER (lòv'lét'túr), *n.* A letter of courtship.
- LOVE-LI-NESS (lòv'lè'nès), *n.* Amiability, quality of being lovely.
- LOVE-LORN (lòv'lòrn), *a.* Forsaken of one's love.
- LOVE-LY (lòv'lè), *a.* [LOVELIER—LOVELIEST.] Amiable, exciting love; pleasing, charming.
- LOVER (lòv'úr), *n.* One who is in love.
- LOVE-SICK (lòv'sik), *a.* Disordered by love.
- *LOV-ING-KIND-NESS (lòv'ing-kind-nès), *n.* Tenderness; favor; mercy.
- LOV-ING-LY (lòv'ing'lè), *ad.* Affectionately, fondly.
- LOV-ING-NESS (lòv'ing'nès), *n.* Kindness, affection.
- LOW (lò), *v. i.* To bellow as a cow.
- LOW (lò), *a.* [LOWER—LOWEST or LOWERMOST.] Not high; descending downwards, deep; shallow; dejected; abject; dishonorable; reduced:—*ad.*, meanly; not aloft; cheaply; with a low voice.
- *LOW-BRED (lò'bréd), *a.* Vulgar, base, rude.
- LOW-ER (lò'úr), *a. com.*:—*v. t.*, to bring low:—*v. i.*, to grow less; to sink; to diminish; to abuse; to degrade.
- *LOW-ER (lò'úr), *v. i.* To appear dark and gloomy; to frown; to look sullen:—*n.*, gloominess; cloudiness.
- LOW-ER-CASE (lò'úr'kàse), *n.* A compositor's case, used to hold the small letters, and placed on the lower part of his frame:—*a.*, noting small letters.
- *LOW-ER-ING-LY (lò'úr'ing'lè), *ad.* Gloomily, cloudily.
- LOW'ER'MOST, *a. sup.* of LOW.
- LOW-ER-Y (lò'úr'rè), *a.* Threatening rain; gloomy.
- LOW-LAND (lò'lánd), *n.* A low country; land low and flat.
- LOW-LI-NESS (lò'lè'nès), *n.* Humility, freedom from pride.
- LOW-LY (lò'lè), *a.* [LOWLIER—LOWLIEST.] Humble, meek:—*ad.*, not highly, humbly.
- LOW-NESS (lò'nès), *n.* Absence of height; meanness; depression; graveness of sound.
- *LOW-WINES (lò'wínz), *n. pl.* The first run of the still.
- LOY-AL (lò'ál), *a.* Obedient to law or duty; true to a sovereign; trustworthy.
- LOY-AL-IST (lò'ál'íst), *n.* One who adheres to his king.
- LOY-AL-LY (lò'ál'lè), *ad.* With fidelity or loyalty.
- LOY-AL-TY (lò'ál'tè), *n.* Fidelity; firm and faithful adherence.
- *LOZ-ENGE (lò'zénje), *n.* A form of a medicine; a rhomb; a sweetmeat.
- LUB-BER (lòb'búr), *n.* A sturdy drone; a clown.
- LUB-BER-LY (lòb'búr'lè), *a.* Lazy and bulky:—*ad.*, awkwardly; clumsily.
- *LU-BRIC (lò'brík), *a.* Slippery, smooth.
- LU-BRI-CATE (lò'brè'kàte), *v. t.* To make smooth or slippery.
- LU'BRI-CATING, *p. prs.*
- LU-BRI-CATOR (lò'brè'kà-túr), *n.* One who, or that which, lubricates.
- *LU-BRIC-ITY (lò'brís'sèt'tè), *n.* Slipperiness; smoothness.
- *LU-BRI-COUS (lò'brè'kús), *a.* Slippery; smooth; wanton.
- *LU-CENT (lò'sènt), *a.* Shining, splendid, bright.
- *LU-CERN (lò'sèrn), *n.* A kind of grass cultivated as clover.
- LU-CERN-AL (lò'sèrn'ál), *a.* Relating to a lamp or candle; noting a species of microscope.

- LU-CID** (lû'sîd), *a.* Bright, glittering, shining, bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness. [35.]
- LU-CID-NESS** (lû'sîd'nês), *n.* Transparency, brightness.
- ***LU-CI-FER** (lû'sê'fêr), *n.* Satan; the name of the planet Venus when it is the morning star.
- LU-CI-FER-MATCH** (lû'sê'fêr'mâtsh) *n.* A match which is ignited by friction.
- LU'CI-FER-MATCH-ES**, *n. pl.*
- LU-CIF-ER-ÔUS** (lû'sîf'êr'ôus), } *a.*
- LU-CIF-IO** (lû'sîf'ik), }
Giving light.
- ***LU-CI-FORM** (lû'sê'fôrm), *a.* Having the nature of light.
- LU-CIM-E-TER** (lû'sîm'ê'têr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.
- LUCK** (lûk), *n.* That which happens by chance, fortune, chance.
- LUCK-I-LY** (lûk'ê'lê), *ad.* In a lucky manner, fortunately.
- LUCK-LESS** (lûk'lês), *a.* Unfortunate, unhappy.
- ***LUCK-Y** (lûk'kê), *a.* [LUCKIER—LUCKIEST.] Fortunate, happy by chance; successful.
- LU-CRA-TIVE** (lû'krâ'tîv), *a.* Gainful, profitable.
- ***LU-CRE** (lû'kûr), *n.* Gain, pecuniary advantage, profit.
- LU-CU-BRATE** (lû'kû'brâte), *v. i.*
To watch; to study by night.
- LU'CU-BRA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- LU-CU-BRA-TION** (lû'kû-brâ'shûn), *n.* Night study; any thing composed by night.
- ***LU-CU-LENT** (lû'kû'lênt), *a.* Clear, certain, bright.
- LU-DI-CROUS** (lû'dê'krûs), *a.* Exciting laughter, ridiculous, comical, burlesque. [99-2.]
- LU-DI-CROUS-LY** (lû'dê'krûs-lê), *ad.*
Ridiculously, in burlesque, in a ludicrous manner.
- LU-DI-CROUS-NESS** (lû'dê'krûs-nês), *n.* Sportiveness, laughableness.
- LÛFF**, *v. i.* To keep close to the wind; to drag; to come heavily:—*n.*, the part toward the wind.
- LÛG**, *v. t.* To drag; to pull with violence:—*n.*, a heavy load.
- LUG'GING**, *p. prs.*
- ***LUG'GED**, *p. prf.*
- ***LUG-GAGE** (lûg'gêje), *n.* Any thing to be carried that is cumbersome and unwieldy. [170.]
- LUG-GER** (lûg'gûr), *n.* A small vessel carrying two or three masts, with a running bowsprit.
- ***LU-GU-BRI-ÔUS** (lû-gû'brê'ôus), *a.* Mournful, sorrowful.
- LUKE-WARM** (lûke'wârm), *a.* Indifferent, not zealous; mildly warm; cool.
- LUKE-WARM-LY** (lûke'wârm'lê), *ad.*
In an indifferent manner.
- LUKE-WARM-NESS** (lûke'wârm'nês), *n.* Moderate heat; coldness, indifference.
- LÛLL**, *v. t.* To compose to sleep; to quiet; to become calm; to put to rest. [21-30.] [359-19.]
- LUL-LA-BY** (lûl'lâ'bi), *n.* A song to quiet babes.
- ***LUL'LA-BIES**, *n. pl.*
- LUM-BAG-I-NOUS** (lûm-bâj'ê'nûs), *a.* Relating to the lumbago.
- LUM-BA-GO** (lûm-bâ'gô), *n.* Pain in the loins; rheumatism in the region of the loins.
- LUM-BA'GOES**, *n. pl.*
- ***LUM-BAR** (lûm'bâr), *a.* Relating to the loins.
- ***LUM-BER** (lûm'bûr), *n.* Any thing useless or cumbersome; boards, staves, shingles, &c:—*v. t.*, to heap together irregularly:—*v. i.*, to move heavily; to cut lumber.
- LUM-BER-ROOM** (lûm'bûr'rôdm), *n.* A room for the reception of lumber or various things.
- LUM-BER-YARD** (lûm'bûr'yârd), *n.* A place where lumber is kept for sale.
- LUM-BRIC** (lûm'brîk), *n.* A worm.
- ***LUM-BRIC-AL** (lûm'brîk'âl), *a.* Resembling a worm.
- LU-MI-NA-RY** (lû'mê'nâ'rê), *n.* Any body which gives light. [176.]
- ***LU'MI'NA-RIES**, *n. pl.*
- LU-MI-NIF-ER-ÔUS** (lû'mê-nîf'êr'ôus), *a.* Producing light.
- ***LU-MI-NOS-I-TY** (lû'mê-nôs'sê'tê), *n.* State of being luminous.
- LU-MI-NOUS** (lû'mê'nûs), *a.* Shining, bright. [182-3.]
- LU-MI-NOUS-LY** (lû'mê'nûs-lê), *ad.*
In a luminous manner.
- LÛMP**, *n.* A shapeless mass; a cluster:—*v. t.*, to take in the gross.
- LUMP'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, large, heavy.
- LUMP-ISH** (lûmp'îsh), *a.* Heavy, inactive, dull, gross.
- LUMP-Y** (lûmp'ê), *a.* [LUMPIER—LUMPIEST.] Full of lumps.
- ***LU-NA-CY** (lû'nâ'sê), *n.* A kind of madness supposed to be influenced by the moon; craziness, insanity.
- LU'NA'RIES**, *n. pl.*
- LU-NAR** (lû'nâr), } *a.* Relating
- LU-NA-RY** (lû'nârê), } to the moon; measured by the moon.
- ***LU-NA-RI-AN** (lû-nâ'rê'ân), *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.
- LU-NAR-CAUS-TIC** (lû'nâr-kâws'tîk), *n.* A nitrate of silver.
- LU-NAR-MONTH** (lû'nâr'mûntsh), *n.* A period of 29.5 days, which is the time in which the moon makes one revolution about the earth.
- LU-NA-TED** (lû'nâ'têd), *a.* Formed like a half-moon.
- LU-NA-TIC** (lû'nâ'tîk), *a.* Mad; affected with lunacy, insane:—*n.*, a madman, one insane.
- LU-NA-TION** (lû-nâ'shûn), *n.* The revolution of the moon.
- LUNCH** (lûnsh), } *a.* A slight
- ***LUNCH-EON** (lûnsh'ûn) } repast between meals.
- LUNCH'ES**, *n. pl.*
- ***LU-NET** (lû-nê't'), *n.* A little moon.

Fåte, får, fäll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nò, mòve,

- *LU-NETTE (lù-nêt'), *n.* In Fortification, a small half-moon; a semicircular window.
- LUNG (lûng), *n.* An organ of respiration.
- *LUNGE (lânje), *n.* A thrust or push with a sword:—written LONGE and ALLONGE.
- *LU-NI-FORM (lù'nê'fôrm), *a.* Shaped like the moon.
- LU-NU-LAR (lù'nù'lâr), }
 *LU-NU-LATE (lù'nù'lît), } *a.*
 Shaped like a new moon.
- LU-PINE (lù'pîn), *n.* A kind of pulse; a plant:—*a.*, wolf-like.
- *LU-PU-LIN (lù'pù'lin), *n.* { The
 LU-PU-LINE (lù'pù'lin), *n.* { fine
 yellow powder of hops; the better principle of hops.
- LURCH (lûrtsh), *n.* A forlorn condition; a heavy roll of a ship at sea:—*v. t.*, to defeat; to disappoint; to fleh:—*v. i.*, to shift.
- *LURCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- LURCH-ER (lûrtsh'ûr), *n.* One who watches to steal or betray.
- LÛRE, *n.* An enticement; a bait; an allureme:—*v. t.*, to entice; to attract. [27-22.]†
- LU-RID (lù'rid), *a.* Gloomy, dismal. [60-8.]
- LÛRK, *v. i.* To lie in wait; to lie hid. [76-23.]
- LURK-ER (lûrk'ûr), *n.* One who lurks.
- LURK-ING-PLACE (lûrk'ing'plâse), *n.* A secret hiding-place.
- *LUS-CIOUS (lûsh'ûs), *a.* Sweet; pleasing, delightful, delicious.
- LUS-CIOUS-NESS (lûsh'ûs'nês), *n.* Immoderate sweetness.
- LÛST, *n.* Carnal desire; any violent or irregular desire:—*v. i.*, to desire eagerly or vehemently.
- LUST-FUL (lûst'fûl), *a.* Having irregular desires.
- LUST-FUL-LY (lûst'fûl'lê), *ad.* In a lustful manner.
- LUST-FUL-NESS (lûst'fûl'nês), *n.* Lewdness.
- LUS-TI-LY (lûs'tê'lê), *ad.* Stoutly, boldly, with vigor.
- LUS-TI-NESS (lûs'tê'nês), *n.* Stoutness, sturdiness, vigor of body.
- LUS-TRAL (lûs'trâl), *a.* Used in purification.
- LUS-TRATE (lûs'trâte), *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify.
- LUS'TRA'TING, *p. prs.*
- LUS-TRA-TION (lûs-trâ'shûn), *n.* Purification by water. [262-21.]
- LUS-TER (lûs'tûr), *n.* { Renown,
 *LUS-TRE (lûs'tûr), *n.* { a scone
 with lights; brightness, splendor; the space of five years, a lustrum. [53-25.] [256-6.]
- LUS-TRING (lûs'trîng), *n.* A shining silk. [luminous.]
- *LUS-TROUS (lûs'trûs), *a.* Bright.
- LUS-TRUM (lûs'trûm), *n.* Five years.
- LUS'TRA, *n. pl.*
- LUST-Y (lûst'ê), *a.* [LUSTER—LUSTIEST.] Stout, vigorous.
- LU-TAN-IST (lù'tân'ist), *n.* One who plays upon the lute.
- *LU-TA-RI-OUS (lù-tâ'rê'ûs), *a.* Living in mud; like mud.
- LU-TA-TION (lù-tâ'shûn), *n.* The act or method of cementing vessels.
- LÛTE, *n.* A stringed-instrument of music; a composition of soft clay:—*v. t.*, to cover or close with lute.
- LUT'ING, *p. prs.*
- LUTE-STRING (lûte'strîng), *n.* The string of a lute; lustring.
- LU-THER-AN (lù'thêr'ân), *a.* Pertaining to Luther:—*n.*, a follower of Luther.
- LU-TU-LENT (lù'tshù'lênt) *a.* Muddy.
- LUX-ATE (lûks'âte), *v. t.* To put out of joint.
- LUX'A'TING, *p. prs.*
- LUX-A-TION (lûks-â'shûn), *n.* The act of disjoining; any thing disjoined or dislocated.
- LUX-U-RI-ANCE (lûg-zù'rê'ânse), }
 LUX-U-RI-AN-CY (lûg-zù'rê'ân-sê), }
n. Exuberance, rank growth. [71.]
- *LUX-U-RI-ANT (lûg-zù'rê'ânt), *a.* Exuberant, very abundant.†
- LUX-U-RI-ATE (lûg-zù'rê'âte), *v. i.* To shoot with superfluous plenty; to grow exuberantly; to revel with delight. [98-32.]
- LUX-U'RÏA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *LUX-U-RI-OUS (lûg-zù'rê'ûs), *a.* Voluptuous, sensual.
- LUX-U-RI-OUS-LY (lûg-zù'rê'ûs-lê), *ad.* Deliciously, voluptuously.
- LUX-U-RI-OUS-NESS (lûg-zù'rê'ûs-nês), *n.* Voluptuousness.
- LUX-U-RY (lûk'shù'rê), *n.* Voluptuousness; a dainty; delicious fare. [55-9.] [189-27.]
- LUX'URIES, *n. pl.*
- *LY-CAN-THRO-PY (lî-kân'thûrô'pê), *n.* A kind of madness.
- *LY-CE-UM (lî-sê'ûm), *n.* A literary association; an academy.
- LY-CE'A, } *n. pl.*
 LY-CE'UMS, } *n. pl.*
- *LYD-I-AN (lî'd'ê'ân), *a.* Denoting soft, slow music.
- *LYE (lî), *n.* Water impregnated with an alkaline salt.
- LY'ING, *p. prs.* of LIE:—*a.*, addicted to falsehood.
- LYMPH (lîmf), *n.* An animal fluid.
- *LYM-PHAT-IC (lîm-fât'ik), *n.* A vessel conveying lymph:—*a.*, pertaining to lymph.
- LYNCH (lînsh), *v. t.* [prs. t. 3, LYNCHES.] To punish without a legal trial.
- *LYNCH-LAW (lînsh'lâw), *n.* The substitution of the will of the mob for the civil law.
- *LYNX (lîngks), *n.* A sharp-sighted beast.
- LYNX'ES, *n. pl.* [ment.]
- LYRE (lîre), *n.* A musical instrument.
- LYR-IC (lîr'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a harp:—*n.*, a writer of lyric poetry; a lyric poem.†
- LYR-I-CISM (lîr'ê'sîzm), *n.* A lyrical form of composition.
- LY-RIST (lî'rîst), *n.* One who plays upon the harp.

M (êm), *n.* The thirteenth letter and the ninth consonant is also a semi-vowel and a liquid. The name is written *Em*, and the plural *Ems*. It is the initial of *mille* (a thousand), and hence, as a numeral, represents it. On account of its form, it has been accepted by printers as a unit of measure in determining the amount of composition on a page. It is employed as an abbreviation of *Monsieur* (*Mister* or *Master*), and *meridies* (*noon*). *M.D.* stand for *Medicinæ Doctor* (*Doctor of Medicine*), *M.C.* for *Member of Congress*, and *MS.* [*pl. MSS.*] for *manuscript*.

MÂB, *n.* Queen of the fairies; a slattern.

***MAC-AD-AM-IZE** (mâk-âd-âm'ize), *v. t.* To form roads, &c., with broken stone.

MAC-AD-AM-IZ-ING, *p. pres.*

***MAC-A-RO-NI** (mâk-â-rô'nê), *n.* An edible paste; a coxcomb.

MAC-A-RO-NIES, *n. pl.*

***MAC-A-ROON** (mâk-â-rôôn'), *n.* A coarse, low fellow; a kind of sweet biscuit.

***MA-CAW** (mâ-kâw'), *n.* A kind of parrot.

***MAC-CA-BOY** (mâk-kâ'bôê), *n.* A kind of snuff.

MACE (mâse), *n.* An ensign of authority; a kind of spice.

MAC-ER-ATE (mâs'sêr'âte), *v. t.* To make lean; to steep almost to solution; to mortify.

***MAC'ER-A-TING**, *p. pres.*

MAC-ER-A-TION (mâs-sêr-â'shûn), *n.* The act of wasting or making lean; act of steeping in water.

***MACH-I-A-VEL-IAN** (mâk-ê-â-vêl-yân), *a.* Crafty in politics; cunning, subtle.

MACH-I-NAL (mâk-ê'nâlor-mâ-shêên'âl), *a.* Relating to machines.

MACH-I-NATE (mâk-ê'nâte), *v. t.* To plan; to contrive:—*v. i.*, to plot against.

MACH'NA-TING, *p. pres.*

***MACH-I-NA-TION** (mâk-ê-nâ'shûn), *n.* Artifice, contrivance, plot.

MA-CHINE (mâ-shêên'), *n.* A piece of complicated workmanship; an engine; a piece of mechanism to apply or regulate power.

MA-CHIN-ER-Y (mâ-shêên-ûr'rê), *n.* Machines collectively; enginery, complicated workmanship.

***MA-CHIN'ER-IES**, *n. pl.*

MA-CHIN-IST (mâ-shêên'ist), *n.* A manager or maker of machines.

***MACK-ER-EL** (mâk-êr'êl), *n.* A sea-fish.

***MA-CRO-COSM** (mâ'krô'kôzm or mâk'rô'kôzm), *n.* The great or whole world, or visible system; the universe:—opposed to *MI-CROCOSM*.

***MA-CRON** (mâ'krôn), *n.* The mark [-] used to denote the long sound of a vowel, or a syllable of long quantity; as, *hive*, *râ'ven*.

MACH-TA-TION (mâk-tâ'shûn), *n.* The act of killing victims for sacrifice.

MACH-U-LA (mâk-û'lâ), *n.* A spot.

MACH'U-LÊ, *n. pl.*

MACH-U-LATE (mâk-û'lâte), *v. t.* To stain; to spot; to taint.

MACH'U-LA-TING, *p. pres.*

MACH-U-LA-TION (mâk-û-lâ'shûn), *n.* Stain, spot, taint.

MÂD, *a.* [*MADDER—MADDEST.*] Disordered in the mind; insane; furious, enraged:—*v. t.*, to make mad; to make furious.

***MAD'DING**, *p. pres.*

MAD'DED, *p. prof.*

***MAD-AM** (mâd'âm), } *n.* A term
MA-DAME (mâ-dâm'), } of address
to a lady.

***MAD-AMS** (mâd'âmz), } *n. pl.*

***MES-DAMES** (mâ-dâm'), } *n. pl.*

MAD-CAP (mâd-kâp), *n.* A mad-man; a hot-brained fellow.

MAD-DEN (mâd'dn), *v. t.* To make mad:—*v. i.*, to become mad.

MAD-DER (mâd'dûr), *a. com.*:—*n.*, a plant.

MÂDE, *past. t.* and *p. prof.* of *MAKE*. (*ap. p.*—*of.*)

MAD-E-FY (mâd-ê'fî), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, *MADIFIES.*] To make wet; to moisten.

MAD'E-FI-ED, *p. prof.*

***MA-DEI-RA** (mâ-dê'râormâ-dâ'râ), *n.* A rich wine made in Madeira.

***MADE-MOI-SELLE** (mâd-mwâ-zêl'), *n.* A miss; a young girl.

MAD-HOUSE (mâd'hôûse), *n.* A house where madmen are cured or confined.

MAD-HOUSES (mâd'hôûz'iz), *n. pl.*

MAD-LY (mâd'lê), *ad.* Without understanding; wildly.

MAD-MAN (mâd'mân), *n.* A man deprived of his understanding; a maniac.

MAD'MEN, *n. pl.*

MAD-NESS (mâd'nês), *n.* Distraction; fury, rage, wildness.

MA-DON-NA (mâ-dôn'nâ), *n.* The Virgin Mary, or a picture of her.

***MAD-RI-GAL** (mâd'rî-gâl), *n.* A pastoral song.

***MAG-A-ZINE** (mâg-â-zêên'), *n.* A storehouse of arms or provisions; an arsenal; a miscellaneous pamphlet. [63-16.] [223-5.]

MAG-GOT (mâg'gût), *n.* A small grub; an odd fancy.

***MAG-GOT-Y** (mâg'gût'ê), *a.* Full of maggots; whimsical.

***MA-GI** (mâ'jî), *n. pl.* Wise men:—the singular is *MAGUS*.

***MA-GI-AN** (mâ'jê'ân), *n.* An Eastern philosopher:—*a.*, pertaining to the Magi.

MAG-IC (mâj'ik), *n.* The art of putting in action the power of spirits, sorcery. [80-2.]

MAG-I-CAL (mâj-ê'kâl), *a.* Performed by secret and invisible powers; according to magic; used in magic. [358-2.]

- MAG-I-CAL-LY** (mâj'ê'kâl-lè), *ad.* According to the rites of magic.
- ***MAG-GI-CIAN** (mâ-jîsh'ân), *n.* One versed in magic; an enchanter. †
- MAG-IS-TE-RI-AL** (mâj-is-tè'rè'âl), *a.* Lofty, arrogant, haughty.
- MAG-IS-TE-RI-AL-LY** (mâj-is-tè'rè'âl-lè), *ad.* Haughtily, loftily, arrogantly.
- MAG-IS-TE-RI-AL-NESS** (mâj-is-tè'rè'âl-nès), *n.* Haughtiness.
- ***MAG-IS-TRA-CY** (mâj'is-trâ-sè), *n.* Office or dignity of a magistrate.
- MAG-IS-TRATE** (mâj'is-trâte), *n.* One publicly invested with authority; a public civil officer. [351-20.]
- ***MAG-NA-CHAR-TA** (mâg-nâ-kâr'tâ) *n.* The great charter of English liberty, obtained A.D. 1215.
- MAG-NA-NIM-I-TY** (mâg-nâ-nîm'è-tè), *n.* Greatness of mind; generosity. [54-5.] [280-8.]
- MAG-NAN-I-MOUS** (mâg-nân'è'mûs), *a.* Great in mind; elevated in sentiment; noble; brave.
- ***MAG-NAN-I-MOUS-LY** (mâg-nân'è'mûs-lè), *ad.* With greatness of mind; nobly. [of rank.]
- MAG-NATE** (mâg'nâte), *n.* A man
- ***MAG-NE-SI-A** (mâg-nè'zhè'à), *n.* A white, alkaline earth.
- MAG-NE-SI-UM** (mâg-nè'zhè'ûm), *n.* A white, malleable metal.
- MAG-NET** (mâg'nèt), *n.* The loadstone; a body which exhibits the properties of the loadstone; a body which attracts and repels.
- MAG-NET-IC** (mâg-nèt'îk), *a.* Having the properties of a magnet; induced by a magnet, as a *magnetic curve*.
- MAG-NET-ISM** (mâg'nèt'îzm), *n.* The science which treats of the properties of magnets; power of attraction and repulsion.
- MAG-NET-IZE** (mâg'nèt'îze), *v. t.* To impart the properties of the magnet; to put under the influence of magnetism.
- MAG'NET-I-ZING**, *p. prs.*
- MAG-NET-O-E-LEC-TRIC-I-TY** (mâg'nèt'ò'è-lèk-trîs'sè'tè), *n.* That branch of magnetism which treats of the development of electricity by the influence of magnetism.
- MAG-NET-OM-E-TER** (mâg-nèt-ôm'è'tûr), *n.* An instrument used for measuring the magnetizing power of galvanic currents.
- MAG-NIF-IC** (mâg-nîf'îk), *a.* Illustrious, grand, nobly great.
- ***MAG-NIF-I-CENCE** (mâg-nîf'è'sènce), *n.* Grandeur of appearance, splendor of appearance. [94-39.] [286-17.]
- MAG-NIF-I-CENT** (mâg-nîf'è'sènt), *a.* Grand, splendid, pompous, sublime. [29-10.] [291-12.]
- MAG-NIF-I-CENT-LY** (mâg-nîf'è'sènt-lè), *ad.* Pompously, splendidly.
- MAG-NI-FI-ER** (mâg'nèf'î-ûr), *n.* One who praises extravagantly; a glass that magnifies.
- MAG-NI-FY** (mâg'nèf'î), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, MAGNIFIES.*] To make great; to extol; to exalt; to elevate. [157-27.] [170-14.]
- MAG'NI-FI-ED**, *p. prf.*
- ***MAG-NIL-O-QUENCE** (mâg-nîl'ò'kwènce), *n.* Pompous language.
- MAG-NIL-O-QUENT** (mâg-nîl'ò'kwènt), *a.* Using pompous language.
- MAG-NI-TUDE** (mâg'nèt'ûde), *n.* Greatness, size, largeness, bulk.
- MAG-NO-LI-A** (mâg-nò'lè'à), *n.* A flowering tree.
- MAG-PIE** (mâg'pl), *n.* A bird.
- MA'GUS**. See **MAGI**.
- ***MA-HOG-A-NY** (mâ-hôg'â'nè), *n.* A valuable wood.
- MA-HOM-E-TAN**. See **MOHAMMEDAN**.
- MAID** (mâde), } *n.* An unmarried woman; a virgin; a woman-servant.
- MAID-EN** (mâ'dn), } *a.* Fresh, unpolluted, new, virgin.
- MAID-EN-HOOD** (mâ'dn'hûd), *n.* State of being a maid; freshness.
- ***MAID-EN-LIKE** (mâ'dn'lîke), } *a.*
- MAID-EN-LY** (mâ'dn'lè), } Like a maid; modest, timorous.
- MAID-SER-VANT** (mâde'sèr'vânt), *n.* A female servant.
- MAIL** (mâle), *n.* Armor; a bag of post-letters:—*v. t.*, to arm with mail; to enclose for transmission by mail.
- ***MAIL-A-BLE** (mâle'â'bl), *a.* Proper to be carried by mail.
- MAIL-COACH** (mâle'kô'tsh), *n.* A coach that conveys the mail.
- MAIL'COACH'ES**, *n. pl.*
- MAIM** (mâme), *v. t.* To deprive of any part; to cripple; to wound:—*n.*, privation of some essential part; injury; lameness.
- MAIN** (mâne), *a.* Principal, chief, cardinal; strong; important:—*n.*, the gross, the bulk; force; the ocean.
- MAIN-LAND** (mâne'lând), *n.* The continent.
- MAIN-LY** (mâne'lè), *ad.* Chiefly; powerfully, greatly.
- MAIN-MAST** (mâne'mâst), *n.* The chief or middle mast.
- MAIN-SAIL** (mâne'sâle), *n.* The principal sail of a ship.
- ***MAIN-TAIN** (mên-tâne' or mâne-tâne'), *v. t.* To preserve; to keep up; to support; to uphold; to sustain. [63-20.] [220-3.]
- MAIN-TAIN-A-BLE** (mên-tâne'â'bl), *a.* Capable of being maintained, defensible.
- MAIN-TAIN-ER** (mên-tâne'ûr), *n.* A supporter.
- ***MAIN-TE-NANCE** (mâne'tè'nânse or mên'tè'nânse), *n.* Supply of the necessaries of life; support; security from failure. †
- MAIN-TOP** (mâne'tôp), *n.* The top of the mainmast of a ship.
- ***MAIZE** (mâze), *n.* Indian corn.
- MA-JES-TIC** (mâ-jès'tîk), } *a.*
- MA-JES-TI-CAL** (mâ-jès'tè'kâl), } August, stately, pompous, grand. [77-29.]

- MA-JES-TI-CAL-LY** (má-jés'tè'kál-lè), *ad.* With dignity; with grandeur.
- MAJ-ES-TY** (máj'ès'tè), *n.* Dignity, grandeur; sovereignty; a title given to sovereigns. [35-8.] [257-16.]
- ***MAJ'ES'TIES**, *n. pl.*
- MA-JOR** (má'júr), *a.* Greater in number, quantity, or extent:—*n.*, an officer above a captain; the first proposition of a syllogism.
- MA-JOR-DO-MO** (má'júr-dò'mò), *n.* A steward; the master of a house.
- MA-JOR-I-TY** (má-jór'è'tè), *n.* More than half; the greater number; the office of a major; full age. [334-27.]
- ***MA-JOR'ITIES**, *n. pl.*
He has a MAJORITY of votes who has more than half of the whole number cast; he has a PLURALITY who has more votes than are polled for any other candidate, but fewer than half of the whole number cast.
- MAKE**, *v. t.* [MADE—MADE.] To create; to form; to produce; to hold; to commit; to compel; to raise as profit; to arrive at:—*n.*, form, structure, texture.
- MA'KING**, *p. prs.*
- MA-KER** (má'kúr), *n.* The Creator; one who makes any thing.
- ***MAKE-WEIGHT** (má'ké'wá'te), *n.* Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.
- ***MAL-AD-MIN-IS-TRA-TION** } ('mál-
MALE-AD-MIN-IS-TRA-TION } ád-
 'mín-ís-trá'shùn), *n.* Bad management of affairs.
- ***MAL-A-DROIT** ('mál-á-dròit'), *a.* Awkward.
- MAL-A-DY** (mál'á'dè), *n.* A disease, a disorder; sickness. [148.]
- ***MAL'ADIES**, *n. pl.*
- MAL-A-PERT** (mál'á'pèrt), *a.* Quick with impudence, saucy.
- ***MAL-AP-RO-POS** ('mál-áp-prò-pò') *ad.* Unseasonably.
- ***MA-LA-RI-A** (má-lá'rè'á), *n.* Bad air; air productive of disease.
- ***MAL-CON-FOR-MA-TION** } ('mál-
MALE-CON-FOR-MA-TION } kón-
 fòr-má'shùn), *n.* Faulty structure.
- ***MAL-CON-TENT** } ('mál'kón'tènt')*a.*
MALE-CON-TENT } Discontented:
 —*n.*, one discontented.
- MÂLE**, *n.* One of the masculine gender:—*a.*, masculine:—see **MASCULINE**.
- MAL-E-DIC-TION** ('mál-è-dik'shùn), *n.* A curse, execration, imprecation; denunciation.
- MAL-E-FAC-TION** ('mál-è-fák'shùn), *n.* A crime, an offense.
- MAL-E-FAC-TOR** ('mál-è-fák'túr), *n.* A criminal, an offender, a felon.
- ***MA-LEV-O-LENCE** (má-lèv'ò'lènsè) *n.* Ill will, malignity, malice. [20-41.]
- MA-LEV-O-LENT** (má-lèv'ò'lènt), *a.* Ill disposed, malignant.
- MALE-FEA-SANCE** } ('mál-fè-záns)
 ***MAL-FEA-SANCE** } *n.*
 An evil deed.
- MALE-FOR-MA-TION** } ('mál-fòr-
 ***MAL-FOR-MA-TION** } má'shùn),
n. An ill formation.
- MAL-ICE** (mál'ís), *n.* Deliberate mischief, ill will. [345.]
- MAL-ICIOUS** (má-lísh'ús), *a.* Ill disposed; intending ill. [205-2.]
- MAL-ICIOUS-LY** (má-lísh'ús'lè), *ad.* With intention of mischief.
- ***MAL-ICIOUS-NESS** (má-lísh'ús-nès), *n.* Intention of mischief.
- ***MAL-LIGN** (má-líne'), *a.* Unfavorable; malicious; fatal:—*v. t.*, to traduce; to defame. [340-28.]
- ***MA-LIG-NAN-CY** (má-líg'nán'sè), *n.* Malice, bitter hostility.
- MA-LIG-NANT** (má-líg'nánt), *a.* Envious, malicious; dangerous to life. [87-19.] [292-24.]
- MA-LIG-NANT-LY** (má-líg'nánt'lè), *ad.* Maliciously, mischievously.
- ***MAL-LIGN-ER** (má-líne'úr), *n.* One who regards another with ill will; a slanderer.
- MA-LIG-NI-TY** (má-líg'nè'tè), *n.* Malice; extreme enmity; virulence. [123-18.] [111-24.]
- MA-LIG'NI-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***MA-LIGN-LY** (má-line'lè), *ad.* Enviously, with ill will.
- ***MA-LIN-GER** (má-ling'gúr), *v. i.* To feign illness, as a soldier.
- ***MAL-I-SON** (mál'è'zn), *n.* Male-diction, curse.
- MALL** (máwl or mál), *n.* A large wooden hammer:—*v. t.*, to beat with something heavy:—often written **MAUL**.
- MALL** (mál or mèl), *n.* A public walk; as, Pall Mall (pél'mèl).
- MAL-LE-A-BIL-I-TY** ('mál-lè-á-bíl-lè'tè), *n.* The quality of being malleable.
- ***MAL-LE-A-BLE** (mál'lè'á-bl), *a.* Capable of being spread by beating. [hammer.]
- MAL-LE-ATE** (mál'lè'átè), *v. t.* To **MAL'LE-A-TING**, *p. prs.*
- MAL-LE-A-TION** ('mál-lè-á'shùn), *n.* Act of hammering. [hammer.]
- MAL-LET** (mál'lèt), *n.* A wooden
- MAL-LOWS** (mál'lòze), *n.* A plant.
- ***MALM-SEY** (mám'sèy), *n.* A kind of wine or grape.
- MALE-O-DOR** (mál-ò'dúr), *n.* A
- ***MAL-O-DOR** } bad odor.
- MALE-PRAC-TICE** } ('mál-prák'tís),
 ***MAL-PRAC-TICE** } *n.*
 Unskillful practice.
- MÂLT**, *n.* Barley steeped in water and dried:—*v. i.*, to be made malt:—*v. t.*, to make into malt.
- MALE-TREAT** } ('mál-trèèt'), *v. t.* To
 ***MAL-TREAT** } treat abusively.
- MALE-TREAT-MENT** } ('mál-trèèt'-
 ***MAL-TREAT-MENT** } mènt), *n.*
 Ill usage, abuse.
- MAL-VER-SA-TION** ('mál-vèr-sá'shùn), *n.* Bad shifts, mean artifices; misconduct in office.
- MAM-A-LUKE** } (mám'è'lúke), *n.*
 ***MAM-E-LUKE** }
 The name of a class of Egyptian soldiers, now extinct.

- MAM-MA (mâm-mâ'), *n.* The fond word for mother.
- MAM-MA-LI-A (mâm-mâ'lê'á), *n. pl.* A class of animals.
- MAM-MON (mâm'môn), *n.* Riches; the god of riches.
- *MAM-MOTH (mâm'múth), *n.* A huge quadruped, now extinct:—*a.*, huge, immense.
- MÂN, *n.* [*pl.* MEN.] A human being, the male of the human species; a husband; a piece in chess and other games:—*v. t.*, to furnish with men; to fortify.
- MAN'NING, *p. prs.*
- *MAN'NED, *p. prf.*
- *MAN-A-CLE (mân'â'kl), *v. t.* To chain the hands; to shackle.
- MAN'A'CLING, *p. prs.*
- MAN-A-CLES (mân'â'klz), *n. pl.* Chains for the hands, shackles.
- MAN-AGE (mân'je), *v. t.* To conduct; to govern; to make tractable; to wield; to husband:—*v. i.*, to conduct affairs. [281-1.]
- MAN'A'GING, *p. prs.*
- MAN-AGE-A-BLE (mân'je'â-bl), *a.* Governable, tractable, easily controlled.
- *MAN-AGE-A-BLE-NESS (mân'je'â-bl'nês), *n.* Easiness to be governed, tractableness.
- MAN-AGE-MENT (mân'je'mênt), *n.* Conduct; administration; direction.
- MAN-A-GER (mân'j'ûr), *n.* One who directs; a man of frugality, a contriving person.
- *MANCH-I-NEEL (mânsh-ê-nêl'), *n.* A West-Indian tree.
- MAN-DA-MUS (mân-dâ'mûs), *n.* A writ from a superior to an inferior court, or to a person, directing the performance of an act.
- MAN-DA'MUS'ES, *n. pl.*
- MAN-DA-RIN (mân'dâ'rêen), *n.* In China, a nobleman or magistrate.
- MAN-DATE (mân'dâte), *n.* A command, precept, order. [140-23.]
- *MAN-DA-TOR-Y (mân'dâ'tôr-rê), *a.* Preceptive, directory:—*n.*, one to whom a command is given.
- MAN'DA'TOR-IES, *n. pl.*
- *MAN-DI-BLE (mân'dê'bl), *n.* The jaw.
- MAN-DRAKE (mân'drâke), *n.* A plant, a kind of melon.
- *MAN-DREL (mân'drêl), *n.* A revolving shaft in a turner's lathe.
- *MAN-DRIL }
MAN-DRILL } (mân'drîl), *n.* { kind of fierce baboon.
- MAN-DU-CATE (mân'dù'kâte), *v. t.* To chew.
- MAN'DU'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *MÂNE, *n.* The long hair on the neck of a beast.
- *MA-NEGE (mâ-nâzh'), *n.* A riding-school.
- *MA-NES (mâ'nêz), *n.* Ghost, shade, a departed soul.
- MA-NEU-VERE. See MANŒUVRE.
- MAN-FUL (mân'fûl), *a.* Daring, bold, stout.
- MAN-FUL-LY (mân'fûl'lê), *ad.* Like a man, boldly, stoutly.
- MAN-FUL-NESS (mân'fûl'nês), *n.* Stoutness, boldness.
- *MAN-GA-NESE (mâng-gâ-nêez'), *n.* A gray, brittle metal.
- MANGE (mânje), *n.* The itch in cattle.
- *MAN-GER (mân'j'ûr), *n.* The trough or vessel from which animals are fed.
- MAN-GLE (mâng'gl), *v. t.* To cut or tear piece-meal; to lacerate; to butcher [261-21]; to polish or smooth:—*n.*, an instrument for smoothing linen.
- MAN'GLING, *p. prs.*
- MAN-GLER (mâng'glûr), *n.* One who mangles; a hacker.
- MAN-GO (mâng'gô), *n.* A fruit of the East Indies, pickled; a green muskmelon stuffed and pickled.
- *MAN'GOES, *n. pl.*
- *MAN-GY (mân'jê), *a.* Infected with the mange; scabby.
- MAN-HOOD (mân'hûd), *n.* Human nature; qualities becoming a man; virility, courage.
- *MA-NI-A (mâ'nê'â), *n.* Madness, insanity.
- *MA-NI-AC (mâ'nê'âk), *n.* A mad person:—*a.*, raging with madness, mad. [354-12.]
- MAN-I-CHEE (mân-ê-kê'), }
*MAN-I-CHE-AN (mân-ê-kê'an), }
n. One who believed in two eternal and supreme principles, the one good, the other evil.
- MAN-I-FEST (mân'ê'fêst), *a.* Plain, open; detected; evident; clear [252-21]:—*v. t.*, to show plainly, to make appear. [63-26.]
- MAN-I-FES-TA-TION (mân-ê'fês-tâ'shûn), *n.* Discovery; publication; display, disclosure. [123.]
- MAN-I-FEST-LY (mân'ê'fêst-lê), *ad.* Plainly, clearly, evidently.
- MAN-I-FES-TO (mân-ê'fêst'ô), *n.* Public protest or declaration.
- *MAN-I-FES'TOES, *n. pl.*
- MAN-I-FOLD (mân'ê'fôld), *a.* Of different kinds, many.
- *MAN-I-KIN (mân'ê'kîn), *n.* A little man; a dwarf; an artificial preparation imitating the organs and structure of the human body.
- *MAN-I-PLE (mân'ê'pl), *n.* A small band of soldiers; a handful.
- MA-NIP-U-LATE (mâ-nîp'ù'lâte), *v. t.* To labor with the hands; to handle.
- MA-NIP-U-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- MA-NIP-U-LA-TION (mân'îp-ù'lâ'shûn), *n.* A manual operation; handling.
- MAN-KIND (mân'kînd'), *n.* The race or species of human beings.
- MAN-LIKE (mân'lîke), *a.* Having the qualities of a man, befitting a man.
- MAN-LI-NESS (mân'lê'nês), *n.* Boldness, bravery, stoutness.
- MAN-LY (mân'lê), *a.* [MANLIER—MANLIEST.] Becoming a man; brave, firm.

MAN-NA (mán'ná), *n.* A food; a kind of gum; a medicine.

MAN-NER (mán'nủ), *n.* Method; form, sort; mien; peculiar way.

MAN-NER-ISM (mán'nủ'izm), *n.* Uniformity of manner.

MAN-NER-IST (mán'nủ'ist), *n.* An artist who performs his works in an unvaried manner.

MAN-NER-LI-NESS (mán'nủ'lẻ'ness), *n.* Civility, complaisance.

MAN-NER-LY (mán'nủ'lẻ), *a.* Civil, complaisant:—*ad.*, civilly.

MAN-NERS (mán'nủ'z), *n. pl.* Deportment, polite behavior.

*MAN-NISH (mán'nủ'ish), *a.* Having the appearance of a man; bold, masculine.

MA-NEU-VER } (má-nủ'vủ), *n.*

*MA-NEU-VRE }
A dexterous movement; management; a stratagem [66-35] [375-17]:—*v. i.*, to move or manage with address, art, or stratagem.

MAN-OF-WAR (mán'ỏv'wỏ''), *n.* A large ship of war.

MEN-OF-WAR, *n. pl.*

*MAN-OR (mán'nủ), *n.* A lord's jurisdiction; a landed estate. [96-29.]

MA-NO-RI-AL (má-nỏ'rẻ'ỏl), *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

*MÁNSE, *n.* A parsonage-house; a farm; a habitation.

MAN-SION (mán'sủn), *n.* Abode, house, residence.

*MAN-SLAUGH-TER (mán'slỏ'ủ'ủ), *n.* The act of killing a person not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MAN-SLAY-ER (mán'slỏ'ủ'r), *n.* One that has killed another.

*MAN-SUE-TUDE (mán'swẻ'tủ'ủ), *n.* Gentleness, mildness.

*MAN-TEL (mán'tủ), *n.* A beam resting on the jambs of a fireplace to support the work above:—sometimes written MANTLE.

'MAN-TE-LET'. See MANTLET.

MAN-TEL-PIECE (mán'tủ'pẻ'ủ), *n.* The shelf placed against the mantel.

*MAN-TIL-LA (mán'tủ'lẻ'ỏ), *n.* A loose outer garment.

*MAN-TLE (mán'tủ), *n.* A kind of cloak:—*v. t.*, to expand; to cover:—*v. i.*, to be expanded; to spread; to froth; to ferment:—see MANTEL. [135.]

MAN'TLING, *p. prs.*

*MAN-TLET (mán'tủ'ủ), *n.* A small cloak:—also written MANTELET.

MAN-TU-A (mán'tủ'ỏ'ỏ'ỏ or mán'tủ'ủ), *n.* A gown or dress worn by females.

*MAN-TUA-MA-KER (mán'tủ'ủ'mỏ'ủ'ủ), *n.* One who makes dresses for females.

MAN-U-AL (mán'ủ'ỏ'ỏ), *a.* Performed by the hand:—*n.*, a small book; a handbook.

MAN-U-FAC-TOR-Y (mán'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ), *n.* A place where things are made; a factory.

*MAN-U-FAC'TORIES, *n. pl.*

MAN-U-FAC-TURE (mán'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ), *n.* Any thing made by art:—*v. t.*, to make by art and labor; to work up raw material.

'MAN-U-FAC'TURING, *p. prs.*

MAN-U-FAC-TUR-ER (mán'ủ'ỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ), *n.* One who manufactures; a maker.

*MAN-U-MIS-SION (mán'ủ'mủ'sủ'ủ'ủ), *n.* The act of giving liberty to slaves; emancipation.

MAN-U-MIT (mán'ủ'mủ'ủ'ủ), *v. t.* To release from slavery.

*MAN-U-MIT'TING, *p. prs.*

'MAN-U-MIT'ED, *p. prf.*

MA-NURE (mỏ'nủ'ủ'ủ), *v. t.* To cultivate by manual labor; to enrich with manure:—*n.*, compost.

MA-NU'RING, *p. prs.*

MAN-U-SCRIPT (mán'ủ'sủ'ủ'ủ'ủ), *n.* A book written, not printed; a writing. [55-16.]

MA-NY (mẻ'n'ủ'ủ), *a.* [MORE—MOST.] Numerous, various:—*n.*, a great number:—see LESSER.

MẮP, *n.* A geographical representation of the whole or a part of the earth's surface:—*v. t.*, to sketch; to draw (out).

MA-PLE (mỏ'ủ'ủ), *n.* A tree.

MẮR, *v. t.* To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to damage. [73.] [359-20.]

*MAR'RING, *p. prs.*

MAR'RED, *p. prf.*

*MAR-A-NATH-A (mỏ'rỏ'ỏ'nỏ'ủ'ỏ'ỏ or mỏ'rỏ'ỏ'nỏ'ủ'ỏ'ỏ), *n.* A Jewish form of denouncing; a curse.

*MAR-RAS-MUS (mỏ'rỏ'rỏ'ủ'sủ), *n.* A wasting away of the body.

MA-RAUD (mỏ'rỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ), *v. i.* To rove in quest of plunder.

*MA-RAU-DER (mỏ'rỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ'r), *n.* A soldier who roves about in quest of plunder.

MAR-BLE (mỏ'r'ủ'ủ), *n.* A limestone used for statues and in elegant buildings; a little ball with which children play:—*a.*, variegated like marble; made of marble; hard, insensible:—*v. t.*, to vein or variegate like marble.

MAR'BLER, *n. pl.* Statuary.

MAR'BLING, *p. prs.*

MARCH (mỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ), *n.* Third month; a journey of soldiers; a regulated step; music to march by:—*v. i.*, to move in military style; to walk in a deliberate manner:—*v. t.*, to put in military movement; to move in military order.

MARCH'ES, *prst. t. 3.*:—*n. pl.*, confines.

*MAR-CHION-ESS (mỏ'r'ủ'ủ'nỏ'ủ'ủ'ủ'ủ), *n.* The wife of a marquis.

MAR'CHION'ESS-ES, *n. pl.*

MẢRE, *n.* The female of a horse.

*MAR-GA-RIN } (mỏ'r'ỏ'ủ'rủn), *n.* A
MAR-GA-RINE } constituent of fat.

MAR-GIN (mỏ'r'ỏ'ủ'n), *n.* The edge, border, brim, brink, verge.

MAR-GIN-AL (mỏ'r'ỏ'ủ'n'ỏ'ỏ), *a.* Written or placed on the margin.

*MAR-GRAVE (mỏ'r'ỏ'ủ'rỏ'ủ'ủ), *n.* A German title of nobility.

*MAR-I-GOLD (mỏ'r'ỏ'ủ'ỏ'ỏ'ủ), *n.* A plant and its yellow flower.

- *MA-RINE (mâ-rèen'), *a.* Belonging to the sea [40-29] :—*n.*, a soldier employed on shipboard; naval force of a country.
- MAR-IN-ER (mâr'in'ûr), *n.* A seaman, a sailor.
- MAR-I-TAL (mâr'è'tâl), *a.* Pertaining to a husband.
- *MAR-I-TIME (mâr'è'tîm), *a.* Relating to the sea; marine.
- MÂRK, *n.* A token; a stamp; an impression; a badge; a proof; an object to shoot or throw at:—*v. t.*, to impress with a token or evidence; to note; to stamp; to brand.
- MAR-KET (mâr'kît), *n.* A public time or place for buying and selling; purchase and sale; rate, price:—*v. t.*, to deal at a market, to buy or sell.
- MAR-KET-A-BLE (mâr'kît'â-bl), *a.* Fit for market; such as may be sold; current in the market.
- MAR-KET-DAY (mâr'kît'dâ), *n.* A day for market.
- MARKS-MAN (mârks'mân), *n.* A man skilful in hitting a mark.
- MARKS'MEN, *n. pl.*
- MÂRL, *n.* A kind of friable clay used for fertilizing land:—*v. t.*, to manure with marl.
- *MAR-LINE (mâr'lîn), *n.* A small line used for winding round cables.
- MAR-L-Y (mâr'l'é), *a.* Abounding with marl.
- MAR-MA-LADE (mâr'mâl'lâde), *n.* The pulp of quinces, &c. boiled into a consistence with sugar.
- *MAR-MO-RE-AN (mâr-mò'rè'ân), *a.* Made of marble.
- *MA-ROON (mâ-ròon'), *a.* A brownish crimson color:—*n.*, in the *West Indies*, a name given to the free negroes living in the mountains.
- *MARQUE (mârk), *n.* A license.
- *MAR-QUEE (mâr-kèé'), *n.* An officer's field-tent.
- *MAR-QUET-RY (mâr'kêt'rè), *n.* Checkered or inland work.
- *MAR-QUESS } (mâr'kwès), *n.*
*MAR-QUESS'ES, }
MAR-QUIS }
MAR-QUIS }
MAR-QUIS-ATE (mâr'kwîz'ît), *n.* The seignory of a marquis.
- MAR-RIAGE (mâr'rîje), *n.* The act of legally uniting a man and a woman for life, matrimony.
- *MAR-RIAGE-A-BLE (mâr'rîje'â-bl), *a.* Of age to be married.
- MAR-RÔW (mâr'rò), *n.* An oily substance contained in bones; pith; essence, best part.
- MAR-RÔW-LESS (mâr'rò'lès), *a.* Void of marrow.
- *MAR-RÔW-Y (mâr'rò'é), *a.* Full of marrow.
- MAR-RY (mâr'rè), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, MARRIES.*] To legally join a man and a woman for life; to take for husband or wife:—*v. i.*, to be joined in wedlock. (*ap. p.*—with, to.)
- *MAR-RI-ED, *p. prf.*
- MARS (mârz), *n.* The heathen god of war; a planet.
- MÂRSH, *n.* A fen, a bog, a swamp.
- MARSH'ES, *n. pl.*
- *MAR-SHAL (mâr'shâl), *n.* The chief officer of arms or of an army; one who directs the movements of a procession:—*v. t.*, to arrange; to rank in order.
- MAR'SHALING, } *p. prs.*
*MAR'SHAL'LING, }
MAR'SHAL-ED, }
*MAR'SHAL-ED, } *p. prf.*
*MAR'SHALL-ED, }
- *MAR-SHAL-SHIP (mâr'shâl'shîp), *n.* The office of a marshal.
- MARSH-Y (mârsh'é), *a.* [MARSH-ER—MARSH-EST.] Boggy, fenny, swampy, like a marsh.
- MÂRT, *n.* A place of public traffic.
- *MAR-TEN (mâr'tîn), *n.* A large weasel, valued for its fur.
- MAR-TIAL (mâr'shâl), *a.* Warlike, suited to war, brave. [157-22.]
- MAR-TIN (mâr'tîn), *n.* A swallow, a bird.
- *MAR-TIN-GAL (mâr'tîn'gâl), }
*MAR-TIN-GALE (mâr'tîn'gâle), } *n.*
A broad strap made fast to the girth under the belly of a horse.
- *MAR-TIN-MAS (mâr'tîn'mâs), *n.* The feast of St. Martin, November 11th.
- *MAR-TYR (mâr'tûr), *n.* One who by his death bears witness to the truth (*ap. p.*—for) [270-15]:—*v. t.*, to put to death for the truth; to murder.
- *MAR-TYR-DOM (mâr'tûr'dôm), *n.* The death of a martyr.
- MAR-TYR-OL-O-GIST (mâr'tûr-ô'l'ô-'jîst), *n.* One who writes an account of martyrs.
- *MAR-TYR-OL-O-GY (mâr'tûr-ô'l'ô-'jê), *n.* A register of martyrs.
- 'MAR-TYR-OL-O-GIES, *n. pl.*
- MAR-VEL (mâr'vêl), *n.* A wonder; any thing astonishing; admiration; a prodigy:—*v. i.*, to conjecture; to wonder.
- MAR'VELING, } *p. prs.*
*MAR'VEL'LING, }
MAR'VELED, } *p. prf.*
*MAR'VELL-ED, }
*MAR-VEL-LOUS } (mâr'vêl'lûs), *a.*
MAR-VEL-LOUS }
Wonderful, strange. [228-6.]
*MAR-VEL-LOUS-LY } (mâr'vêl'lûs-
MAR-VEL-LOUS-LY } lûs-nês), *ad.*
Wonderfully.
- *MAR-VEL-LOUS-NESS } (mâr'vêl-
*MAR-VEL-LOUS-NESS } lûs-nês), *n.*
Wonderfulness, strangeness.
- MAS-CU-LINE (mâs'kû'lîn), *a.* Pertaining to men or to males; resembling man; bold; virile:—opposed to FEMININE.
- ♂* MALE is applied to the sex, MASCULINE to the characteristics of the sex; as, A male author may be recognised by his masculine diction.

MASH, *v. t.* To beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water in brewing:—*n.*, any thing mingled or beaten together; a mixture.

MASH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

MÁSK, *v. t.* To disguise with a mask; to cover:—*n.*, a cover to disguise the face; that which disguises. [372.]

MASK-ER (másk'úr), *n.* One who wears a mask.

MA-SON (má'sn), *n.* One who builds with stone or brick; a free-mason.

MA-SON-IC (má-sôn'ík), *a.* Pertaining to masonry.

MA-SON-RY (má'sn'rè), *n.* The work or performance of a mason; the mysteries and principles of freemasonry.

***MAS-O-RA** (má's'ò'rá), *n.* A Hebrew work on the Bible:—sometimes written MASORAH and MASSORA.

***MAS-QUER-ADE** (má's-kúr'áde'), *n.* A diversion in which the participants are masked:—*v. i.*, to go in disguise; to assemble in disguise.

MAS-QUER-A'DING, *p. prs.*

MAS-QUER-A-DER (má's-kúr'á'dér), *n.* A person who participates in a masquerade.

MÁSS, *n.* A body; a lump; a large quantity; an assemblage; the bulk; the celebration of the Lord's Supper in the Roman Catholic Church.

MASS'ES, *n. pl.*

***MAS-SA-ORE** (má's'sá'kúr), *n.* Indiscriminate destruction; carnage, murder, butchery:—*v. t.*, to slaughter indiscriminately; to butcher.

***MAS'SA'CRING**, *p. prs.*

MAS-SI-NESS (má's'sè'nès),

***MAS-SIVE-NESS** (má's'sív'nès),

n. The state of being massy; weight, bulk.

MAS-SIVE (má's'sív), } *a.* Weighty,
MAS-SY (má's'sè), } heavy, huge,
bulky. [236-1.]

MAS-MEET-ING (má's'mèet'ing), *n.* A meeting of the people.

MÁST, *n.* The beam or post of a vessel to which sails are attached; the fruit of the oak and beech.

MAS-T-ED (má'st'éd), *a.* Furnished with masts.

MAS-TER (má's'túr), *n.* An owner; a proprietor; a ruler; a teacher; chief commander; a boy's title; a title of respect:—*v. t.*, to overcome; to conquer; to overpower.

MAS-TER-KEY (má's'túr'kè), *n.* A key which opens many locks.

MAS-TER-LY (má's'túr'lè), *ad.* With the skill of a master:—*a.*, artful, skilful.

***MAS-TER-PIECE** (má's'túr'pèése), *n.* A chief work; capital performance.

MAS-TER-SHIP (má's'túr'shíp), *n.* Rule; power; skill.

MAS-TER-STROKE (má's'túr'stròke), *n.* Capital performance.

MAS-TER-Y (má's'túr'rè), *n.* Rule, superiority, skill; power; dominion. [192-9.]

MAS'TER'IES, *n. pl.*

***MAS-TIC** } (má's'tík), *n.* { A tree; a
MAS-TICH } gum or resin.

MAS-TI-CATE (má's'tè'káte), *v. t.* To chew with the teeth.

MAS'TI-CA-TING, *p. prs.*

***MAS-TI-CA-TION** (má's-tè-ká'shún), *n.* The act of chewing.

MAS-TI-CA-TOR-Y (má's-tè-ká'túr-rè), *a.* Adapted to perform the office of chewing:—*n.*, a medicine to be chewed.

***MAS-TIFF** (má's'tíf), *n.* A large dog.

***MAS-TO-DON** (má's'tò'dón), *n.* A large animal, now extinct.

MÁT, *n.* A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes; a web of rope-yarn:—*v. t.*, to cover with mats; to join like a mat; to twist.

MAT'TING, *p. prs.*

MAT'TED, *p. prf.*

***MAT-A-DORE** (mát-á-dòre'), *n.* A term used in the games of quadrille and ombre; a bull-fighter.

MATCH (mátsh), *n.* A thing that catches fire; contest; marriage; an equal:—*v. t.*, to equal; suit; marry:—*v. i.*, to be of equal size, color, &c.; to suit. [215-7.]

MATCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

MATCH-LESS (mátsh'lès), *a.* Without an equal.

MATCH-LOCK (mátsh'lòk), *n.* A musket fired by a match.

MATCH-MA-KER (mátsh'má'kúr), *n.* One who makes matches.

MÂTE, *n.* A husband or wife; an associate; the second officer of a vessel:—*v. t.*, to match; to marry; to oppose; to equal.

MA'TING, *p. prs.*

MATE-LESS (máte'lès), *a.* Having no mate.

***MA-TE-RI-AL** (má-tè'rè'ál), *a.* Consisting of matter; corporeal; important; essential, momentous [351-3]:—*n.*, that of which any thing is made. [58-4.] [172.]

MA-TE-RI-AL-ISM (má-tè'rè'ál-izm), *n.* The doctrine of materialists.

MA-TE-RI-AL-IST (má-tè'rè'ál-íst), *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

***MA-TE-RI-AL-I-TY** (má-tè'rè'ál'ì-tè'), *n.* Material existence; importance.

MA-TE-RI-AL-LY (má-tè'rè'ál-lè'), *ad.* Importantly, essentially.

MA-TE-RI-AL-NESS (má-tè'rè'ál-nès), *n.* The state of being material, importance.

***MA-TE-RI-A-MED-I-CA** (má-tè'rè-à-méd'è'ká), *n.* Substances used in medicine; the branch of medical science which treats upon the history, action, and administration of medicines.

***MA-TE-RI-EL** (má-tè'rè'èl), *n.* The equipage, arms, &c. of an army.

MAT-ER-NAL (mâ-têr'nâl), *a.* Pertaining to a mother, motherly. [30.] [269-17.]

MAT-ER-NI-TY (mâ-têr'nè'tè), *n.* The relation or state of a mother.

MATH-E-MAT-I-CAL (mâth-è-mât-è-kâl), *a.* According to the laws of mathematics; pertaining to mathematics.

MATH-E-MAT-I-CAL-LY (mâth-è-mât-è-kâl-lè), *ad.* By mathematics.

***MATH-E-MA-TI-CIAN** (mâth-è-mâ-tîsh'ân), *n.* One versed in mathematics.

MATH-E-MAT-ICS (mâth-è-mât'îks), *n. pl.* That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being number or measured.

MAT-IN (mât'in), *a.* Morning, used in the morning.

***MAT-IN-EE** (mât-in-ê'), *n.* A morning party.

MAT-INS (mât'inz), *n. pl.* Morning worship, time of morning worship.

***MA-TRICE** (mâ'trîs), *n.* A mould, the place in which any thing is formed or produced.

***MAT-RI-CIDE** (mât'rè'side), *n.* The murder or murderer of a mother.

***MA-TRIC-U-LANT** (mâ-trîk'ù'lânt), *n.* One admitted into membership, or entered in a college.

MAT-RI-C-U-LATE (mâ-trîk'ù'lâte), *v. t.* To enter or admit to membership in a college.

***MA-TRIC-U-LA-TING**, *p. prs.*

MAT-RI-C-U-LA-TION (mâ-trîk-ù-lâ-tshûn), *n.* The act of matriculating.

MAT-RI-MO-NI-AL (mât-rè-mò-nè-âl), *a.* Suitable to marriage; connubial.

MAT-RI-MO-NI-AL-LY (mât-rè-mò-nè-âl-lè), *ad.* According to the manner of marriage, connubially.

MAT-RI-MON-Y (mât-rè-mûn-nè), *n.* Marriage, the nuptial state.

MAT-RIX (mâ'trîks), *n.* A place where any thing is generated or formed; a mould, a matrice.

MAT'RICES, } *n. pl.*

MAT'RICES, } *n. pl.*

MAT-TRON (mâ'trûn), *n.* An elderly lady; a married woman; a female superintendent over children. [86-7.]

MAT-TRON-AGE (mâ'trûn'ij or mât-rûn'ij), *n.* The state of a matron.

MAT-TRON-LY (mâ'trûn'lè or mât-rûn'lè), *ad.* Elderly, like a matron.

MAT-TER (mât'tûr), *n.* Body, substance; that which is visible; subject; affair; cause of disturbance; import; purulent running:—*v. i.*, to be of importance; to generate matter.

MAT-TING (mât'ting), *n.* A texture of rushes, &c.; materials for mats.

MAT-TOCK (mât'tûk), *n.* A pickaxe; a tool for grubbing.

MAT-TRESS (mât'trîs), *n.* A kind of quilted bed, stuffed with hair.

***MAT'TRESS'ES**, *n. pl.*

MAT-U-RATE (mâtsh'ù'râte), *v. t.* To hasten; to ripen:—*v. i.*, to grow ripe; to suppurate.

MAT'U'RA-TING, *p. prs.*

MAT-U-RATION (mâtsh-ù-râ'shûn), *n.* The act of ripening; state of growing ripe; suppuration.

MAT-U-RATIVE (mâtsh'ù-râ-tiv), *a.* Ripening.

MAT-URE (mâ-tûrè'), *a.* Ripe, perfect, full grown, complete:—*v. t.*, to ripen; to advance to ripeness:—*v. i.*, to become ripe.

MAT-U'RING, *p. prs.*

MAT-URE-LY (mâ-tûrè'lè), *ad.* Completely; with counsel; ripely; early.

***MAT-U-RES-CENT** (mât-ù-rès'sènt) *a.* Approaching to maturity.

***MAT-U-RI-TY** (mâ-tù'rè'tè), *n.* Ripeness; completion. [27-24.]†

***MAT-U-TI-NAL** (mât'ù-tî-nâl), *a.* Relating to the morning.

MAUD (mâwd), *n.* A shawl for men.

MAUD-LIN (mâwd'lin), *a.* Drunk.

MAU-GER (mâw'gûr), *ad.* In spite

***MAU-GRE** } of, notwithstanding.

MAUL (mâwl), *v. t.* To bruise; to beat:—*n.*, a heavy wooden hammer:—often written **MALL**.

***MAUL-STICK** (mâwl'stîk), *n.* A stick used by painters to steady their hand.

***MAUN-DY-THURS-DAY** (mân'dè-vhûrz-dâ), *n.* The day before Good Friday.

MAU-SO-LE-AN (mâw-sò-lè'ân), *a.* Relating to a mausoleum.

***MAU-SO-LE-UM** (mâw-sò-lè'ûm), *n.* A funeral monument.

MAU-SO-LE'A, } *n. pl.*

MAU-SO-LE'UMS, } *n. pl.*

MÂW, *n.* The stomach of animals.

***MÂW-KISH** (mâw'kish), *a.* Apt to offend the stomach, or to cause loathing.

MÂW-KISH-NESS (mâw'kish'nès), *n.* Aptness to cause loathing or satiety.

MAX-IL-LAR (mâks'il'lâr or mâks-il'lâr), *a.* Maxillary.

***MAX-IL-LARY** (mâks'il'lâ-rè), *a.* Belonging to the jaw-bone.

MAX-IM (mâks'im), *n.* An axiom, a general principle, a proverb.

***MAX-I-MUM** (mâks-è'mâm), *n.* The greatest number or quantity attainable.

MAY'IMA, *n. pl.*

MAY (mâ), *v. i.* [MIGHT—Defective.] To be permitted; to be possible; to be able:—see under **HAVE**:—*n.*, the fifth month of the year.

MAY-DAY (mâ'dâ), *n.* The first day of May.

***MAY-HEM** (mâ'hêm), *n.* The act of maiming.

MAY-OR (mâ'ûr), *n.* The chief magistrate of a corporation, or city.

***MAY-OR-AL-TY** (mâ'ûr-âl-tè), *n.* The office of a mayor.

MAY'OR'AL-TIES, *n. pl.*

MAY-OR-ESS (mâ'ûr-ès), *n.* The wife of a mayor.

***MAY'OR'ESS-ES**, *n. pl.*

MAY-POLE (mâ'pòle), *n.* A pole to be danced around in May.

- MÂZE**, *n.* A labyrinth; perplexity, confusion [157] [315-7]:—*v. t.*, to bewilder; to confuse.
- MA'ZING**, *p. prs.*
- ***MA-ZY** (mâ'zê), *a.* [MAZIER—MAZIEST.] Confused; made intricate by windings. [141.]
- MÊ**, *pro.* The objective singular of I.
- MEAD** (mèéd), *n.* A meadow; a drink made of water and honey.
- ***MEAD-OW** (mèd'dò), *n.* A grass-field from which hay is made; low or marshy land.
- MEA-GER** } (mè'gûr), *a.* { Lean;
- ***MEA-GRE** } (mè'gûr), *a.* { poor; wanting flesh; hungry.
- MEA-GER-LY** } (mè'gûr'lè), *ad.*
- ***MEA-GRE-LY** } Poorly, thinly.
- MEA-GER-NESS** } (mè'gûr'nês), *n.*
- ***MEA-GRE-NESS** } Leanness, want of flesh or fertility.
- MEAL** (mèèl), *n.* A repast; flour.
- ***MEAL-I-NESS** (mèèl'è'nês), *n.* The quality of being mealy.
- MEAL-Y** (mèèl'è), *a.* [MEALIER—MEALIEST.] Having the taste or qualities of meal.
- ***MEAL-Y-MOUTH-ED** (mèèl'è-'môuth), *a.* Unable to speak freely, bashful.
- MEAN** (mèèn), *a.* Wanting dignity; of low rank; despicable; base:—*n.*, mediocrity; interval; instrument; the middle point:—see MEANS:—*v. i.* [MEANT or MEANED—MEANT or MEANED], to intend; to purpose.
- MEAN-ING** (mèèn'ing), *n.* Purpose, intention; the sense.
- MEAN-ING-LESS** (mèèn'ing'lês), *a.* Without a meaning.
- ME-AN-DER** (mè-ân'dâr), *n.* Maze, a winding course; labyrinth:—*v. i.*, to run winding; to flow around. [16-2.]
- ***ME-AN-DROUS** (mè-ân'drûs), *a.* Winding.
- MEAN-LY** (mèèn'lè), *ad.* Poorly; not generously; basely; in a mean manner.
- ***MEAN-NESS** (mèèn'nês), *n.* Sor didness, baseness; poverty.
- ***MEANS** (mèènz), *n. sing. and pl.* Income; instrument; method.
- ***MEANT** (mènt), *pst. t. and p. prf.* of MEAN.
- MEAN-TIME** (mèèn'time), } *ad.*
- MEAN-WHILE** (mèèn'h'wile), } In the intervening time.
- ***MEAN-SLES** (mè'zlez), *n. pl.* A kind of eruptive and contagious disease.
- MEA-SLY** (mè'zèl), *a.* Infected or spotted with the measles.
- ***MEAS-U-RA-BLE** (mèzh'ù'râ-bl), *a.* Capable of being measured.
- MEAS-URE** (mèzh'ûre), *n.* That by which any thing is measured; proportion; degree; proportionate time; moderation; limit; metre [382-1]:—*v. t.*, to compute; to pass through; to mark out; to adjust; to allot:—*v. i.*, to have extent.
- MEAS'U-RING**, *p. prs.*
- MEAS-URE-LESS** (mèzh'ûrè'lês), *a.* Immeasurable, boundless.
- MEAS-URE-MENT** (mèzh'ûrè'mènt), *n.* Act of measuring, mensuration.
- MEAS-U-RER** (mèzh'ù'rûr), *n.* One who measures.
- MEAT** (mèèt), *n.* Flesh to be eaten, food in general; provisions.
- ME-CHAN-IC** (mè-kân'ik), *n.* A manufacturer; one employed in mechanical labor; an artisan.
- ME-CHAN-IC** (mè-kân'ik), } *a.*
- ME-CHAN-I-CAL** (mè-kân'è'kâl), } Constructed by the laws of mechanics; relating to machines or mechanism; skilled in mechanics.
- ME-CHAN-I-CAL-LY** (mè-kân'è'kâl'lè), *ad.* By mechanics; unwittingly.
- ***MECH-A-NI-CIAN** (mèk-â-nish'ân), *n.* One skilled in mechanics.
- ME-CHAN-ICS** (mè-kân'iks), *n. pl.* The science that treats of the laws of motion.
- ***MECH-A-NISM** (mèk'ân'izim), *n.* Construction of a machine. [35-10.] [222-19.]
- MECH-AN-IST** (mèk'ân'ist), *n.* One versed in mechanics, a machinist.
- ME-CO-NI-UM** (mè-kò'nè'ûm), *n.* The juice of the white poppy; opium.
- MED-AL** (mèd'âl), *n.* An ancient coin; a piece stamped in honor of some remarkable performance.
- ***MED-DAL-LIC** (mè-dâl'lik), *a.* Pertaining to medals.
- ***MED-DALL-ION** (mè-dâl'yân), *n.* A large medal.
- MED-AL-IST** } (mèd'âl'ist), *n.* One
- ***MED-AL-LIST** } skilled in medals.
- ***MED-AL-LUR-GY** } (mèd'âl'ûr-jy), *n.* The art of striking medals or coins.
- MED-DLE** (mèd'dl), *v. i.* To have to do; to interpose. (*ap. p.*—with.)
- ***MED'DLING**, *p. prs.*
- MED-DLER** (mèd'dlûr), *n.* One who meddles; a busy-body.
- ***MED-DLE-SOME** (mèd'dl'sûm), *a.* Intermeddling, officious.
- MED'IA**, *n. pl.* of MEDIUM.
- MED-DIAL** (mèd'dè'âl), *a.* Noting an average.
- MED-DI-ATE** (mèd'dè'âte), *v. i.* To interpose as an equal friend to both parties. (*ap. p.*—between.)
- MED'IA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- ***MED-DI-ATE** (mèd'dè'it), *a.* Interposed, intervening; acting as a mean or medium.
- ***MED-DI-ATE-LY** (mèd'dè'it-lè), *ad.* By a secondary cause.
- MED-DI-A-TION** (mè-dè-â'shûn), *n.* Interposition, intervention, entreaty for another, intercession.
- ***MED-DI-A-TOR** (mè-dè-â'tûr), *n.* One who intervenes between two parties; an intercessor; an advocate; Christ, the Redeemer.
- ***MED-DI-A-TO-RI-AL** (mè-dè-â-tò'rè'âl), *a.* Belonging to a mediator.

- ME-DI-A-TOR-SHIP ('mè-dè-á'tûr-ship), *n.* The office of a mediator.
- ME-DI-A-TRIX ('mè-dè-á'tríks), *n.* A female who mediates.
- ME-DI-A-TRIX'ES, *n. pl.*
- MED-I-CABLE (méd'è'ká-bl), *a.* Curable.
- MED-I-CAL (méd'è'kál), *a.* Physical, medicinal, healing. [229-9.]
- MED-I-CAL-LY (méd'è'kál-lè), *ad.* Physically, medicinally.
- MED-I-CAMENT (méd'è'ká-mént), *n.* A remedy; medicine; physic.
- MED-I-CATE (méd'è'kâte), *v. t.* To tincture with any thing medicinal.
- MED'ICA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *ME-DIC-I-NAL (mè-dís'sè'nál), *a.* Healing; belonging to medicine.
- ME-DIC-I-NAL-LY (mè-dís'sè'nál-lè), *ad.* Physically, by medicine.
- *ME-DI-CINE (méd'è'sín), *n.* Any remedy designed to cure or mitigate disease.
- *ME-DI-E-VAL ('mè-dè-è'vál), *a.* Relating to the Middle Ages.
- *ME-DI-O-CRE ('mè-dè-ò'kûr), *a.* Middling, of moderate degree.
- *ME-DI-OC-RI-TY ('mè-dè-òk'rè'tè), *n.* Small degree, middle rate. [265-2.]
- MED-I-TATE (méd'è'tâte), *v. t.* To plan; to contrive; to think on; to scheme; to contemplate. (*ap. p.—on, upon.*) [153-6.]
- MED'ITA-TING, *p. prs.*
- MED-I-TA-TION ('mè-dè-tá'shûn), *n.* Deep thought; close attention; contemplation. [69-11.] [164-2.]
- MED-I-TA-TIVE (méd'è'tá-tív), *a.* Addicted to meditation.
- *ME-DI-TER-RANE-AN ('mèd-è-tèr-rá'nè'án), *a.* Encircled with land, inland.
- *ME-DI-UM (mè'dè'úm), *n.* Any thing intervening; a means; a middle place or degree; the substance, space, or person passed through. [80-6.]
- *ME'DIA, } *n. pl.*
ME'DI'UMS, }
- *MED-LEY (méd'lè), *n.* A mixture, a mingled mass:—*a.*, mingled, confused.
- *ME-DUL-LAR (mè-dûl'lâr), *a.* Medullary.
- *MED-UL-LA-RY (méd'ûl'lá-rè or mè-dûl'lá-rè), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, marrow; relating to marrow.
- MÈÈD, *n.* Reward, gift. [69-6.]
- MÈÈK, *n.* Mild of temper, gentle, humble, yielding.
- MEEK-LY (mèèk'lè), *ad.* Mildly, gently; not proudly.
- MEEK-NESS (mèèk'nès), *n.* Gentleness, mildness.
- *MÈÈR, *n.* A lake; a boundary.
- MÈÈT, *v. t.* [MET—MET.] To come face to face; to encounter:—*v. i.*, to assemble; to come together; to find; to join (*ap. p.—with*):—*a.*, fit, proper, becoming.
- MEET'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, an assembly; a convention; an interview, a conference.
- MEET-LY (mèèt'lè), *ad.* Fitly, properly, suitably.
- MEET-NESS (mèèt'nès), *n.* Fitness, propriety.
- *ME-GRIM (mè'grím), *n.* A neuralgic pain in the head.
- MEL-AN-CHOL-IC (mèl'án'kòl-ík), *a.* Dejected in spirit, gloomy.
- *MEL-AN-CHOL-Y (mèl'án'kòl-lè), *n.* A kind of madness; a gloomy temper [20-32] [166-25]:—*a.*, gloomy; diseased with melancholy, unhappy, dispirited.
- *ME-LANGE (mè-lánzh'), *n.* A mixture.
- *ME-LEE (mà-lè'), *n.* A conflict, a confused fight.
- *MEL-IOR-ATE. (mèèl'yâr'âte), *v. t.* To make better; to improve. [54-18.]
- MEL'IOR-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- MEL-IOR-A-TION (mèèl-yâr-á'shûn) *n.* Improvement.
- *MEL-LIF-ER-OUS (mèl-líf'èr'ûs), *a.* Productive of honey.
- *MEL-LIF-LU-ENCE (mèl-líf'lù-ènsè), *n.* A honeyed flow; a flow of sweetness.
- MEL-LIF-LU-ENT (mèl-líf'lù'ént), }
*MEL-LIF-LU-OUS (mèl-líf'lù'ûs), }
a. Flowing with honey; sweetly flowing; smooth.
- MEL-LOW (mèl'lò), *a.* Soft with ripeness; fully ripe; soft to the ear; drunk [71-7]:—*v. t.*, to ripen; to mature; to soften:—*v. i.*, to be matured.
- MEL-LOW-NESS (mèl'lò'nès), *n.* Ripeness, softness.
- *ME-LO-DE-ON (mè-lò'dè'ôn), *n.* A keyed-instrument of music.
- ME-LO-DI-OUS (mè-lò'dè'ûs), *a.* Musical, harmonious, containing melody. [164-14.]
- *ME-LO-DI-OUS-LY (mè-lò'dè'ûs-lè), *ad.* Harmoniously, musically.
- ME-LO-DI-OUS-NESS (mè-lò'dè'ûs-nès), *n.* Harmoniousness, sweetness of sound.
- MEL-O-DIZE (mèl'lò'díze), *v. t.* To make melodious.
- MEL'ODI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *MEL-O-DRA-MAT-IC ('mèl-lò-drá-mát'ík), *a.* Relating to a melo-drama.
- MEL-O-DRA-MA (mèl-lò-drá'má), }
MEL-O-DRAME (mèl'lò'drámè), }
n. A musical dramatic performance, with gorgeous sceneries.
- MEL-O-DY (mèl'lò'dè), *n.* An agreeable succession of musical sounds; air or tune; music:—*see* HARMONY.
- *MEL'ODIES, *n. pl.*
- *MEL-ON (mèl'lún), *n.* A plant and its fruit.
- MÈLT, *v. t.* To dissolve; to soften to love or tenderness:—*v. i.*, to become liquid; to dissolve; to soften.
- MEM-BER (mèm'bûr), *n.* A limb; a clause; a part; an individual of a society.
- MEM-BER-SHIP (mèm'bûr'shíp), *n.* The state of a member.

- MEM-BRANE (mêm'brâne), *n.* A web of several sorts of fibres interwoven; an animal or vegetable tissue expanded into a thin skin.
- *MEM-BRAN-OUS (mêm'brân'ús), *a.* Consisting of membranes.
- ME-MEN-TO (mê-mên'tò), *n.* A hint to awaken the memory; that which reminds. [21-36.]
- *ME-MEN-TOS (mê-mên'tòze), *n. pl.*
- *ME-MOIR (mê-môlr' or mêm'wâr), *n.* A biographical notice; a familiar account.
- *MEM-O-RA-BIL-I-A (mêm-ò-rá-bl'è'à), *n. pl.* Things worthy of being remembered.
- MEM-OR-A-BLE (mêm'úr'à-bl), *a.* Worthy of memory, illustrious, famous. [114-16.]
- MEM-O-RA-BLY (mêm'úr'à-blè), *ad.* In a manner to be remembered.
- MEM-O-RAN-DUM (mêm-ò-rân'dúm) *n.* A note to help the memory.
- MEM-O-RAN'DA, } *n. pl.*
MEM-O-RAN'DUMS, }
- MEM-O-RAN-TIVE (mêm'úr'à-tív), *a.* Tending to preserve memory.
- ME-MO-RI-AL (mê-mò'rè'ál), *n.* A written act containing a claim, remonstrance, or petition; something to preserve memory [68]:—*a.*, preserving remembrance; contained in memory.
- ME-MO-RI-AL-IST (mê-mò'rè'ál-íst), *n.* One who writes or signs memorials.
- *ME-MO-RI-AL-IZE (mê-mò'rè'ál-íze), *v. t.* To petition by a memorial.
- ME-MO'RI-AL-I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *MEM-O-RIZE (mêm'úr'íze), *v. t.* To record; to cause to be remembered; to fix in the memory.
- MEM'OR-I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- MEM-OR-Y (mêm'úr'è), *n.* The power of retaining or recollecting things past; recollection; remembrance.
- *MEM'OR-IES, *n. pl.*
- MÊN, *n. pl.* of MAN.
- MEN-ACE (mên'nís), *v. t.* To threaten:—*n.*, a threat.
- *MEN'A-CING, *p. prs.*
- *ME-NAGE (mê-náz'h'), *n.* A collection of animals; menagerie.
- *MEN-AG-E-RIE (mên-áz'h'úr'è), }
MEN-AG-ER-Y (mên-áj'úr'è), }
n. A collection of wild animals; a place for wild animals.
- MEN-AG'ER-IES, *n. pl.*
- MÊND, *v. t.* To repair; to correct; to improve:—*v. i.*, to grow better.
- *MEN-DA-CIOUS (mên-dá'shús), *a.* Lying, false.
- *MEN-DAC-I-TY (mên-dás'sè'tè), *n.* Want of truth, falsehood.
- MEND-ER (mênd'úr), *n.* One who mends.
- *MEN-DI-CAN-CY (mên'dè'kán-sè), *n.* A state of beggary.
- MEN-DI-CANT (mên'dè'kánt), *n.* A beggar:—*a.*, begging.
- *MEN-DIC-I-TY (mên-dís'sè'tè), *n.* The life of a beggar; poverty.
- *ME-NI-AL (mê'né'ál), *a.* Belonging to servants; servile:—*n.*, a servant; a drudge.
- *ME-NIS-CUS (mê-nís'kús), *n.* A lens concave on one side and convex on the other.
- ME-NIS'CUS'ES, *n. pl.*
- MEN-STRU-UM (mên'strú'úm), *n.* A liquor used as a solvent.
- MEN'S'TRU'A, *n. pl.*
- MEN-SU-RA-BIL-I-TY (mên-shù-rá-bl'è'tè), *n.* Capacity of being measured.
- MEN-SU-RA-BLE (mên'shù-rá-bl), *a.* Measurable.
- MEN-SU-RA-TION (mên-shù-rá'shún), *n.* Art of measuring.
- MEN-TAL (mên'tál), *a.* Intellectual.
- MEN-TAL-I-TY (mên-tál'è'tè), *n.* Mental nature.
- MEN-TAL-LY (mên'tál'lè), *ad.* By the mind, intellectually.
- MEN-TION (mên'shún), *n.* Oral or written expression:—*v. t.*, to express in words or writing.
- *MEN-TION-A-BLE (mên'shún'à-bl), *a.* Proper to be mentioned.
- MEN-TOR (mên'tór), *n.* A wise counsellor.
- *ME-PHIT-IC (mê-fit'ík), *a.* Ill-savoured; noxious.
- MER-CAN-TILE (mêr'kán'tíl), *a.* Trading, commercial. [142-5.]
- *MER-CE-NA-RY (mêr'sè'ná-rè), *a.* Venal; hired; selfish; mean [260-17]:—*n.*, a hireling.
- MER'CE'NA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- MER-CER (mêr'súr), *n.* One who sells silks.
- *MER-CER-Y (mêr'súr'è), *n.* Trade or goods of mercers.
- *MER-CHAN-DISE (mêr'tshán'díze), *n.* Traffic, commerce, trade, wares, goods [144-29]:—*v. i.*, to trade; to traffic; to deal in merchandise.
- MER'CHAN'DI-SING, *p. prs.*
- MER-CHANT (mêr'tshánt), *n.* A wholesale trader; a trafficker.
- MER-CHANT-A-BLE (mêr'tshánt'à-bl), *a.* Fit to be bought or sold.
- MER-CHANT-MAN (mêr'tshánt'mán), *n.* A ship of trade.
- MER'CHANT'MEN, *n. pl.*
- MER-CI-FUL (mêr'sè'fúl), *a.* Compassionate, tender, kind.
- *MER-CI-FUL-LY (mêr'sè'fúl-lè), *ad.* Compassionately, tenderly.
- MER-CI-FUL-NESS (mêr'sè'fúl-nês), *n.* Tenderness; willingness to spare.
- MER-CI-LESS (mêr'sè'lês), *a.* Void of mercy, pitiless.
- MER-CI-LESS-LY (mêr'sè'lês-lè), *ad.* In a merciless manner.
- MER-CI-LESS-NESS (mêr'sè'lês-nês), *n.* Want of pity.
- *MER-CU-RI-AL (mêr-kú'rè'ál), *a.* Spirited; active, sprightly; consisting of quicksilver or mercury.
- MER-CU-RY (mêr'kú'rè), *n.* Quicksilver; sprightly qualities; a planet; a heathen deity; a messenger.
- MER'CU'RIBS, *n. pl.*

MER-CY (mêr'sè), *n.* Tenderness, clemency; pardon; pity; compassion. [82-22.]

*MER'CIÉS, *n. pl.*

MER-CY-SEAT (mêr'sè'sèèt), *n.* The covering of the Ark of the Covenant.

*MÈRE, *a.* This or that only; absolute; entire [94-31]:—*n.*, a lake; a boundary; a ridge; a meer.

MERE-LY (mère'lè), *ad.* Simply, only; for this and no other purpose.

*MER-E-TRIC-IOUS (mêr-ê-trish'ûs), *a.* Alluring by false show, gaudy; deceitful.

MERGE (mûrj), *v. t.* To sink; to immerse:—*v. i.*, to be sunk.

MER'GING, *p. prs.*

ME-RID-I-AN (mê-rid'è'ân), *n.* Noon, mid-day; the line drawn from north to south which the sun crosses at noon; the highest point:—see LATITUDE:—*a.*, at the point of noon; raised to the highest point.†

*ME-RID-I-O-NAL (mê-rid'è'ò-nâl), *a.* Pertaining to the meridian; southern.

*ME-RI-NO (mê-rè'nò), *n.* A variety of fine-woolled sheep; a fine-woollen fabric.

MER-IT (mêr'it), *n.* Desert, claim; worth, value:—*v. t.*, to deserve.

MER-I-TO-RIOUS (mêr-ê-tò'rè'ûs), *a.* Deserving of reward.

*MER-I-TO-RIOUS-LY (mêr-ê-tò'rè'ûs-lè), *ad.* In a deserving manner.

MER-MAID (mêr'mâde), *n.* A sea-woman; a fabled animal, the upper part woman, the lower part fish.

MER-RY-LY (mêr'rè'lè), *ad.* Gayly, cheerfully, with mirth.

MER-RY (mêr'rè), *a.* [MERRIER—MERRIEST.] Laughing, gay; causing pleasure, cheerful.

*MER-RY-AN-DREW (mêr-rè-ân-dròd), *n.* A buffoon.

MER-RY-MA-KING (mêr'rè'mâ-king), *n.* A festive or jovial meeting.

*MER-RI-MENT (mêr'rè'mènt), *n.* Mirth, gayety, noisy sport.

*MER-RY-THOUGHT (mêr'rè'thâwt), *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast.

MES-DAMES (mâ-dâm'), *pl.* of MADAME, which see.

ME-SEEMS (mê-sèémz'), *v. i.* [De-fective.] It appears to me.

See The construction of ME-SEEMS is similar to that of METHINKS. Its use should be discountenanced. See under METHINKS.

*MES-EN-TER-Y (mês'en'têr-rè), *n.* A membrane which girds the small intestines.

MES'EN'TER-IES, *n. pl.*

MÊSH, *n.* The space between the threads of a net:—*v. t.*, to catch in a net; to insnare.

MESH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

MESH-Y (mêsh'è), *a.* Like network.

*MES-LIN (mêz'lin), *n.* Mixed grain, as wheat and rye.

*MES-MER-IC (mêz-mêr'ik), *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism.

MES-MER-ISM (mêz'mêr'izm), *n.* The art of causing (by a certain unknown influence) the mind or body of one person to become subject to the will of another.

See The four mesmeric states are, 1, the magnetic sleep; 2, the electrical state, in which the subject's body is controlled by the operator; 3, the psychological state, in which his mind is controlled; 4, the clairvoyant state.

MES-MER-IZE (mêz'mêr'ize), *v. t.* To put a person in a mesmeric state:—*v. i.* to practice mesmerism.

MES'MER-I-ZING, *p. prs.*

MÊSS, *n.* A dish; a quantity; a number of persons who eat together:—*v. i.*, to eat together.

MESS'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

MES-SAGE (mês'sâje), *n.* A notice sent; an errand; a communication from the executive department of a state to the legislative.†

MES-SEN-GER (mês'sên'jûr), *n.* One who bears a message. [147.]

*MES-SI-AH (mês-si'â), *n.* The Anointed, the Christ.†

MES-SI-AH-SHIP (mês-si'â'shlp), *n.* The office of the Savior.

*MES-SIEURS (mêsh'ûrz or mêsh'yûrz), *n. pl.* [*sing.* MONSIEUR.] Sirs, Gentlemen.

MESS-MATE (mês'mâte), *n.* One of a set who mess together.

*MES-SUAGE (mês'swâje), *n.* The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MÊT, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of MEET.

*ME-TACH-RO-NISM (mê-tâk'rò-nizm), *n.* Placing a date too late in time.

MET-AL (mêt'tl), *n.* A hard, compact body, malleable and capable of fusion.

*ME-TAL-LIC (mê-tâl'lik), *a.* Consisting of metal; resembling metal.

*MET-AL-LIF-ER-OUS (mêt-âl-lif'ûr'ûs), *a.* Producing metals.

MET-AL-LINE (mêt'âl'line or mêt'âl'lin), *a.* Impregnated with metal; consisting of metal.

*MET-AL-LIST (mêt'âl'list), *n.* A worker in metals.

*MET-AL-LIZE (mêt'âl'lize), *v. t.* To impregnate a substance with metallic qualities.

MET'AL-LI-ZING, *p. prs.*

MET-AL-LUR-GIC (mêt-âl-lûr'jik), *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy.

MET-AL-LUR-GIST (mêt'âl'lûr'jist), *n.* One skilled in refining metals.

*MET-AL-LUR-GY (mêt'âl'lûr-jè), *n.* The art of separating, refining, or working metals.

*MET-A-MOR-POSE (mêt-â-mòr-fûs), *v. t.* To change form.

'MET-A-MOR'PHOS'ING, *p. prs.*

- *MET-A-MOR-PHO-SIS ('mêt-â-môr-fô'sis), *n.* Transformation, change of shape.
- *MET-A-MOR'PHO'SES, *n. pl.*
- *MET-A-PHOR ('mêt-â-fôr), *n.* A short similitude; a comparison expressed without the words *like* or *as*; as, Murat was a lion in battle:—see SIMILE.
- MET-A-PHOR-I-CAL ('mêt-â-fôr-ê-kâl), *a.* Not literal; figurative.
- *MET-A-PHOR-I-CAL-LY ('mêt-â-fôr-ê-kâl-lè), *ad.* Figuratively.
- MET-A-PHRASE ('mêt-â-frâze), *n.* A verbal translation.
- *MET-A-PHRAST ('mêt-â-frâst), *n.* A literal translator.
- MET-A-PHRAST-IC ('mêt-â-frâst'ik), *a.* Literal, word for word.
- MET-A-PHYS-IC ('mêt-â-fliz'ik), *a.* Metaphysical.
- *MET-A-PHYS-I-CAL ('mêt-â-fliz-ê-kâl), *a.* Versed in, or relating to, metaphysics. [143-12.]
- *MET-A-PHY-SI-CIAN ('mêt-â-fê-zish'ân), *n.* One versed in metaphysics. [277-1.]
- MET-A-PHYS-ICS ('mêt-â-fliz'iks), *n. pl.* Ontology; the science of mental phenomena; mental philosophy [349-26.]
- *MET-TAS-TA-SIS ('mêt-tâs'tâ'sis), *n.* Translation; removal.
- MET-TAS'TA'SES, *n. pl.*
- *MET-TATH-E-SIS ('mêt-tâth-ê'sis), *n.* A transposition of letters.
- MET-TATH'E'SES, *n. pl.*
- METE (mèet), *v. t.* To measure length or dimensions:—*n.*, a measure, a limit.
- MET'ING, *p. pres.*
- *MET-TEMP-SY-CHO-SIS ('mêt-èmp-sê-kô'sis), *n.* The transmigration of souls.
- MET-TE-OR ('mêt-tê-ôr), *n.* A luminous body passing through the air:—*a.*, luminous like a meteor. [73-23.]
- *MET-TE-OR-IC ('mêt-tê-ôr'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a meteor.
- ME-TE-OR-ITE ('mêt-tê-ôr-ite),
ME-TE-OR-O-LITE ('mêt-tê-ôr-ô'llite),
n. A meteoric stone.
- *ME-TE-O-RO-LOG-I-CAL ('mêt-tê-rô-lôj-ê-kâl), *a.* Relating to meteorology.
- *ME-TE-O-ROL-O-GY ('mêt-tê-rô-lô-lôjè), *n.* The science of atmospheric phenomena.
- ME-TER ('mêt-tûr), *n.* A measure; that which measures:—see METRE.
- *ME-THEG-LIN ('mêt-thêg'lin), *n.* A drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.
- ME-THINKS ('mêt-things'k'), *v. i.* [METHOUGHT—*defective.*] It seems to me; it is evident to me.
- ✎* The use of METHINKS is not to be recommended. It is not equivalent to *I think*, as Dr. Johnson supposed, but to the Latin "*Videtur mihi*" (*it seems or appears to me*). The real nominative to *thinks* is the sentence that follows *methinks*, which may be personated by the inceptive pronoun *it*; and *me* is governed by *to* understood. "*Methinks I see it now*" = [That] I see it now *thinks (seems) to me* = *To me it thinks (seems) [that] I see it now.* "*Methought I heard Horatio say, to-morrow*" = [That] I heard Horatio say, to-morrow, *thought (seemed) to me* = *To me it thought (seemed) [that] I heard Horatio say, to-morrow.*
- METH-OD ('mêt-hôd), *n.* Orderly arrangement; mode, manner; regularity; way.
- ME-THOD-I-CAL ('mêt-thôd-ê-kâl), *a.* Ranged in due order; regular, formal. [294-1.]
- ME-THOD-I-CAL-LY ('mêt-thôd-ê-kâl-lè), *ad.* By method and order.
- METH-OD-ISM ('mêt-hôd'izm), *n.* The system of religious worship founded by John Wesley.
- METH-OD-IST ('mêt-hôd'ist), *n.* A believer in Methodism.
- METH-OD-IST-IC ('mêt-hôd-ist'ik), *a.* Resembling Methodism, or relating to it.
- *METH-OD-IZE ('mêt-hôd'ize), *v. t.* To regulate; to dispose in order; to arrange.
- METH'OD-I-ZING, *p. pres.*
- ME-THOUGHT ('mêt-thâwt'), *pst. t. of* METHINKS, which see.
- *ME-TON-Y-MY ('mêt-tôn-ê-mè or mêt-ô'nim-è), *n.* A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another.
- ME-TON'Y-MIES, *n. pl.*
- ME-TER } ('mêt-tûr), *n.* { Poetical
*ME-TRE } ('mêt-trè), *n.* { measure; verse; arrangement of poetical feet:—see METER. †
- MET-RI-CAL ('mêt-rè-kâl), *a.* Pertaining to metre or measure; consisting of verses. [136-24.]
- *ME-TROP-O-LIS ('mêt-trôp-ô'lis), *n.* The chief city of any country. [36-18.] [271-23.]
- *MET-RO-POL-I-TAN ('mêt-rô-pôl-è-tân), *n.* An archbishop:—*a.*, belonging to a metropolis.
- *MET-RO-POL-I-TIC ('mêt-rô-pôl-è-tik), *a.* Pertaining to a metropolis.
- MET-TLE ('mêt-tl), *n.* Spirit, courage.
- MET-TLED ('mêt-tld), *a.* Courageous.
- *MET-TLE-SOME ('mêt-tl'sûm), *a.* Full of spirit, lively, brisk.
- MEW (mù), *n.* A cage; an enclosure; the cry of a cat; a sea-fowl:—*v. i.*, to cry as a cat:—*v. t.*, to encage; to shed, as feathers.
- *MEWL (mùle), *v. i.* To cry or squall as a child.
- *MEZ-ZO-TINT ('mèz-zò'tint), }
MEZ-ZO-TIN-TO ('mêt-zò-tin'tò), }
n. A kind of engraving.
- *MI-ASM ('mî-âzm), } *n.* Parti-
MI-AS-MA ('mî-âz-mâ), } cles of
animal matter; effluvia.
- MI-AS-MA-TA ('mî-âz-mâ'tâ), *n. pl.*

Fåte, får, fäll, fät—mè, mèt—pine, pln—nò, möve,

- *MI-AS-MAT-IC (mi'áz-mát'ík), *a.* Pertaining to miasm; infectious.
- MICE (míse), *pl.* of MOUSE.
- *MICH-AEL-MAS (mík'èl'más), *n.* The feast of the Archangel Michael, September 29th.
- *MIC-KLE (mík'kl), *a.* Much, great.
- *MI-CRO-COSM (mí'krò'kòzm), *n.* The little world; man:—opposed to MACROCOSM.
- MI-CROM-E-TER (mí-kròm'è'túr), *n.* An instrument to measure small spaces.
- *MI-CRO-SCOPE (mí'krò'skòpe), *n.* An optical instrument for viewing small objects.
- MI-CRO-SCOP-IC (mí-krò'skòp'ík), *a.* Assisted by, or resembling, a microscope; very small.
- MID, *a.* [*defective*—MIDMOST] Middle.
- MID-DAY (míd'dà), *n.* Noon; meridian:—*a.*, being at noon.
- MID-DLE (míd'dl), *a.* [*defective*—MIDDLEMOST.] Equally distant from two extremes; intermediate:—see MODERN:—*n.*, the part equally distant from two extremities; the centre.
- MID-DLE-AGED (míd'dl'ájd), *a.* Being about the middle of life.
- MID-DLE-MAN (míd'dl'mán), *n.* An agent between two parties.
- MID'DLE'MEN, *n. pl.*
- MID-DLE-MOST (míd'dl'mòst), *a. sup.* Being in the middle; midmost.
- MID-DLING (míd'dl'ng), *a.* Of middle rank; of moderate size.
- *MIDGE (mídj), *n.* A very small gnat.
- MID-LAND (míd'lánd), *a.* In the midst of land, interior.
- MID-LEG (míd'lég), *n.* Middle of the leg.
- MID-MOST (míd'mòst), *a. sup.* Nearest the middle; middlemost.
- *MID-NIGHT (míd'níte), *n.* The depth of night; twelve o'clock at night:—*a.*, being in the middle of the night.
- *MID-RIF (míd'ríf), *n.* The diaphragm.
- MID-SHIP-MAN (míd'shíp'mán), *n.* A lower officer on board a ship of war.
- MID-SHIP'MEN, *n. pl.*
- MÍPST, *n.* Middle:—*a.*, being in the middle:—*prp.*, amidst.
- MID-SUM-MER (míd'súm'múr), *n.* The summer solstice, June 21-23.
- MID-WAY (míd'wá), *n.* The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end:—*ad.*, half way.
- MID-WIN-TER (míd'wín'túr), *n.* The winter solstice, December 21-23.
- *MIEN (mién), *n.* Air, manner, look; aspect. [110-27.]
- MÍRF, *n.* Slight resentment:—*v. t.*, to give slight offense.
- *MIGHT (míte), *pst. t.* of MAY:—see under HAVE:—*n.*, great power, strength, force.
- *MIGHT-I-LY (mí'tè'lè), *ad.* Powerfully, efficaciously; with force.
- *MIGHT-I-NESS (míte'è'nés), *n.* Greatness, power, dignity.
- MIGHT-Y (mí'tè), *a.* [MIGHTIER—MIGHTIEST.] Powerful, strong, vigorous, great.
- *MIGN-O-NETTE (mín-yò'nét'), *n.* A fragrant flower.
- MI-GRATE (mí'gráte), *v. i.* To remove to another country.
- MI'GRA'TING, *p. prs.*
- MI-GRATION (mí-grá'shún), *n.* Act of changing place; removal.
- *MI-GRATOR-Y (mí'grá'túr-ré), *a.* Changing residence.
- *MILCH (mílsh), *a.* Giving milk.
- MILD, *a.* Kind, tender, gentle; soft, calm; not pungent.
- *MIL-DEW (míl'dh), *n.* A disease in plants; spots on paper or cloth:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to taint with mildew.
- MILD-LY (míld'lè), *ad.* In a mild manner.
- MILD-NESS (míld'nés), *n.* Gentleness, tenderness, clemency, softness, calmness.
- MILE, *n.* A measure of length containing 320 lineal rods, or 1760 lineal yards; a measure of surface containing 102400 square yards, or 640 acres; in *Geography*, the sixtieth part of a degree.
- ~~See~~ A Geographical mile equals 1.158 English statute miles.
- *MILE-AGE (míle'áj), *n.* Fees for travel per mile.
- MILE-STONE (míle'stòne), *n.* A stone set to mark the miles.
- *MIL-FOIL (míl'fóil), *n.* Yarrow.
- *MIL-IA-RY (míl'yá'rè), *a.* Small, resembling a millet-seed.
- *MIL-I-TANT (míl'è'tánt), *a.* Engaged in warfare, fighting.
- MIL-I-TA-RI-LY (míl'è'tá-rè'lè), *ad.* In a soldierly manner.
- *MIL-I-TA-RY (míl'è'tá-ré), *a.* Pertaining to soldiers, suiting a soldier, warlike [334]:—*n.*, the army troops in general.
- *MIL-I-TATE (míl'è'táte), *v. t.* To contend against; to oppose. (*ap. p.*—against.)
- MIL'I-TA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *MI-LI-TIA (míl-lish'yá), *n. pl.* The citizen soldiery. [334.]
- MILK, *n.* A nourishing animal secretion; the white juice of certain plants:—*v. t.*, to draw milk.
- MILK-EN (míl'k'én), *a.* Consisting of milk.
- MILK-I-NESS (míl'k'è'nés), *n.* Resemblance to milk.
- MILK-MAID (míl'k'máde), *n.* A woman employed in a dairy.
- MILK-MAN (míl'k'mán), *n.* A man who sells milk.
- MILK'MEN, *n. pl.*
- *MILK-PAIL (míl'k'páil), *n.* A vessel for receiving milk.
- MILK-PAN (míl'k'pán), *n.* A vessel in which milk is kept in a dairy.
- MILK-SCORE (míl'k'skòre), *n.* An account of milk owed for.
- MILK-SOP (míl'k'sóp), *n.* A soft, effeminate man.

- MILK-TOOTH (milk'tôðt), *n.* [*pl.* MILKTEETH.] One of the first, shedding, deciduous, or temporary teeth.
- MILK-WHITE (milk'hwite), *a.* White as milk.
- MILK-WOM-AN (milk'wôm'ân), *n.* A woman who sells milk.
- MILK-WOM-EN (milk'wôm'mîn), *n. pl.*
- MILK-Y (milk'è), *a.* Made of, or resembling, milk.
- MILK-Y-WAY (milk'è'wâ), *n.* A stream of light in the heavens arising from an innumerable assemblage of fixed stars; the galaxy.
- MILL, *n.* An engine for grinding grain, pepper, tobacco, &c.; a machine for rolling out iron, or for sawing logs, boards, &c.; a nominal coin of the United States, the tenth of a cent; a building or factory containing a mill or any machine:—*v. t.*, to grind; to beat up; to stamp; to make a raised impression on the edges of coin, &c.:—*a.*, employed in a mill, as hands; produced in, or belonging to, a mill.
- MILL-DAM (mil'dâm), *n.* A mound by which water is kept for a mill.
- *MIL-LE-NA-RI-AN (mil'lè'nâ'rè'ân), *n.* One who expects the Millennium:—*a.*, pertaining to the Millennium.
- *MIL-LE-NA-RY (mil'lè'nâ'rè), *a.* Consisting of a thousand:—*n.*, the space of a thousand years.
- MIL-LEN-NI-AL (mil'lên'nè'âl), *a.* Pertaining to the Millennium.
- MIL-LEN-NI-AL-IST (mil'lên'nè'âl-ist), *n.* One who believes in the Millennium.
- *MIL-LEN-NI-UM (mil'lên'nè'âm), *n.* A thousand years of our Savior's reign on earth after the resurrection.
- *MIL-LE-PED (mil'lè'péd), *n.* A wood-loose.
- *MIL-LE-PORE (mil'lè'pôre), *n.* A kind of coral.
- MIL-LER (mil'lûr), *n.* One who attends a mill; an insect.
- *MIL-LES-I-MAL (mil'lès'è'mâl), *a.* Thousandth.
- MIL-LET (mil'lît), *n.* A plant; a kind of fish.
- MIL-LI-NER (mil'lè'nûr), *n.* One who sells or makes women's bonnets, caps, &c.
- *MIL-LI-NER-Y (mil'lè'nêr-rè), *n.* The work or goods of a milliner.
- *MILL-ION (mil'yân), *a. or n.* By the French or American and English methods of numeration, a number expressed by a unit in the seventh place; 1,000,000.
- *MILL-ION-AIRE } (mil'yân-âre'),
MILL-ION-NAIRE } *n.* A man worth a million.
- MILL-IONTH (mil'yânth), *a.* The ordinal of a million; noting the number million.
- MILL-POND (mil'pônd), *n.* A pond used for driving a mill.
- MILL-RACE (mil'râse), *n.* A canal to convey water from a mill-dam to a water-wheel.
- MILL-STONE (mil'stône), *n.* A stone by which grain is ground.
- MILT, *n.* The sperm of a male fish; the spleen.
- MILT-ER (mil'tûr), *n.* The male of any fish.
- MIME, *n.* A kind of farce; a buffoon.
- *MI-MET-IC (mè-mêt'ik), }
MI-MET-IC-AL (mè-mêt'è'kâl), } *a.* Having a tendency to imitation, imitative.
- *MIM-IC (mîm'ik), *n.* A ludicrous or servile imitator:—*v. t.*, to imitate; to ridicule by burlesque imitation; to mock:—*a.*, imitative. [43-3.]
- *MIM'ICK'ING, *p. prs.*
- *MIM'ICK-ED, *p. prf.*
- *MIM-I-CAL (mîm'è'kâl), *a.* Imitative, inclined to mimic.
- MIM-ICK-ER (mîm'ik'ûr), *n.* One who mimics.
- *MIM-IC-RY (mîm'ik'rè), *n.* Burlesque imitation. [110-29.]
- MIM'IC-RIES, *n. pl.*
- *MI-NA-CIOUS (mè-nâ'shûs), *a.* Threatening.
- MI-NAC-I-TY (mè-nâs'sè'tè), *n.* A disposition to threaten.
- MIN-A-RET (mîn'â'rèt), *n.* A turret or spire on a mosque.
- MIN-A-TOR-Y (mîn'â'tûr-rè), *a.* Threatening.
- MINCE (mînse), *v. t. or v. i.* To cut small; to palliate; to act, walk, or speak with affected nicety.
- *MÎN'CING, *p. prs.*
- MINCED-PIE (mînse'pî), }
MINCED-PIE (mînst'pî), } *n.* A pie made of minced meat, spices, &c.
- MIN-CING-LY (mîn'sîng'lè), *ad.* In small parts; affectedly; with short parts.
- MIND, *n.* Intelligent power; intellect; will; purpose; choice; opinion; memory:—*v. t.*, to attend; to mark; to yield to; to remind:—*v. i.*, to be disposed; to render obedience.
- MIND'ED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, disposed; inclined; affected.
- MIND-FUL (mînd'fûl), *a.* Attentive, heedful.
- MIND-FUL-LY (mînd'fûl'lè), *ad.* Attentively.
- MIND-FUL-NESS (mînd'fûl'nès), *n.* Attention, regard.
- MIND-LESS (mînd'lès), *a.* Inattentive, regardless; stupid.
- MINE, *pro.* Belonging to me:—a singular possessive of I, used after the name of that which is possessed; as, this house is mine:—see MY:—*n.*, a cavern or place which contains metals or minerals:—*v. i.*, to dig mines or burrows:—*v. t.*, to sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy slowly.
- MÎNING, *p. prs.*

- ***MI-NER** (mî'nûr), *n.* One who digs in mines; one who makes military mines.
- MIN-ER-AL** (mîn'êr'âl), *n.* An inorganic substance; matter dug out of mines:—*a.*, consisting of fossil bodies loaded with mineral matter.
- MIN-ER-AL-IST** (mîn'êr'âl-îst), *n.* One versed in minerals.
- MIN-ER-AL-I-ZA-TION** (mîn-êr'âl-ê-zâ'shûn), *n.* The act of mineralizing.
- MIN-ER-AL-IZE** (mîn'êr-âl'îze), *v. t.* To combine with a mineral:—*v. i.*, to go in search of minerals.
- MIN-ER-AL-I-ZING**, *p. prs.*
- MIN-ER-AL-I-ZER** (mîn'êr-âl'î-zêr), *n.* That which mineralizes.
- MIN-ER-AL-OG-I-CAL** (mîn-êr-âl-ôj'êk'âl), *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.
- ***MIN-ER-AL-O-GIST** (mîn-êr-âl-ô-jîst), *n.* One versed in mineralogy.
- MIN-ER-AL-O-GY** (mîn-êr-âl'ôj'ê), *n.* The science of minerals.
- MÎ-NËR-VÂ**, *n.* The goddess Pallas.
- MIN-GLE** (mîng'gl), *v. t.* To mix; to blend:—*v. i.*, to be mixed:—*n.*, a mixture. (*ap. p.*—with.)
- MIN'GLING**, *p. prs.*
- ***MIN-IA-TURE** (mîn'ê-tûre or mîn'ê-â-tûre), *n.* Representation in a small compass; a small likeness:—*a.*, on a small scale.
- ***MIN-I-KIN** (mîn'ê'kin), *a.* Diminutive, small:—*n.*, a darling.
- ***MIN-IM** (mîn'im), *n.* A small being, a dwarf; *in Music*, a half note, marked thus [♯]; *in Medicine*, formerly, a drop, recently, the sixtieth part of a fluidrachm.
- ***MIN-I-MUM** (mîn'ê'mûm), *n.* The least number or quantity possible:—opposed to **MAXIMUM**.
- MIN'IMA**, *n. pl.*
- MIN-ION** (mîn'yân), *n.* A favorite; a low dependant; a kind of printing type. [263.]
- MIN-IS-TER** (mîn'is'tûr), *n.* An agent; an officer of state or the church; an agent from a foreign power; a messenger [76]:—*v. t.*, to give; to supply; to afford:—*v. i.*, to serve in an office; to give assistance. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- ***MIN-IS-TE-RI-AL** (mîn'is-tê'rê'âl), *a.* Acting under superior authority; official; ecclesiastical; sacerdotal; pertaining to ministers of state. [221-1.]
- MIN-IS-TRANT** (mîn'is'trânt), *a.* Attendant.
- MIN-IS-TRA-TION** (mîn'is-trâ'shûn), *n.* Agency; office; ecclesiastical function.
- MIN-IS-TRY** (mîn'is'trê), *n.* Office, service; the executive council of a state. [90.]
- MIN'IS-TRIES**, *n. pl.*
- MIN-IUM** (mîn'yûm or mîn'ô'm), *n.* Vermilion, red lead.
- MÎNK**, *n.* A small animal.
- ***MIN-NOW** (mîn'nô), *n.* A very small fish.
- ***MI-NOR** (mî'nûr), *a.* Petty; less:—*n.*, one under age. †
- MI-NOR-I-TY** (mê-nôr'ê'tê), *n.* The state of being under age; the smaller number. [332-12.]
- MI-NOR'I-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***MI-N-O-TAUR** (mîn'ô'tâwr), *n.* A fabulous monster, half man and half bull.
- MIN-STER** (mîn'stûr), *n.* A monastery; a cathedral church. [136-14.]
- MIN-STREL** (mîn'strîl), *n.* A musician; a poet.
- ***MIN-STREL-SY** (mîn'strîl'sê), *n.* Music; instrumental harmony. [97-3.]
- MIN'STREL'SIES**, *n. pl.*
- MÎNT**, *n.* A plant; a place where money is coined:—*v. t.*, to coin; to invent.
- ***MINT-AGE** (mînt'îje), *n.* Duty paid for coining; coinage.
- MINT-ER** (mînt'ûr), *n.* A coiner.
- MIN-U-END** (mîn'û'ênd), *n.* The number to be diminished.
- ***MIN-U-ET** (mîn'û'êt), *n.* A stately, regular dance. [66-24.]
- MÎ'NÛS**, *n.* The sign [—] noting subtraction:—*a.*, subtractive, as a minus quantity;—*prp.* diminished by, as 5 minus 3.
- MIN-UTE** (mîn'nût), *n.* As a measure of time, the sixtieth part of an hour; as a measure of circular motion, the sixtieth part of a degree; a note or memorandum; the first draught of a written agreement:—*v. t.*, to set down in short hints.
- MIN'UTING**, *p. prs.*
- MI-NUTE** (mê-nû'tê' or mî-nû'tê'), *a.* Slender, small; of little consequence; trifling; particular; circumstantial. [56-5.] [192-11.]
- MIN-UTE-BOOK** (mîn'nût'bôök), *n.* A book for short notes.
- MIN-UTE-GUN** (mîn'nût'gûn), *n.* A gun discharged every minute.
- MIN-UTE-HAND** (mîn'nût'hând), *n.* The hand that points to the minute on a clock.
- ***MIN-UTE-LY** (mîn'nût'lê), *ad.* Every minute.
- ***MI-NUTE-LY** (mê-nû'tê'lê), *ad.* Exactly, to a small point.
- MI-NUTE-NESS** (mê-nû'tê'nês), *n.* Smallness; exactness.
- ***MI-NU-TI-E** (mê-nû'sh'ê), *n. pl.* The smallest particulars.
- MÎNX** (mîngks), *n.* A pert, wanton girl; a female puppy.
- MÎNX'ES**, *n. pl.*
- MI-O-CENE** (mî'ô'sên), *a.* In Geology, relating to the second division of the tertiary strata.
- MIR-A-CLE** (mîr'â'kl), *n.* A wonder, something above human power; prodigy. [50-18.]
- MI-RAC-O-U-LOUS** (mê-râk'û'lûs), *a.* Done by miracle; wonderful. [57-24.] [343-11.]
- MI-RAC-O-U-LOUS-LY** (mê-râk'û'lûs-lê), *ad.* By miracle.

- MI-RAC-U-LOUS-NESS (mê-râk'û'lûs-nês), *n.* Superiority to natural power.
- MIR-A-DOR (mîr-â-dôr'), *n.* A balcony.
- *MI-RAGE (mê-râzh'), *n.* An optical delusion, presenting the appearance of water.
- MIRE, *n.* Mud, dirt:—*v. t.*, to soil with mud:—*v. i.*, to sink in mud.
- MR'RING, *p. prs.*
- *MI-RI-NESS (mî'rî'nês), *n.* State of being miry.
- *MIR-ROR (mîr'rûr'), *n.* A looking-glass:—*v. t.*, to exhibit as by a mirror.
- MIRTH (mêrth), *n.* Merriment, fun, jollity, glee, gaiety.
- MIRTH-FUL (mêrth'fûl'), *a.* Merry, gay, joyous.
- MIRTH-FUL-LY (mêrth'fûl'lê'), *ad.* Merrily, gayly.
- MIRTH-FUL-NESS (mêrth'fûl'nês), *n.* State of mirth.
- MIRTH-LESS (mêrth'lês'), *a.* Having no mirth, joyless.
- MI-RY (mî'rê'), *a.* [MIRIER—MIRI-EST.] Full of mire.
- MIS-AC-CEP-TA-TION (mîs-âk-sêp-tâ'shûn), *n.* Misunderstanding.
- MIS-AD-VEN-TURE (mîs-âd-vên'tshûr'), *n.* Mischance, ill luck.
- MIS-AL-LEGE (mîs-âl-lêj'), *v. t.* To state erroneously.
- *MIS-AL-LEG'ING, *p. prs.*
- MIS-AL-LI-ANCE (mîs-âl-li'ânse), *n.* An improper association.
- MIS-AN-THROPE (mîs-ân'thrôpe'), *n.* A hater of mankind.
- MIS-AN-THRO-PIST (mîs-ân'thrô'pîst'), *n.* A hater of mankind.
- MIS-AN-THROP-IC (mîs-ân'thrôp'îk'), *a.* Misanthropical.
- MIS-AN-THROP-I-CAL (mîs-ân'thrôp'êkâl'), *a.* Having a hatred to mankind.
- *MIS-AN-THRO-PY (mîs-ân'thrô'pê'), *n.* Hatred of mankind. [354-8.]
- MIS-AP-PLI-CATION (mîs-âp-plê-ca'shûn), *n.* Application to a wrong purpose.
- MIS-AP-PLY (mîs-âp-plî'), *v. t.* * [pr. t. 3, MISAPPLIES.] To use in a wrong sense; to apply to a wrong purpose.
- *MIS-AP-PLI'ED, *p. prf.*
- MIS-AP-PRE-HEND (mîs-âp-prê-hênd'), *v. t.* Not to understand.
- MIS-AP-PRE-HEN-SION (mîs-âp-prê-hên'shûn), *n.* Mistake, misconception.
- MIS-BE-COME (mîs-bê-kûm'), *v. t.* [MISBECAME—MISBECOME.] To be unseemly; not to suit.
- *MIS-BE-COM'ING, *p. prs.*
- MIS-BE-HAVE (mîs-bê-hâve'), *v. i.* To act improperly:—see INGRA-
- *MIS-BE-HAV'ING, *p. prs.* [TIATE.]
- MIS-BE-HAV-IOR (mîs-bê-hâve'yûr'), *n.* Ill conduct, bad practice.
- *MIS-BE-LIEF (mîs-bê-lêêf'), *n.* A wrong belief.
- MIS-CAL-CU-LATE (mîs-kâl'kû'lâte'), *v. t.* To reckon wrong.
- MIS-CAL'CU-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- MIS-CAL-CU-LA-TION (mîs-kâl-kû-lâ'shûn), *n.* A wrong calculation.
- *MIS-CALL (mîs-kâwl'), *v. t.* To name improperly.
- MIS-CAR-RIAGE (mîs-kâr'rîje), *n.* Failure; ill conduct.
- MIS-CAR-RY (mîs-kâr'rê'), *v. t.* [pr. t. 3, MISCARRIES.] To fail; not to have the intended effect.
- *MIS-CAR'RI-ED, *p. prf.*
- *MIS-CEL-LA-NE-OUS (mîs-sêl-lâ-nê'ûs), *a.* Mingled, composed of various kinds, diversified. †
- *MIS-CEL-LA-NY (mîs'sêl'lên-ê'), *n.* A mass or collection of various kinds of composition, a mixture.
- *MIS-CEL'LA-NIES, *n. pl.*
- MIS-CHANCE (mîs-tshânse'), *n.* Ill luck, ill fortune, disaster.
- MIS-CHARGE (mîs-tshâj'), *n.* A mistake in charging:—*v. t.*, to charge erroneously.
- *MIS-CHAR'GING, *p. prs.*
- *MIS-CHIEF (mîs'tshîf'), *n.* Harm, hurt, damage; vexatious affair:—*v. t.*, to hurt, harm, or injure.
- *MIS-CHIE-VOUS (mîs'tshê'vûs), *a.* Harmful, malicious.
- MIS-CHIE-VOUS-LY (mîs'tshê'vûs-lê'), *ad.* Hurtfully, wickedly.
- MIS-CHIE-VOUS-NESS (mîs'tshê'vûs-nês), *n.* Hurtfulness, wickedness.
- MIS-CHOOSE (mîs-tshôôze'), *v. t.* To make a wrong choice.
- MIS-CHOO'S'ING, *p. prs.*
- MIS-CI-TA-TION (mîs-si-tâ'shûn), *n.* Unfair or false quotation.
- *MIS-CITE (mîs-sîte'), *v. t.* To quote falsely.
- *MIS-CI'TING, *p. prs.*
- MIS-CLAIM (mîs-klâme'), *n.* Mistaken claim.
- MIS-COM-PU-TA-TION (mîs-kôm-pû-tâ'shûn), *n.* A false reckoning.
- MIS-COM-PUTE (mîs-kôm-pûte'), *v. t.* To compute erroneously.
- *MIS-COM-PU'TING, *p. prs.*
- *MIS-CON-CEIT (mîs-kôn-sêêt'), *n.* Misconception.
- MIS-CON-CEIVE (mîs-kôn-sêêv'), *v. t.* To misapprehend; to conceive wrong.
- *MIS-CON-CEIV'ING, *p. prs.*
- MIS-CON-CEP-TION (mîs-kôn-sêp'shûn), *n.* A wrong notion.
- MIS-CON-DUCT (mîs-kôn'dûkt'), *n.* Ill behavior, ill management.
- MIS-CON-JECT-URE (mîs-kôn-jêk'tshûr'), *n.* A wrong conjecture:—*v. i.*, to make a wrong conjecture:—*v. t.*, to guess wrong.
- *MIS-CON-JEC'TU'RING, *p. prs.*
- MIS-CON-STRU-C-TION (mîs-kôn-strûk'shûn), *n.* Wrong interpretation.
- *MIS-CON-STRUE (mîs-kôn-strôô'), *v. t.* To interpret wrong.
- *MIS-CON-STRU'ING, *p. prs.*
- MIS-COUNT (mîs-kôunt'), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To count erroneously:—*n.*, an erroneous reckoning.
- *MIS-CRE-ANT (mîs'krê'ânt'), *n.* One who holds a false faith; a vile wretch; an infidel.
- MIS-DATE (mîs-dâte'), *v. t.* To date erroneously.

MIS-DA'TING, <i>p. prs.</i>	MIS-FOR-TUNE (mîs-fôr'tûne or mîs-fôr'týn), <i>n.</i> Calamity, ill luck, disaster.	MIS-JUDGE-MENT } (mîs-jûd'g'- *MIS-JUDGE-MENT } mânt), <i>n.</i> Wrong judgment.
MIS-DEED (mîs-dêéd'), <i>n.</i> Evil action, misconduct, transgression.	MIS-GIVE (mîs-gîv'), <i>v. t.</i> [MISGAVE—MISGIVEN.] To fill with doubt; to give amiss.	MIS-LAY (mîs-lâ'), <i>v. t.</i> [MISLAID—MISLAID.] To lay in a wrong place; to lose.
MIS-DEEM (mîs-dêém'), <i>v. t.</i> To judge ill of; to mistake.	MIS-GIV'ING, <i>p. prs.</i>	*MIS-LE (mîz'lê), <i>v. i.</i> To rain in very fine drops like a mist:— <i>n.</i> , a fine rain:—often written MISTLE and MIZZLE.
MIS-DE-MEAN (mîs-dê-mêén'), <i>v. t.</i> To behave ill; to act amiss.	MIS-GOT-TEN (mîs-gôt'tn), <i>a.</i> Unjustly obtained.	MIS-LING (mîz'zîng), <i>p. prs.</i>
<i>See</i> MISDEMEAN or DEMEAN must be followed by that compound personal pronoun which is the reciprocal of its nominative; as, Arnold misdemeaned himself. See INGRATIATE.	MIS-GOV-ERN (mîs-gûv'ûrn), <i>v. t.</i> To govern amiss.	MIS-LEAD (mîs-lêéd'), <i>v. t.</i> [MISLED—MISLED.] To guide a wrong way; to deceive; to delude.
*MIS-DE-MEAN-OR (mîs-dê-mêén'-ûr), <i>n.</i> A petty offense, ill behavior, misconduct, fault.	*MIS-GOV-ERN-ANCE (mîs-gûv'ûrn-ânse), <i>n.</i> Misgovernment.	MIS-MAN-AGE (mîs-mân'âje), <i>v. t.</i> To manage ill:— <i>v. i.</i> , to conduct amiss.
MIS-DI-RECT (mîs-dî-rêkt'), <i>v. t.</i> To direct to a wrong place or person.	*MIS-GOV-ERN-MENT (mîs-gûv'ûrn-mênt), <i>n.</i> Ill management; disorder, irregularity.	MIS-MAN'A'GING, <i>p. prs.</i>
MIS-DO (mîs-dôd'), <i>v. t.</i> [MISDID—MISDONE.] To do wrong.	*MIS-GUI-DANCE (mîs-gû'dânse), <i>n.</i> False direction.	MIS-MAN-AGE-MENT (mîs-mân'âje-mênt), <i>n.</i> Ill management; ill conduct.
MIS-DOES (mîs'dûz'), <i>prs. t. 3.</i>	MIS-GUIDE (mîs-gîde'), <i>v. t.</i> To direct ill; to mislead.	MIS-MAN-A-GER (mîs-mân'âjêr), <i>n.</i> One who mismanages.
*MIS-DO-ER (mîs-dôd'ûr), <i>n.</i> One who does wrong.	MIS-GU'DING, <i>p. prs.</i>	MIS-MATCH (mîs-mâtsh'), <i>v. t.</i> [<i>prs. t. 3.</i> MISMATCHES.] To match unsuitably.
*MIS-DOUBT (mîs-dôût'), <i>v. t.</i> To suspect:— <i>n.</i> , suspicion.	MIS-HAP (mîs-hâp'), <i>n.</i> Ill chance, ill luck.	MIS-NAME (mîs-nâme'), <i>v. t.</i> To call by the wrong name.
MIS-EM-PLOY (mîs-êm-plôéd'), <i>v. t.</i> To use to wrong purposes.	*MISH-NA (mîsh'nâ'), <i>n.</i> A collection of Jewish traditions.	MIS-NA'MING, <i>p. prs.</i>
MIS-EM-PLOY-MENT (mîs-êm-plôéd'-mênt), <i>n.</i> Improper application.	MIS-IM-PROVE-MENT (mîs-îm-prôdv'mênt), <i>n.</i> Ill use or employment.	MIS-NO-MER (mîs-nô'mûr), <i>n.</i> An indictment by a wrong name; a misnaming.
MIS-EN-TRY (mîs-ên-trê), <i>n.</i> A wrong entry.	MIS-IN-FER (mîs-în-fêr'), <i>v. t.</i> To infer wrong.	*MI-SOG-A-MIST (mê-sôg'â'mîst), <i>n.</i> A hater of marriage.
MIS-EN'TRIES, <i>n. pl.</i>	MIS-IN-FER'RING, <i>p. prs.</i>	MI-SOG-A-MY (mê-sôg'â'mê), <i>n.</i> Hatred of marriage.
MI-SER (mîzûr), <i>n.</i> A penurious person; a covetous wretch.	*MIS-IN-FER'RED, <i>p. prf.</i>	MIS-PER-SUADE (mîs-pêr-swâde'), <i>v. t.</i> To persuade wrong.
MIS-ER-A-BLE (mîz'ûr'â-bl), <i>a.</i> Unhappy, wretched; worthless; causing misery.	MIS-IN-FORM (mîs-în-fôrm'), <i>v. t.</i> To deceive by false accounts; to inform wrong.	*MIS-PER-SUA-DING, <i>p. prs.</i>
MIS-ER-A-BLE-NESS (mîz'ûr'â-bl-nês), <i>n.</i> State of misery.	MIS-IN-FOR-MATION (mîs-în-fôr-mâ'shûn), <i>n.</i> Wrong information.	*MIS-PICK-EL (mîs-pîk'kl), <i>n.</i> An ore of arsenic with iron.
MIS-ER-A-BLY (mîz'ûr'â-blê), <i>ad.</i> Unhappily, wretchedly, meanly.	MIS-IN-TER-PRET (mîs-în-têr'prêt) <i>v. t.</i> To explain to a wrong sense; to misconstrue.	MIS-PLACE (mîs-plâse'), <i>v. t.</i> To put in a wrong place.
MI-SER-LY (mîzûr-lê), <i>a.</i> Very covetous, niggardly.	MIS-IN-TER-PRE-TATION (mîs-în-têr-prê-tâ'shûn), <i>n.</i> A wrong interpretation; misconception; misconception.	MIS-PLA'CING, <i>p. prs.</i>
MIS-ER-Y (mîz'ûr'ê), <i>n.</i> Wretchedness, calamity, misfortune, distress.	MIS-JOIN (mîs-jôin'), <i>v. t.</i> To join improperly.	MIS-PRINT (mîs-prînt'), <i>v. t.</i> To print wrong:— <i>n.</i> , an error in printing.
*MIS'ER-Y-ES, <i>n. pl.</i>	MIS-JUDGE (mîs-jûdje'), <i>v. t.</i> To judge ill:— <i>v. i.</i> , to err in judgment.	*MIS-PRIS-ION (mîs-prîzh'ûn), <i>n.</i> Mistake, misconception; concealment; negligence.
*MIS-FE-A-SANCE (mîs-fêé'zânse), <i>n.</i> A misdeed; a wrong done.	MIS-JUDG'ING, <i>p. prs.</i>	

MIS-PRO-NOUNCE ('mîs-prò-nònds')
v. t. or v. i. To pronounce wrong
or incorrectly.

*MIS-PRO-NOUN'ING, *p. prs.*

MIS-PRO-NUN-CI-A-TION ('mîs-prò-
nún-shè-â'shún), *n.* A wrong
pronunciation.

MIS-QUO-TA-TION ('mîs-kwò-tâ-
shún), *n.* An erroneous quotation.

MIS-QUOTE (mîs-kwòt'e'), *v. t.* To
quote falsely.

MIS-QUO'TING, *p. prs.*

MIS-RECK-ON (mîs-rèk'kn), *v. t.* To
reckon wrong.

MIS-RE-LATE ('mîs-rè-lâ'te'), *v. t.*
To relate inaccurately.

*MIS-RE-LA'TING, *p. prs.*

MIS-RE-MEM-BER ('mîs-rè-mêm'-
bûr), *v. t.* To remember in-
correctly.

MIS-RE-PORT ('mîs-rè-pòrt'), *n.* A
false or erroneous account:—*v. t.*,
to report incorrectly or falsely.

MIS-REP-RE-SENT ('mîs-rèp-rè-
zènt'), *v. t.* To represent falsely.

MIS-REP-RE-SENT-A-TION ('mîs-rèp-
rè-zènt-â'shún), *n.* The act of
misrepresenting; account ma-
liciously false; false representa-
tion.

MIS-RULE (mîs-ròðl'), *n.* Tumult,
confusion, unjust dominion.

Miss, *n.* A young woman; the
title of an unmarried woman;
loss, omission, mistake, error:—
v. t., to fail; not to hit; to omit;
to mistake:—*v. i.*, not to suc-
ceed; to mistake.

Miss'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

*MIS-SAL (mîs'sâl), *n.* The mass-
book.

MIS-SHAPE (mîs-shâpe'), *v. t.*
[MISSHAPED—MISSHAPED or MIS-
SHAPEN.] To shape ill; to de-
form.

MIS-SHA'PING, *p. prs.*

*MIS-SILE (mîs'sîl), *a.* Thrown by
the hand; capable of being
thrown:—*n.*, a weapon intended
to be thrown.

MIS-SION (mîsh'ûn), *n.* Commis-
sion; errand; persons sent on
any account, delegation; a station
of missionaries:—*a.*, established
by missionaries, as a *mission*
church.

MIS-SION-A-RY (mîsh'ûn-â-rè), *n.*
One sent to propagate religion:
—*a.*, pertaining to missions.

*MIS'SION'A-RIES, *n. pl.*

MIS-SIVE (mîs'sîv), *n.* A mes-
senger or letter sent:—*a.*, proper
to be sent, sent.

*MIS-SPEAK (mîs-spèèk'), *v. t.* or
v. i. [MISSPOKE—MISSPOKEN.]
To speak wrong.

*MIS-SPELL (mîs-spèl'), *v. t.* [MIS-
SPELLED or MISSPELT—MISSPELLED
or MISSPELT.] To spell wrong.

*MIS-SPEND (mîs-spènd'), *v. t.*
[MISSPENT—MISSPENT.] To spend
to no purpose; to waste.

MIS-STATE (mîs-stâ'te'), *v. t.* To
state wrong.

MIS-STA'TING, *p. prs.*

*MIS-STATE-MENT (mîs-stâ'te'mènt)
n. An erroneous statement.

Mist, *n.* A low, thin cloud; a
small, thin rain:—*v. t.*, to cloud;
to cover with vapor or steam.

*MIS-TAK-A-BLE (mîs-tâk-â-bl), *a.*
Possible to be mistaken.

MIS-TAKE (mîs-tâke'), *v. t.* [MIS-
TOOK—MISTAKEN.] To conceive
wrong:—*v. i.*, to err:—*n.*, mis-
conception, error.

MIS-TA'KING, *p. prs.*

MIS-TEACH (mîs-tèètsh'), *v. t.* [MIS-
TAUGHT—MISTAUGHT.] [*prs. t. 3.*
MISTEACHES.] To teach wrong.

*MIS-TER (mîs'tûr), *n.* The cor-
rupted pronunciation of the ab-
breviation Mr.; master.

MIS-TERM (mîs-tèrm'), *v. t.* To term
erroneously.

MIS-THINK (mîs-thîngk'), *v. t.* [MIS-
THOUGHT—MISTHOUGHT.] To
think erroneously.

MIS-TIME (mîs-tîme'), *v. t.* To
adapt to an improper time.

MIS-TR'ING, *p. prs.*

MIST-I-NESS (mîst'è'nès), *n.* State
of being overcast, cloudiness.

MIS-TLE. See MISLE.

MIS-LE-TOE } (mîz'z'l'tò), *n.* A
*MIS-TLE-TOE } plant.

MIS-TOOK', *pat. t.* of MISTAKE.

MIS-TRANS-LATE (mîs-trânz-lâ'te'),
v. t. To translate wrong.

*MIS-TRANS-LA'TING, *p. prs.*

MIS-TRANS-LA-TION ('mîs-trânz-lâ-
shún), *n.* An erroneous trans-
lation.

MIS-TRESS (mîs'trîs), *n.* A woman
who governs or teaches; a female
head of a family; a term of ad-
dress contracted to Mrs.

MIS'TRESS'ES, *n. pl.*

MIS-TRUST (mîs'trúst'), *v. t.* To
doubt; to suspect:—*n.*, want of
confidence, diffidence, suspicion.

MIS-TRUST-FUL (mîs-trúst'fûl), *a.*
Diffident, doubting. (*ap. p.*—of.)

MIS-TRUST-FUL-NESS (mîs-trúst'-
fûl'nès), *n.* Diffidence, doubt.

MIS-TRUST-LESS (mîs-trúst'lès), *a.*
Confident, unsuspecting.

MIS-TUNE (mîs-tûne'), *v. t.* To
tune wrong.

MIS-TU'NING, *p. prs.*

MIST-Y (mîst'è), *a.* [MISTIER—
MISTIEST.] Clouded, filled with
mist, obscure.

MIS-UN-DER-STAND ('mîs-ûn-dûr-
stând'), *v. t.* [MISUNDERSTOOD—
MISUNDERSTOOD.] To conceive
wrong.

*MIS-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *p. prs.*:—
n., disagreement, misconception,
dissension.

MIS-U-SAGE (mîs-û-z'jè), *n.* Abuse,
ill use or treatment.

MIS-USE (mîs-ûse'), *n.* Bad use or
treatment.

MIS-USE (mîs-ûze'), *v. t.* To put
to a bad use; to treat impro-
perly; to abuse.

MIS-U'SING, *p. prs.*

MIS-WROUGHT (mîs-râwt'), *a.* Badly
wrought.

- MITE**, *n.* A small insect; a small particle.
- MIT-I-GA-BLE** (mít/è'gá-bl), *a.* Capable of being mitigated.
- MIT-I-GANT** (mít/è'gánt), *a.* Having power to mitigate; lenient.
- MIT-I-GATE** (mít/è'gâte), *v. t.* To soften; to alleviate; to assuage; to relax. [112-24.] [268-1.]
- MIT-I-GA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- MIT-I-GA-TION** (mít-è'gá'shûn), *n.* Alleviation, abatement.
- MIT-I-GA-TIVE** (mít/è'gá-tív), *a.* Tending to alleviate.
- MIT-I-GA-TOR** (mít/è'gá-tûr), *n.* One who or that which mitigates.
- MIT-TER** } (mít/tûr), *n.* { A kind of
***MI-TRE** } { episcopal
crown worn by popes, bishops, &c.
- MI-TER-ED** } (mít/tûrd), *a.* Adorned
***MI-TRED** } with a mitre.
- MIT-TEN** (mít/tn), *n.* A glove-like, fingerless cover for the hand.
- ***MIT-TI-MUS** (mít/tè'mûs), *n.* A warrant to commit to prison.
- MIT-TI-MUS-ES**, *n. pl.*
- MITTS**, *n.* Mittens.
- MIX** (mîks), *v. t.* [*pr. t. 3, MIX-ES.*] To unite; to mingle; to blend:—*v. i.*, to be united in one mass. (*ap. p.*—with.)
- MIX-A-BLE** (mîks/â-bl), *a.* Capable of being mixed.
- ***MIX-TI-LIN-E-AR** (mîks-tè-lîn-è-âr), *a.* Consisting of straight lines and curves.
- ***MIX-TION** (mîks/t'shûn), }
MIX-TURE (mîks/t'shûr), } *n.*
- The act of mixing; compound; union; a mingled mass.
- ***MIZ-ZEN** (mîz/zn), *n.* The hindmost sail of a ship.
- MIZ-ZEN-MAST** (mîz/zn'mást), *n.* The mast nearest the stern.
- MIZ-ZLE**, See MISLE.
- MNE-MON-IC** (nè-môn'ík), *a.* Assisting the memory.
- ***MNE-MON-ICS** (nè-môn'íks), *n. pl.* The art of improving the memory.
- MOAN** (mòne), *v. t.* To lament:—*v. i.*, to grieve [76-20]:—*n.*, audible sorrow, lamentation.
- MOAN-FUL** (mòne/fûl), *a.* Expressing sorrow, lamentation.
- ***MOAT** (mòte), *n.* A canal or ditch round a house for defense:—*v. t.*, to surround with a moat.
- MÔB**, *n.* A crowd; a tumultuous rout; a kind of head-dress:—*v. t.*, to harass or overbear by a crowd.
- MOB'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***MOB'ED**, *p. prf.*
- ***MO-BILE** (mò-bèèl, mò'bèèl, or mòb'il), *n.* The populace, the mob.
- ***MO-BIL-I-TY** (mò-bíl'lè'tè), *n.* Nimbleness, activity; the populace.
- ***MOO-CA-SIN** (mòk/ká'sîn), *n.* An Indian shoe; a serpent:—sometimes written MOCCASON.
- MOCK** (mòck), *v. t.* To deride; to treat with scorn; to mimic; to elude [58-23]:—*v. i.*, to make contemptuous sport:—*n.*, act of contempt, sneer; mimicry:—*a.*, not real; counterfeit.
- MOCK-ER** (mòk/kûr), *n.* One who mocks.
- MOCK-ER-Y** (mòk/kûr'rè), *n.* Derision, sportive insult; ridicule. [144-15.] [270-20.]
- MOCK-ER'IES**, *n. pl.*
- MOCK-ING-BIRD** (mòk/king'bûrd), *n.* A bird which imitates or mocks others.
- MO-DAL** (mò'dál), *a.* Relating to the form or mode.
- ***MO-DAL-I-TY** (mò-dál'lè'tè), *n.* The quality of having a mode.
- MÔDE**, *n.* Form, manner; fashion; mood. [251-21.]
- MOD-EL** (mòd/èl), *n.* A representation; a copy; a mould [67]:—*v. t.*, to plan; to shape; to mould.
- MOD'EL'ING**, }
MOD'EL'LING, } *p. prs.*
MOD'EL-ED, }
MOD'ELL-ED, } *p. prf.*
- MOD-EL-ER** } (mòd/èl'lûr), *n.*
***MOD-EL-LER** } A contriver; a planner.
- MOD-ER-ATE** (mòd/èr'it), *a.* Temperate, not excessive; reasonable; mild.
- MOD-ER-ATE** (mòd/èr'âte), *v. t.* To regulate; to make temperate; to mitigate; to restrain:—*v. i.*, to preside over; to grow moderate.
- MOD'ER-A-TING**, *p. prs.*
- MOD-ER-ATE-LY** (mòd/èr'it-lè), *ad.* Temperately, mildly.
- MOD-ER-A-TION** (mòd-èr-â'shûn), *n.* Forbearance; calmness; frugality. [151-10.]
- ***MOD-ER-A-TOR** (mòd-èr-â'tûr), *n.* One who presides in a debate.
- MOD-ERN** (mòd/èrn), *a.* Late, recent, fresh, new. [26-18.] [226.]
- THE ANCIENT HISTORY* terminates at the dissolution of the Western Empire, A.D. 476; *MODERN HISTORY* begins at the discovery of America, A.D. 1492; the intervening times are termed the *MIDDLE AGES*.
- MOD-ERNS** (mòd/èrnz), *n. pl.* Those who have lived lately, as opposed to the ancients.
- MOD-ERN-ISM** (mòd/èrn'izm), *n.* A modern practice or phrase.
- MOD-ERN-IZE** (mòd/èrn'ize), *v. t.* To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things. †
- ***MOD'ERN'Y-ZING**, *p. prs.*
- MOD-EST** (mòd/èst), *a.* Not forward; chaste; bashful, diffident.
- MOD-EST-LY** (mòd/èst'lè), *ad.* Not impudently; chastely.
- MOD-EST-Y** (mòd/èst'yè), *n.* Decency, chastity, purity.
- MOD'EST'IES**, *n. pl.*
- ***MOD-I-CUM** (mòd/è'kûm), *n.* A small portion, pittance.
- MOD-I-FI-A-BLE** (mòd/è'fi-â-bl), *a.* Capable of being modified.
- MOD-I-FI-CATION** (mòd-è'fè-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of modifying; form or manner. [146-17.]

- MOD-I-FY (môd'ê'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, MODIFIES.] To change the form; to vary; to shape.†
- *MOD'ÛFI-ED, *p. prf.*
- *MO-DILL-ION (mô-dil'yân), *n.* A little bracket; and an ornament in columns.
- MO-DISH (mô'dish), *a.* Fashionable.
- MO-DISH-NESS (mô'dish'nês), *n.* Affectation of the fashion.
- MOD-U-LATE (môd'yù'lâte), *v. t.* To form sound to a certain key or note; to vary sounds.
- MOD'ÛLA-TING, *p. prs.*
- MOD-U-LA-TION (môd-yù-lâ'shûn), *n.* Sound modulated; agreeable harmony; inflection.
- *MOD-ULE (môd'yûle), *n.* A model.
- MO-GUL (mô-gûl'), *n.* The former title of the Emperor of the Moguls.
- *MO-HAIR (mô'hâre), *n.* Thread, or stuff made of hair.
- *MO-HAM-MED-AN (mô-hâm'mêd-ân), *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed—*n.*, a follower of Mohammed or Mahomet.
- MO-HAM-MED-AN-ISM (mô-hâm'mêd-ân-îz-m), *n.* The religion of Mohammed or Mahomet.
- *MOI-DORE (môê'dôr or môê-dôr'), *n.* A Portuguese gold coin, valued at about six dollars.
- *MOI-E-TY (môê'è'tè), *n.* Half, one of two equal parts.
- *MOI'ETIES, *n. pl.*
- MÔIL, *v. t.* To daub with dirt:—*v. i.*, to drudge.
- Môist, *a.* Damp, slightly wet.
- *MOIST-EN (môê'sn), *v. t.* To wet moderately; to make damp.
- MOIST-NESS (môist'nês) *n.* Dampness.
- MOIST-URE (môis'tshûr), *n.* Small quantity of liquid; dampness.
- MO-LAR (mô'lâr), *n.* A grinding tooth:—*a.*, having power to grind.
- *MO-LAS-SES (mô-lâs'sîz), *n.* The scum or spume of the juice of the sugar-cane; treacle:—sometimes written MELASSES.
- MOLD. See MOULD.
- MÔLE, *n.* A natural spot on the body; a small animal; a mound.
- MO-LEC-U-LAR (mô-lêk'ù'lâr), *a.* Consisting of molecules.
- *MOLE-E-CULE (môl'ê'kûle), *n.* A small part of any thing; a minute element.
- MOLE-HILL (môle'hîl), *n.* Hillock thrown up by a mole.
- MO-LEST (mô-lêst'), *v. t.* To disturb; to trouble; to vex; to annoy.
- MOL-EST-A-TION (môl-êst-â'shûn), *n.* Disturbance, vexation.
- *MOLL-IENT (môl'yênt), *a.* Softening, easing:—usually written EMOLLIENT.
- *MOL-LI-FI-A-BLE (môl'lî'fî-â'bl), *a.* Capable of being softened.
- MOL-LI-FY (môl'lî'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, MOLLIFIES.] To soften; to assuage; to quiet.
- MOL'LI'FI-ED, *p. prf.*
- MOLT. See MOULT.
- MOL-TEN (môl'tên), *n.* Melted.
- *MOL-YB-DE-NUM (môl-îb-dê'nûm), *n.* A white, brittle metal.
- MO-MENT (mô'mênt), *n.* Importance; value; an indivisible particle of time.
-  MOMENT and INSTANT are both names given to the shortest imaginable divisions of time; but *instant* describes time present; whereas *moment* may describe time past or future.
- MO-MENT-A-RI-LY (mô'mênt-â-rê'lê) *ad.* Every moment.
- *MO-MENT-A-RY (mô'mênt-â-rê), *a.* Lasting for a moment, done in a moment.
- *MO-MENT-OUS (mô-mênt'ûs), *a.* Important, weighty. [64-7.]
- MO-MEN-TUM (mô-mên'tâm), *n.* The force of a moving body.
- MO-MEN'TA, *n. pl.*
- *MON-A-CHAL (môn-â'kâl), *a.* Monastic, relating to monks or to a monastic life.
- *MON-A-CHISM (môn-â'kîz-m), *n.* The monastic life.
- MON-AD (môn-âd), *n.* An indivisible atom; a primary cell or germ; one of the smallest of microscopic animalcules.
- MO-NAD-IC (mô-nâd'îk), *a.* Having the nature of monads.
- MON-ARCH (môn-ârk), *n.* A king; a sole ruler.
- MO-NARCH-AL (mô-nârk-âl), *a.* Regal, monarchic.
- MO-NARCH-IC (mô-nârk'îk), }
MO-NARCH-I-CAL (mô-nârk'è'kâl) }
a. Vested in a single ruler.
- MON-ARCH-IST (môn-ârk'îst), *n.* An advocate of monarchy.
- MON-ARCH-ISM (môn-ârk'îz-m), *n.* A preference for monarchy.
- *MON-ARCH-IZE (môn-ârk'îze), *v. i.* To play the king.
- MON-ARCH'Û-ZING, *p. prs.*
- MON-ARCH-Y (môn-ârk'è), *n.* The government of a single person; kingdom, empire.
- MON-ARCH'IES, *n. pl.*
- MON-AS-TE-RI-AL (môn-âs-tê'rê-âl) *a.* Relating to a monastery.
- MON-AS-TER-Y (môn-âs'tê'r-rê), *n.* A house of religious retirement for monks.
- *MON'AS'TER-IES, *n. pl.*
- MO-NAS-TIC (mô-nâs'tîk), }
MO-NAS-TI-CAL (mô-nâs'tê'kâl) }
a. Religiously recluse.
- MO-NAS-TI-CISM (mô-nâs'tê'sîz-m), *n.* Monastic life.
- MON-DAY (mûn'dê), *n.* The second day of the week.
- *MON-E-TA-RY (môn-è'tâ-rê-ôr-mûn-nê'tâ-rê), *a.* Pertaining to money.
- MON-EY (mûn'nê), *n.* Coin; bank-notes exchangeable for coin.
- MON'EYS, *n. pl.*
- MON-EY-BRO-KER (mûn'nê'brô-kûr), *n.* A changer of money.
- *MON-EY-ED (mûn'nêd), *a.* Rich in money.
- MON-EY-LESS (mûn'nê'lês), *a.* Without money.

- ***MON-EY'S - WORTH** (môn'nêz-'wârh), *n.* The worth of a thing in money.
- MONG-ER** (mông'gûr), *n.* A dealer.
- MON-GREL** (mông'gril), *a.* Of a mixed breed:—*n.*, an animal of a mixed breed.
- MO-NI-TION** (mô-nîsh'ân), *n.* Admonition, hint, warning.
- MON-I-TIVE** (môn'ê'tiv), *a.* Conveying admonition; instructive.
- ***MON-I-TOR** (môn'ê'tûr), *n.* One who warns of faults or informs of duty.
- ***MON-I-TO-RI-AL** ('môn-ê-tô'rê'âl), *a.* Containing admonition.
- MON-I-TOR-Y** (môn'ê'tûr-rê), *a.* Giving admonition [139-22]:—*n.*, caution, warning.
- MON'ITOR-IES**, *n. pl.*
- MONK** (môngk), *n.* One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.
- MONK-ER-Y** (môngk'ûr-rê), *n.* Monastic life and condition.
- MON-KEY** (môngk'ê), *n.* An animal bearing some resemblance to man; a word of contempt.
- MONK-HOOD** (môngk'hûd), *n.* The state of a monk.
- MONK-ISH** (môngk'ish), *a.* Pertaining to monks.
- ***MON-O-CHORD** (môn'ô'kôrd), *n.* An instrument of one string.
- ***MO-NOC-U-LAR** (mô-nôk'û'lâr), }
MO-NOC-U-LOUS (mô-nôk'û'lûs), }
a. One-eyed.
- MON-O-DIST** (môn'ô'dîst), *n.* A writer of monodies.
- MON-O-DY** (môn'ô'dê), *n.* A poem sung by one person; a lament.
- ***MON'O-DIES**, *n. pl.*
- MO-NOG-A-MIST** (mô-nôg'âmîst), *n.* One who disallows second marriages.
- ***MO-NOG-A-MY** (mô-nôg'âmê), *n.* Marriage of one wife.
- MON-O-GRAM** (môn'ô'grâm), *n.* A cipher or character used on seats. &c.
- MON-O-GRAPH** (môn'ô'gráf), *n.* A discourse on a single theme.
- MON-O-GRAPH-IC** (môn-ô-gráf'ík), *a.* Relating to a monograph.
- MO-NOG-RA-PHY** (mô-nôg'râ'fê), *n.* A representation drawn in lines without colors; a monograph.
- MO-NOG'RAPHIES**, *n. pl.*
- MON-O-LITH** (môn'ô'lîth), *n.* A monument formed of a single stone.
- ***MON-O-LOGUE** (môn'ô'lôg), *n.* A soliloquy.
- MON-O-MA-NI-A** ('môn-ô-mâ'nê'â), *n.* Insanity upon one subject.
- ***MON-O-MA-NI-AC** ('môn-ô-mâ'nê-'âk), *n.* One affected with monomania. †
- ***MON-OPH-THONG** (môn'ôp'thông or môn'ôf'thông), *n.* A simple vowel sound of two letters.
- MO-NOP-O-LIST** (mô-nôp'ô'lîst), *n.* One who monopolizes; a monopolizer.
- MO-NOP-O-LIZE** (mô-nôp'ô'lîze), *v. t.* To buy up, or to appropriate, the whole of a commodity; to engross—see **REGRATE**.
- MO-NOP'OLIZING**, *p. pps.*
- MO-NOP-O-LIZ-ER** (mô-nôp'ô'lîz-ûr) *n.* A monopolist.
- MO-NOP-O-LY** (mô-nôp'ô'lê), *n.* The exclusive possession of any thing.
- MO-NOP'OLIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***MON-O-STICH** (môn'ô'stik), *n.* A composition of one verse.
- ***MON-O-SYL-LA-BLE** (môn'ô'sîl-lâ-'bl), *n.* A word of one syllable.
- ***MON-O-THE-ISM** (môn'ô'thê-'îzm), *n.* A belief in only one God.
- MON-O-THE-IST** (môn'ô'thê-'îst), *n.* One who believes in only one God.
- MON-O-TONE** (môn'ô'tône), *n.* Sameness of sound.
- ***MO-NOT-O-NOUS** (mô-nôt'ô'nûs), *a.* Having a sameness of sound. [25-14.]
- MO-NOT-O-NY** (mô-nôt'ô'nê), *n.* Want of variety in cadence; an irksome sameness. [354-11.]
- MO-NOT'ONIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***MON-SIEUR** (môs-sêêr'), *n.* [*pl.* **MESSIEURS.**] Sir; Mister or Master.
- MON-SOON** (môn-sôôn'), *n.* A shifting tradewind.
- MON-STER** (môn'stûr), *n.* Something out of the common order of nature, something horrible.
- MON-STROS-I-TY** (môn-strôs'ê'tê), *n.* A monster; the state of being monstrous.
- MON-STROS'ITIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***MON-STROUS** (môn'strûs), *a.* Unnatural; enormous; shocking; frightful. [212.]
- MON-STROUS-LY** (môn'strûs'lê), *ad.* Horribly, inspiring terror.
- MON-STROUS-NESS** (môn'strûs'nês), *n.* Enormity, irregular nature or behavior.
- MON-TAN-IC** (môn-tân'ík), *a.* Relating to mountains.
- MONTH** (mûnth), *n.* The twelfth part of a year; four weeks:—see **LUNAR-MONTH**.
- MONTH-LY** (mûnth'lê), *a.* Happening every month:—*ad.*, once in a month.
- MON-U-MENT** (môn'û'mênt), *n.* Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a tomb; a cenotaph; a memorial. [30.] [220-6.]
- MON-U-MENT-AL** ('môn-û-mênt'âl), *a.* Memorial, preserving memory.
- Môðð**, *n.* The form of an argument; style of music; state of mind, temper, humor, disposition; an inflection of a verb.
- MOOD-I-LY** (môðd'ê'lê), *ad.* Sadly, peevishly.
- MOOD-Y** (môðd'ê), *a.* [MOODIER—MOODIEST.] Out of humor, peevish, gloomy.
- Môðn**, *n.* A satellite; a month.
- MOON-BEAM** (môðn'bêém), *n.* A ray of lunar light.
- MOON-EY-ED** (môðn'êde), *a.* Dim-eyed, purblind.

MOON-LESS (mòðn'lés), *a.* Not enlightened by the moon; without a moon.

MOON-LIGHT (mòðn'líte), *n.* The light afforded by the moon:—*a.*, illuminated by the moon.

MOON-SHINE (mòðn'shíne), *n.* The lustre of the moon; moonlight; nonsense.

MOON-STRUCK (mòðn'strúk), *a.* Lunatic, affected by the moon.

MOON-Y (mòðn'ý), *a.* Having a crescent; lunated.

MÓÐR, *n.* A marsh; a fen; a native of Barbary.—*v. t.*, to fasten by anchor or cable. [114-18.]

MOOR-AGE (mòðr'áj), *n.* A station for mooring.

MOOR-INGS (mòðr'íngz), *n. pl.* Anchors, chains, &c. for holding a ship.

MOOR-ISH (mòðr'ísh), *a.* Relating to the Moors; moory.

***MOOR-LAND** (mòðr'lánd), *n.* Fen, marsh, bog.

MOOR-Y (mòðr'è), *a.* [MOORIER—MOORIEST.] Watery, marshy, fenny.

MÓÐSE, *n.* A large American deer.

MÓÐR, *v. i.* To plead a mock cause:—*v. t.*, to dispute; to debate; to present for debate:—*a.*, disputable; unsettled.

MOOT-A-BLE (mòðt'á'bl), *a.* Capable of being debated.

MÓP, *n.* A utensil to clean houses:—*v. t.*, to rub with a mop.

MOP'PING, *p. prs.*

***MOP-PED** (mòpt), *p. prf.*

MÓPE, *v. i.* To be stupid; to drowse:—*v. t.*, to make spiritless:—*n.*, a drone, a stupid person.

MOP'PING, *p. prs.*

MO-PISH (mò'písh), *a.* Spiritless, dejected, inattentive.

MO-PISH-NESS (mò'písh'nés), *n.* Dejection; inactivity.

MOP-PET (mòp'pít), } *n.* A puppet;

***MOP-SEY** (mòp'sè), } a fondling name for a girl; a doll.

MOR-AL (mòr'ál), *a.* Relating to vice or virtue; accountable, voluntary, virtuous [142-20] [332-2]:—*n.*, practice or doctrine of the duties of life; the doctrine inculcated by a fiction. [53.]

MOR-AL-IST (mòr'ál'íst), *n.* One who teaches or practices morals. [180-23.]

MO-RAL-ITY (mò-rál'lè'té), *n.* The doctrine of the duties of life.

MOR-AL-IZE (mòr'ál'íze), *v. i.* To speak or write on moral subjects:—*v. t.*, to render moral.

MOR'AL-Y-ZING, *p. prs.*

MOR-AL-IZ-ER (mòr'ál'íz-úr), *n.* One who moralizes.

MOR-AL-LY (mòr'ál'lè), *ad.* By the rules of virtue; honestly.

MOR-ALS (mòr'álz), *n. pl.* The practice of the duties of life.

MO-RASS (mò-rás'), *n.* Fen, bog, moor; a marsh.

MO-RASS'ES, *n. pl.*

***MO-RA-VI-AN** (mò-rá'vè'án), *n.* One of a Christian denomination called United Brethren.

MOR-BID (mòr'bíd), *a.* Diseased; not healthy. [355-11.]

MOR-BID-NESS (mòr'bíd'nés), *n.* State of being diseased.

***MOR-BIF-IC** (mòr-bí'f'ík), *a.* Causing diseases.

***MOR-CEAU** (mòr-sò'), *n.* A morsel.

***MOR-CEAUX** (mòr-sò'z'), *n. pl.*

***MOR-DA-CIOUS** (mòr-dá'shú's), *a.* Biting; sarcastic.

***MOR-DAC-ITY** (mòr-dás'sè'té), *n.* Biting quality.

MOR-DANT (mòr'dánt), *n.* A substance to fix colors in cloth:—*a.*, tending to fix color.

MOR-DI-CANT (mòr'dè'kánt), *a.* Biting, acrid.

MÓRE, *a. com.* of MUCH and MANY. [See LESSER.] In greater number or quantity:—*ad.*, the particle noting the comparative degree; to a greater degree:—*n.*, greater amount.

MO-REEN (mò-rèèn'), *n.* A woollen stuff used for curtains, &c.

***MORE-LAND** (mòre'lánd), *n.* A mountainous or hilly country.

***MORE-O-VÉR** (mòre-ò'vúr), *ad.* Beyond what has been mentioned; further.

***MO-RESQUE** (mò-rè'sk'), *n.* A species of Moorish decorative carving.

***MORGUE** (mòrg), *n.* A place for exposing dead bodies for recognition.

MO-RI-ON (mò'rè'án), *n.* A helmet.

MOR-MON (mòr'mún), *n.* One of a religious sect founded by Joseph Smith:—*a.*, relating or belonging to the Mormons.

MOR-MON-ISM (mòr'mún'ízm), *n.* The doctrine and principles of the Mormons.

MÓRN, } *n.* The first part of the

MÓRN'ING, } day; the early part.

***MO-RO-CO** (mò-ròk'kò), *n.* A fine kind of leather.

MO-ROSE (mò-rò'sè'), *a.* Peevish, sullen, surly.

MO-ROSE-LY (mò-rò'sè'lè), *ad.* Sourly, peevishly.

MO-ROSE-NESS (mò-rò'sè'nés), *n.* Sourness, sullenness, peevishness.

MOR-PHE-US (mòr'fè'ús), *n.* In

Mythology, the god of dreams.

***MOR-PHEW** (mòr'fù), *n.* A scurf on the face.

***MOR-PHINE** (mòr'fèèn), *n.* The narcotic principle of opium.

MOR-RIS (mòr'ris), }

MOR-RIS-DANCE (mòr'ris'dáns), }

n. A Moorish dance, performed with bells, castanets, &c.

MOR-ROW (mòr'rò), *n.* The next day after the present.

MÓRSE, *n.* A sea-horse, the walrus.

***MOR-SEL** (mòr'síl), *n.* A mouthful; a bite; a small quantity.

***MORSE-O-GRAPH** (mòr'sè'ò'gráf'), *n.* A telegraphic message.

MORSE-O-GRAF-IC (mòr'sè-ò'gráf'ík), *a.* Telegraphic.

- *MORSE-O-TYPE (môrse'ô'tipe), *n.*
A morseograph, a telegram.
See MORSEOGRAPH and MORSE-
OTYPE are local and novel. In
Great Britain, TELEGRAM is
preferred to either.
- MÔRT, *n.* A tune sounded at the
death of the game; a salmon in
the third year.
- MOR-TAL (môr'tâl), *a.* Subject to
death; destructive; causing
death; human:—*n.*, a human
being.
- MOR-TAL-I-TY (môr-tâl'l'è'tè), *n.*
Subject to death; frequency
of death; human nature. [167-22.]
- MOR-TAL-LY (môr'tâl'lè), *ad.* Ir-
recoverably, to death, fatally.
- *MOR-TAR (môr'târ), *n.* A cement
used to join stones or bricks; a
vessel to pound in; a short, wide
cannon for throwing bombs.
- *MORT-GAGE (môr'gâj), *n.* The
pledge of property, &c. to secure
payment of a debt; a pledge:—
v. t., to pledge or make over as
security for debt.
- MORT'GA'GING, *p. prs.*
- *MORT-GA-GEE (môr-gâ-jèè'), *n.*
One who takes or receives a
mortgage.
- MORT-GA-GER (môr'gâ'jâr), *n.* One
who gives a mortgage.
- MOR-TI-FI-CATION (môr-ti-fè-kâ-
shûn), *n.* The state of corrupt-
ing or losing the vital qualities;
gangrene; humiliation; trouble.
[235-1.]
- MOR-TI-FY (môr'tè'fi), *v. t.* [*prs.*
t. 3, MORTIFIES.] To destroy vital
qualities; to subdue inordinate
passions; to humble; to vex; to
depress:—*v. i.*, to gangrene;
to lose vitality. [178-28.]
- MOR'TIFI-ED, *p. prf.*
- *MOR-TISE (môr'tis), *n.* A hole
cut into wood so that a tenon
may be put into it:—*v. t.*, to cut
or join with a mortise.
- MOR'TIS'ING, *p. prs.*
- *MORT-MAIN (môrt'mâne), *n.* An
inalienable estate; possession of
property in dead hands.
- *MOR-TU-A-RY (môr'tshù'â-rè), *n.*
A gift left at death to a church:
—*a.*, belonging to burials.
- MOR'TU'Â-RIES, *n. pl.*
- *MO-SA-IC (mò-zâ'ik), *n.* A kind
of painting in small pebbles and
shells of various colors [55-27]:
—*a.*, pertaining to Moses; com-
posed of, or denoting, mosaic.
- MOS-LEM (môs'lém), *n.* A Moham-
medan:—*a.*, Mohammedan.
- MOSQUE (môsk), *n.* A Moham-
medan temple.
- MOS QUI-TO (môs-kè'tò), *n.* A kind
of gnat, which is developed from
a wiggle-tail, as a butterfly from
a caterpillar:—sometimes writ-
ten MUSQUITO.
- *MOS-QUI-TOS, *n. pl.*
- MÔSS, *n.* A plant growing on
trees, rocks, &c.:—*v. t.*, to cover
with moss.
- MOSS-I-NESS (môs'sè'nès), *n.* The
state of being mossy.
- MOSS-TROOP-ER (môs'trôôp-âr), *n.*
A bandit.
- MOS-SY (môs'sè), *a.* [MOSSIER—
MOSSIEST.] Overgrown with moss.
- MÔST, *a. sup.* of MUCH and MANY:
—*ad.*, the particle noting the
superlative degree:—*n.*, the great-
est number.
- MOST-LY (môst'lè), *ad.* For the
greatest part.
- *MÔTE, *n.* A small particle of matter.
- MO-TET (mò-tè't'), *n.* A sacred
air; a hymn.
- MOTH (môth), *n.* A small insect
that eats cloth, fur, &c.
- MOTHS (môthz), *n. pl.*
- MOTH-EAT-EN (môth'è'tn), *a.* Eaten
by moths.
- MOTH-ER (mûth'âr), *n.* A female
parent; that which has produced
any thing; a slimy substance in
liquors:—*a.*, natural, native, pro-
ducing:—*v. t.*, to adopt.
- MOTH-ER-HOOD (mûth'âr'hûd), *n.*
State of a mother.
- MOTH-ER-IN-LAW (mûth'âr-In-
lâw), *n.* The mother of a hus-
band or wife.
- MOTH'ERS-IN-LAW, *n. pl.*
- MOTH-ER-LESS (mûth'âr'lès), *a.*
Without a mother.
- MOTH-ER-LY (mûth'âr'lè), *a.* Ma-
ternal, suitable to a mother.
- MOTH-ER-OF-PEARL (mûth'âr-ôv-
pûrl), *n.* The shell of the pearl
oyster.
- MOTH-ER-WIT (mûth'âr'wît), *n.*
Common sense; native wit.
- MOTH-ER-Y (mûth'âr'yè), *a.* Dreggy.
- MOTH-Y (môth'y), *a.* [MOTHIER—
MOTHIEST.] Full of moths.
- MOTION (mô'shûn), *n.* The act of
changing place; manner of mo-
ving; action; proposal; gait;
tendency:—*v. i.*, to point out.
- MOTION-LESS (mô'shûn'lès), *a.* Be-
ing without motion.
- MOT-IVE (mô'tiv), *a.* Causing mo-
tion:—*n.*, that which incites to
action; inducement. [147-12.]
- *MO-TIV-I-TY (mô-tiv'è'tè), *n.* The
power of moving.
- *MOT-LEY (mô'tlè), *a.* Consisting
of various mingled colors.
- *MOT-TLED (mô't'ld), *a.* Spotted
with different colors. [363-15.]
- MOT-TO (mô't'tò), *n.* A sentence
added to a device, or prefixed to
any thing written. †
- *MOT'TOES, *n. pl.*
- MOLD } (môld), *n.* { A kind of
*MOULD } concretion
; earth, soil; matrix, cast,
form [159] [66-18] [300-12]:—
v. t., to form; to model; to shape;
to knead [141-3]:—*v. i.*, to
gather mould.
- MOLD'ING, } *p. prs.*:—*n.*, orna-
*MOULD'ING, } mental cavities in
wood or stone.
- MOLD-A-BLE } (môld'â'bl), *a.*
*MOULD-A-BLE } Capable of being moulded.

nờ, nôt—tùbe, tấb, bắl—đil—pồđủnd—tính, tris.

MOLD-ER } (mỏld'ủr), *v. i.* To
 *MOULD-ER } perish in dust; to
 crumble:—*v. t.*, to turn to dust:
 —*n.*, one who moulds.

MOLD-I-NESS } (mỏld'ẻnẻs),
 *MOULD-I-NESS } (*mỏld'ẻnẻs*), *n.*
 The state of being mouldy.

MOLD-Y } (mỏld'ẻ), *a.* [MOLDIER
 MOLD-Y } OF MOULDIER—MOLDI-
 EST OR MOULDIEST.] Overgrown
 or covered with mould.

MOLT } (mỏlt), *v. i.* { To shed or
 *MOULT } change
 the feathers or hair.

MỎỦND, *n.* Any thing raised to for-
 tify or defend [155-18]:—*v. t.*, to
 fortify with a mound.

MỎỦNT, *n.* A mountain; an artificial
 hill:—*v. i.*, to rise on high;
 to get on horseback:—*v. t.*, to
 raise aloft; to climb; to ascend;
 to place on horseback; to embellish
 with ornaments.

MOUNT-AIN (mỏủnt'ủn), *n.* A very
 large hill, a mount:—*a.*, pertaining
 to a mountain.

*MOUNT-AIN-EER ('mỏủnt'ủn-ẻr'),
n. An inhabitant of mountains.

*MOUNT-AIN-OUS (mỏủnt'ủn'ủs), *a.*
 Hilly, full of mountains.

MOUNT-E-BANK (mỏủnt'ẻ'bắngk), *n.*
 A quack doctor; any boastful
 pretender.

MOUNT-ER (mỏủnt'ủr), *n.* One who
 mounts.

MOURN (mỏrn), *v. i.* To grieve; to
 be sorrowful:—*v. t.*, to grieve
 for; to lament.

MOURN'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, lamenta-
 tion, sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

MOURN-ER (mỏrn'ủr), *n.* One who
 mourns.

MOURN-FUL (mỏrn'fủl), *a.* Sorrow-
 ful, expressive of grief, sad.

MOURN-FUL-LY (mỏrn'fủl'ẻ), *ad.*
 Sorrowfully.

MOURN-FUL-NESS (mỏrn'fủl'ẻnẻs), *n.*
 Sorrow, appearance of sorrow.

MỎỦSE, *n.* [*pl.* MICE.] A little
 animal.

MOUSE (mỏủze), *v. i.* To catch mice.
 MOUSE-ING (mỏủz'ủng), *p. prs.*

*MOUS-ER (mỏủz'ủr), *n.* One that
 hunts mice.

MOUSE-TRAP (mỏủze'trắp), *n.* A
 snare for taking mice.

MOUS-TACHE (mỏủs-tắsh'), *n.* See
 MUSTACHE.

MOUTH (mỏủtẻ), *n.* The aperture
 in the head at which the food is
 received; an opening, entrance;
 the part of a river through which
 its waters are emptied.

MOUTHS (mỏủtẻz), *n. pl.*

MOUTH (mỏủtẻ), *v. t.* To utter
 with a voice affectedly big; to
 chew:—*v. i.*, to vociferate, to rant.

MOUTH-FUL (mỏủtẻ'fủl), *n.* That
 which the mouth contains at
 once; a small quantity.

MOUTHFULS, *n. pl.*

MOUTH-LESS (mỏủtẻ'lẻs), *a.* With-
 out a mouth.

*MOUTH-PIECE (mỏủtẻ'pẻẻse), *n.*
 Part of an instrument for the
 mouth; one who speaks for
 another.

MOV-A-BLE (mỏủv'ắ'ble), *a.* Capable
 of being moved, not fixed.

*MOV'ABLES, *n. pl.* Furniture,
 goods, &c.

MOVE (mỏủv), *v. t.* To change
 place; to give an impulse to;
 to propose; to affect; to excite to
 action; to make angry:—*v. i.*,
 to change place; to walk; to
 propose:—*n.*, movement.

MOV'ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, pathetic,
 touching, affecting.

MOVE-MENT (mỏủv'mẻnt), *n.* Mo-
 tion; disturbance, excitement.

MOV-ER (mỏủv'ủr), *n.* The person
 or thing that moves; a proposer.
 MOV-ING-LY (mỏủv'ủng'ẻ), *ad.* Pa-
 thetically, with feeling.

*MOW (mỏủ), *n.* A heap of hay or corn
 in a barn:—*v. t.*, to put in a mow.

*MOW (mỏủ), *v. t.* or *v. i.* [MOWED—
 MOWED OR MOWN.] To cut with a
 scythe; to level; to cut down.

MOW-BURN (mỏủ'ủrnbủrn), *v. i.* To
 ferment in the mow.

MOW-ER (mỏủ'ủr), *n.* One who mows.

MUCH (mủtẻsh), *a.* [MORE—MOST.]
 Large in quantity; long in du-
 ration:—see LESSER:—*ad.*, in a
 great degree; often; long:—*n.*,
 a great deal; abundance.

*MU-CID (mủ'ửd), *a.* Slimy, musty.
 *MU-CI-LAGE (mủ'sẻ'ẻlẻj), *n.* A
 slimy or viscous mass.

*MU-CI-LAG-I-NOUS (mủ'sẻ-lẻ'ẻng-
 'ủs), *a.* Slimy, viscous; pertaining
 to mucilage.

MUCK (mủk), *n.* Any thing low
 or filthy; prepared compost, ma-
 nure:—*v. t.*, to manure.

MUCK-I-NESS (mủk'ẻnẻs), *n.* Nas-
 tiness, filth.

MUCK-WORM (mủk'ủrwm), *n.* A
 worm that lives in muck; a miser.

MUCK-Y (mủk'ẻ), *a.* [MUCKIER—
 MUCKIEST.] Nasty, filthy.

*MU-COUS (mủ'ủs), *a.* Slimy,
 viscous; seated in mucus, as a
mucous disease.

MU-COUS-NESS (mủ'ủs'ẻnẻs), *n.*
 Slime, viscosity.

MU-CRO-NA-RED (mủ'ủrủ'ẻnẻ'ẻtẻd), *a.*
 Narrowed to a point.

*MU-CU-LENT (mủ'ủkủ'ẻlẻnt), *a.* Moist
 and slimy; viscous.

*MU-CUS (mủ'ủs), *n.* Any viscous
 or slimy fluid; an animal slime
 secreted by mucous membranes.

MU'CUS'ES, *n. pl.*

MỦ, *n.* The slime at the bottom
 of still water; earth well moist-
 ened with water:—*v. t.*, to bury
 in mud; to pollute with dirt.

MUD'ING, *p. prs.*

*MUD'DED, *p. prf.*

MUD-DI-LY (mủ'dẻ'ẻ'ẻ), *ad.* With
 foul mixture.

MUD-DI-NESS (mủ'dẻ'ẻnẻs), *n.* Tur-
 bidness, foulness caused by mud.

MUD-DLE (mủ'dẻ'ẻ), *v. t.* To make
 turbid; to make half drunk; to
 stupefy:—*n.*, a confused or tur-
 bid state.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pîn—nô, môve,

MUD'DLING, *p. prs.*
 MUD-DY (mûd'dê), *a.* [MUDDIER—MUDDIEST.] Turbid, foul, impure:—*v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, MUDDIES*], to make muddy; to cloud; to make foul.
 *MUD'DI-ED, *p. prf.*
 MUE. See MEW.
 *MU-EZ-ZIN (mû-êz'zîn), *n.* A Mohammedan officer who calls the people to prayers.
 MUFF, *n.* A soft cover for the hands.
 *MUF-FIN (mûf'fîn), *n.* A kind of light cake.
 MUF-FLE (mûf'fl), *v. t.* To blindfold; to conceal; to cover:—*n.*, a chemical vessel.
 MUF'FLING, *p. prs.*
 MUF-FLER (mûf'flâr), *n.* A cover for the face or neck.
 *MUF-TI (mûf'tê), *n.* The high-priest of the Mohammedans.
 MUG, *n.* A cup.
 MUG-GISH (mûg'gîsh), *a.* Muggy.
 *MUG-GY (mûg'gê), *a.* [MUGGIER—MUGGIEST.] Moist, close.
 MU-LAT-TO (mû-lât'tô), *n.* The child of a white person and a negro.
 *MU-LAT'TOES, *n. pl.*
 MUL-BER-RY (mûl'bêr'rê), *n.* A tree and its fruit.
 *MUL'BER-RIES, *n. pl.*
 MULCH (mûlsh), *n.* Half-decayed leaves, straw, &c.:—*v. t.*, to cover with mulch.
 MULCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
 MULCT (mûlkt), *v. t.* [MULCTED or MULCT—MULCTED or MULCT.] To punish with a fine:—*n.*, a fine; a pecuniary penalty.
 *MULCT-U-A-RY (mûlkt'û'â-rê), *a.* Imposing a mulct.
 MÛLE, *n.* Any hybrid animal; a mongrel plant; a cotton-spinning machine.
 *MU-LET-EEVER (mû-lêt-êêr), *n.* A mule-driver.
 MUL-ISH (mûl'îsh), *a.* Like a mule, sullen, obstinate.

MÛLL, *v. t.* To heat and sweeten any liquor to reduce the spirit of:—*n.*, a kind of muslin.
 *MUL-LEN } (mûl'lîn), *n.* { *A*
 MUL-LEIN } plant.
 MUL-LER (mûl'lâr), *n.* A stone for grinding colors.
 MUL-LET (mûl'lît), *n.* A sea-fish.
 MULL-ION (mûl'yûn), *n.* An upright post in a window-frame.
 MÛLSE, *n.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey.
 MUL-TAN-GU-LAR (mûlt-âng'gû'lâr) *a.* Many-cornered.
 *MUL-TI-FA-RI-OUS (mûlt-tê-fâ'rê-ûs), *a.* Having great variety or multiplicity; manifold. [236-2.]
 *MUL-TI-FA-RI-OUS-LY (mûlt-tê-fâ'rê-ûs-lê), *ad.* In various ways.
 MUL-TI-FOLD (mûl'tê'fôld), *a.* Diversified, many times doubled.
 MUL-TI-FORM (mûl'tê'fôrm), *a.* Having various shapes or appearances.
 MUL-TI-FORM-I-TY (mûl-tê-fôrm'tê-tê), *n.* Diversity of shapes or appearances.
 *MUL-TI-LAT-ER-AL (mûl-tê-lât-êr'âl), *a.* Having many sides.
 MUL-TIP-AR-TITE (mûl-tîp'âr'tîte), *a.* Divided into many parts.
 MUL-TI-PLE (mûl'tê'pl), *n.* A number which contains another an even number of times.
 MUL-TI-PLI-A-BLE (mûl'tê'plî'â'bl), *a.* Capable of being multiplied.
 MUL-TI-PLI-CAND (mûl-tê-plê-kând'), *n.* Number to be multiplied.
 MUL-TI-PLI-CATE (mûl'tê-plê'kât), *a.* Consisting of more than one.
 MUL-TI-PLI-CATION (mûl-tê-plê-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of multiplying; state of being multiplied.
 MUL-TI-PLI-CATIVE (mûl'tê-plê-kâ-tîv), *a.* Noting those adjectives which are used to express multiples; *as, sextuple.*
 *MUL-TI-PLI-CATOR (mûl-tê-plê-kâ-tûr), *n.* A number by which another is multiplied.

*MUL-TI-PLIC-I-TY (mûl-tê-plîs-sê'tê), *n.* The state of being many. [239-9.]
 *MUL-TI-PLI-ER (mûl'tê'plî-êr), *n.* One who or that which multiplies.
 MUL-TI-PLY (mûl'tê'plî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, MULTIPLIES*]. To increase in number; to increase a number as many times as there are units in another number:—*v. i.*, to grow in number or extent.
 MUL'TI-PLI-ED, *p. prf.*
 *MUL-TIS-O-NOUS (mûl-tîs'ô'nôus), *a.* Having many sounds.
 MUL-TI-TUDE (mûl'tê'tûde), *n.* A great number; a crowd, a throng; the populace.
 *MUL-TI-TU-DI-NA-RY (mûl-tê-tû'dê'nâ-rê), *a.* Multitudinous.
 MUL-TI-TU-DI-NOUS (mûl-tê-tû'dê'nôus), *a.* Manifold, numerous.
 MUL-TI-VALVE (mûl'tê'vâlv), *a.* Having many valves.
 *MUL-T-O-U-LAR (mûlt-ôk'û'lâr), *a.* Having more than two eyes.
 MULT-URE (mûlt'yûr), *n.* Act of grinding; toll paid for grinding.
 *MÛM, *in.* Silence! hush!:—*n.*, ale brewed with wheat.
 MUM-BLE (mûm'bl), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To speak inwardly; to mutter; to chew with the lips close.
 MUM'BLING, *p. prs.*
 MUM-BLER (mûm'blûr), *n.* A mutterer.
 *MÛMM, *v. t.* To frolic in disguise.
 MUM-MER (mûm'mûr), *n.* One who masks; a jester.
 *MUM-MER-Y (mûm'mûr'rê), *n.* Masking, frolic in masks; folly.
 MUM'MER'IES, *n. pl.*
 MUM-MI-FI-CATION (mûm-mê-fê-kâ'shûn), *n.* The making of mummies.
 MUM-MI-FY (mûm'mê'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, MUMMIFIES*]. To make a mummy of; to embalm.
 MUM'MI-FI-ED, *p. prf.*
 MUM-MY (mûm'mê), *n.* A dead body preserved by embalming; a kind of wax used in planting and grafting.
 *MUM'MIES, *n. pl.*

MÛMP, *v. t.* To nibble; to beg.

MÛMP-ER (mûmp'ûr), *n.* A beggar.

MÛMP'ISH, *a.* Sullen, cross, obstinate.

MÛMPS, *n. pl.* Sullenness; a disease.

MUNCH (mûnsh), *v. t. or v. i.*

[*pr. t. 3, MUNCHES.*] To chew eagerly and with noise.

MÛNDÂNE *a.* Belonging to the world.

MÛN-DI-FI-CATION (mûn-dè-fè-kâ-shûn), *n.* The act of fleecing.

MU-NIC-I-PAL (mû-nis'sè'pâl), *a.*

Belonging to a corporation or municipality; civic; corporate.

*MU-NIC-I-PAL-I-TY (mû-nis-sè-pâl'itè), *n.* A district or city and its government; the inhabitants of a city.

MÛ-NIC-I-PAL'ITIES, *n. pl.*

*MU-NIF-I-CENCE (mû-nif'è'sense), *n.* Liberality, the act of giving; generosity. [182-17.]

MU-NIF-I-CENT (mû-nif'è'sent), *a.*

Liberal, generous, bountiful.

MU-NIF-I-CENT-LY (mû-nif'è'sent-lè), *ad.* Liberally, generously.

*MU-NI-MENT (mû'nè'ment), *n.* A fortification for defense, a stronghold; a deed; a charter.

MU-NI-TION (mû-nish'ûn), *n.* Fortification, strong-hold; materials used in war, ammunition.

MÛ'RÂL, *a.* Pertaining to a wall.

MUR-DER (mûr'dûr), *n.* The act of killing unlawfully and with malice

aforethought:—*v. t.*, to kill a human being with premeditated malice:—*v. i.*, to kill.

MUR-DER-ER (mûr'dûr'ûr), *n.* One guilty of murder.

MUR-DER-ESS (mûr'dûr'ês), *n.* A woman that commits murder.

MUR-DER'ESS-ES, *n. pl.*

*MUR-DER-OUS (mûr'dûr'ûs), *a.* Guilty of murder; bloody; committing murder.

MUR-DER-OUS-LY (mûr'dûr'ûs-lè), *ad.* In a murderous manner.

*MU-RI-ATE (mû'rè'it), *n.* A salt of muriatic acid and a base:—

table-salt is a *muriate* of soda.

MU-RI-A-TED (mû'rè'à-téd), *a.* Combined with muriatic acid.

MU-RI-AT-IC (mû-rè-ât'ik), *a.* Partaking of the nature of brine.

MÛRK, *n.* Darkness.

MURK-I-LY (mûrk'è'lè), *ad.* Obscurely, gloomily.

MURK-Y (mûrk'è), *a.* [MURKIER—MURKIEST.] Dark, cloudy, gloomy. [365-28.]

MÛR'MÛR, *n.* A low, continued sound; complain half suppressed [73-6]:—

v. i., to give a low sound; to grumble; to purr.

*MUR-MUR-ER (mûr'mûr'ûr), *n.* One who repines; a grumbler.

*MUR-RAIN (mûr'rîn), *n.* An infectious disease in cattle.

*MUS-CLE (mûs'sl), *n.* The fleshy fibrous part of an animal body; a shell-fish.

*MUS-CO-VA-DO (mûs-kò-vá'dò), *n.* Unrefined sugar.

MUS-CU-LAR (mûs'kû'lâr), *a.* Performed by muscles; possessing strong or large muscles. [380-14.]

MUS-CU-LAR-I-RY (mûs-kû-lâr'è'tè) *n.* The state of being muscular.

*MUS-CU-LOUS (mûs'kû'lûs), *a.* Full of muscles; brawny.

MUSE (mûze), *n.* Deep thought; the power of poetry; one of the nine goddesses who presided over the liberal arts [112-25]:—*v. i.*,

to ponder; to study in silence; to meditate:—*v. t.*, to think on.

MÛ'SING, *p. pr.* [164-7.]

MUSE-FUL (mûzè'fûl), *a.* Silently thoughtful.

MU-SE-UM (mû-zè'ûm), *n.* A repository of curiosities.

MU-SE'A, } *n. pl.*

*MU-SE'UMS, } *n. pl.*

MÛSH, *n.* Food made of the flour of maize boiled in water.

MUSH-ROOM (mûsh'rôôm), *n.* A spongy plant; an upstart.

MU-SIC (mû'zîk), *n.* The science of harmonical sounds; melody; harmony.

MU-SI-CAL (mû'zè'kâl), *a.* Harmonious, pleasing to the ear.

MU-SI-CAL-LY (mû'zè'kâl-lè), *ad.* Harmoniously.

MU-SI-CIAN (mû-zîsh'ûn), *n.* One versed in music; a performer on a musical instrument.

MÛSK, *n.* A powerful perfume; the animal producing musk:—

v. t., to perfume with musk.

MUS-KET (mûs'kît), *n.* A kind of fire-arms.

*MUS-KE-TEER (mûs-kè-tèèr'), *n.* A soldier who carries a musket.

*MUS-KE-TOON (mûs-kè-tôôn'), *n.* A blunderbuss.

*MUS-KET-RY (mûs'kît'rè), *n.* Muskets collectively.

MUSK-I-NESS (mûsk'è'nès), *n.* The scent of musk.

*MUSK-MEL-ON (mûsk'mèl'lûn), *n.* A fragrant melon.

MUSK-RAT (mûsk'rât), } *n.* An

*MUS-QUASH (mûs'kwôsh) } American animal valued for its fur.

MUS'QUASH'ES, *n. pl.*

MUSK-Y (mûsk'è), *a.* [MUSKIER—MUSKIEST.] Fragrant.

MUS-LIN (mûz'lîn) *n.* A fine stuff made of cotton:—*a.*, made of muslin.

MUS-LIN-ET (mûz-lîn-èt'), *n.* A cotton stuff.

MUS-QUIT-TO. See MOSQUITO.

MUS-ROL (mûz'rôle), *n.* The

*MUS-ROLE } noseband of a bridle.

MUS-SEL. See MUSCLE.

MUS-SUL-MAN (mûs'sûl'mân), *n.* A Mohammedan believer.

*MUS'SUL'MANS, *n. pl.*

MUS-SUL-MAN-ISH (mûs'sûl'mân-ish), *a.* Mohammedan.

MÛST, *v. i.* [MUST—defective.] [See under HAVE.] To be obliged:—

n., new wine, new wort:—*v. i.*, to grow mouldy.

~~See~~ Some grammarians contend that MUST is used only in the present tense; others maintain that it has both a present and a past signification

- MUS-TACHE (mûs-tâsh/or mûs-tâsh/) *n.* Hair grown on the upper lip of man:—sometimes written MUS-TACHIO:—the plural is often used instead of the singular.
- MUS-TANG (mûs'tâng), *n.* A small, hardy horse.
- MUS-TARD (mûs'târd), *n.* A plant.
- MUS-TER (mûs'tûr), *v. i.* To assemble:—*v. t.*, to review forces; to bring together [148-7]:—*n.*, a review; a register.
- MUS-TI-NESS (mûs'tè'nês), *n.* Damp foulness, mould.
- MUST-Y (mûst'é), *a.* [MUSTIER—MUSTIEST.] Mouldy, spoiled with damp or age.
- *MU-TA-BIL-I-TY (mû-tâ-bil'lè'tè), *n.* Inconstancy; changeableness. [39.]
- MU-TA-BLE (mû'tâ'bl), *a.* Subject to change, alterable, inconstant.
- MU-TA-TION (mû-tâ'shûn), *n.* Alteration, change.
- MÛTE, *a.* Silent, not vocal; dumb [94-39]:—*n.*, one who has no power of speech; a letter which can make no sound.
- MUTE-LY (mûte'lè), *ad.* Silently.
- MUTE-NESS (mûte'nês), *n.* Silence.
- MU-TIL-ATE (mû'til'âte), *v. t.* To deprive of some essential part; to deform; to mangle.
- MU'TILÀ-TING, *p. prs.*
- MU-TI-LA-TION (mû-tè-lá'shûn), *n.* Deprivation of a limb or of any essential part.
- MU-TI-LA-TOR (mû'tè'lâ-tûr), *n.* One who mutilates.
- MU-TIN-EEER (mû-tîn-èèr'), *n.* A mover of sedition.
- *MU-TIN-OUS (mû'tîn'ûs), *a.* Seditionous, exciting mutiny. [156-3.]
- MU-TI-NY (mû'tè'nè), *v. i.* To rise against military or naval authority; to make insurrection:—*n.*, insurrection, sedition.
- *MU'TI-NIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- MU'TI-NI-ED, *p. prf.*
- MUT-TER (mût'tûr), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To murmur; to grumble. [153-3.]
- MUT-TER-ER (mût'tûr'ûr), *n.* A grumbler, a murmurer.
- MUT-TON (mût'tn), *n.* The flesh of sheep; a sheep.
- MUT-TON-CHOP (mût'tn'tshôp), *n.* A slice of mutton.
- MU-TU-AL (mû'tshù'âl), *a.* Reciprocal; interchanged:—see RECIPROCAL. [251-10.]
- MU-TU-AL-I-TY (mû-tshù-â'l'lè'tè), *n.* State of being mutual.
- MU-TU-AL-LY (mû'tshù-â'l-lè), *ad.* Reciprocally, interchangeably.
- MUZ-ZLE (mûz'zl), *n.* The mouth of any thing; a fastening for the mouth:—*v. t.*, to bind the mouth.
- MUZ'ZLING, *p. prs.*
- MUZ-ZY (mûz'zè), *a.* Bewildered; half drunk.
- MY (mî or mè), *pro.* or *a.* Belonging to me:—a possessive form of I, used before the name of that which is possessed; as, this is *my* house:—see HER.
- ✎ When MY is emphatic, it is pronounced mî; when not emphatic, mè.
- *MYN-HEER (mine-hèèr' or mine-hèr'), *n.* Sir; a cant phrase for a German.
- MY-OL-O-GY (mî-ôl'ôl'jè), *n.* Descriptive anatomy of the muscles.
- *MY-OPE (mî'ôpe), *n.* A near-sighted person.
- MY-O-PY (mî'ô'pè), *n.* Shortness of sight.
- *MYR-I-AD (mîr'è'âd), *n.* The number of ten thousand; any great number. [28-23.] [168-24.]
- *MYR-I-A-POD (mîr'è-â-pôd), *n.* An insect having many feet.
- *MYR-I-O-RA-MA (mîr-è-ô-râ'mâ), *n.* An optical machine presenting many views.
- *MYR-MI-DON (mîr'mè'dûn), *n.* Any rude ruffian; a rough soldier.
- *MYRRH (mèrr), *n.* A kind of precious gum; an aromatic gum.
- *MYR-TLE (mèr'tl), *n.* A fragrant tree.
- MY-SELF (mè-sèlf'), *pro.* [*pl.* OURSELVES, and sometimes OURSELF.] I or me, with emphasis.
- ✎ MYSELF is similar in use to HERSELF. See HERSELF and OURSELVES.
- MYS-TE-RI-OUS (mîs-tè'rè'ûs), *a.* Inaccessible to the understanding, obscure, secret. [62-14.] [348.]
- MYS-TE-RI-OUS-LY (mîs-tè'rè'ûs-lè), *ad.* In a secret manner, obscurely.
- *MYS-TE-RI-OUS-NESS (mîs-tè'rè'ûs-nês), *n.* Obscurity, perplexity.
- MYS-TER-Y (mîs'tè'rè), *n.* Something above human intelligence; a profound secret; an enigma; skill in an art. [68-30.] [363-14.]
- *MYS'TERIES, *n. pl.*
- *MYS-TIC (mîs'tîk), } *a.* Secreting
- MYS-TI-CAL (mîs'tè'kâl), } ly obscure; emblematical. [182-11.] [140-1.]
- MYS-TI-CAL-LY (mîs'tè'kâl-lè), *ad.* In a mystical manner.
- MYS-TI-CAL-NESS (mîs'tè'kâl-nês), *n.* The quality of being mystical.
- *MYS-TI-CISM (mîs'tè'sîzm), *n.* Obscurity of doctrine.
- MYS-TI-FI-CA-TION (mîs-tè-fè-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of rendering mysterious.
- MYS-TI-FY (mîs'tè'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, MYSTIFIES.*] To render obscure.
- MYS'TIFI-ED, *p. prf.*
- *MYTH (mîth), *n.* A fabulous story or being.
- MYTH-IC (mîth'îk), *a.* Fabulous.
- MYTH-O-LOG-I-CAL (mîth-ô-lôj'è-kâl), *a.* Relating to mythology or fabulous history.
- MY-THOL-O-GIST (mè-thôl'ôl'jîst), *n.* A relater or expositor of the heathen ancient fables.
- *MY-THOL-O-GY (mè-thôl'ôl'jè), *n.* The fabulous history of the heathen gods; a system of fables.
- MY-THOL'O-GIES, *n. pl.*

N (ên), *n.* The fourteenth letter and the tenth consonant is also a semi-vowel and a liquid. The name is written *En*, and the plural *Ens*. It is the usual contraction of *north, noun*, and *nitrogen*. N.B. stand for *nota bene* (*mark well*), and N.S. for *New Style*:—see under **STYLE**.

NÂB, *v. t.* To catch unexpectedly; to seize; to knob.

NAB'BING, *p. prs.*

NAB'BED, *p. prf.*

NA-BOB. See **NAWAB**.

NA-DIR (nâ'dîr), *n.* The point directly under our feet, opposite to the zenith.

NÂG, *n.* A small horse.

***NA-IAD** (nâ'yâd), *n.* In *Mythology*, a water-nymph.

NA-IADS (nâ'yâdz),

***NA-IAD-ES** (nâ'yâd'ééz), } *n. pl.*

NAIL (nâle), *n.* The horny substance at the ends of fingers and toes; a claw; a spike of metal; 2½ inches in length; a boss:—*v. t.*, to fasten or stud with nails.

NAIL-ER (nâle'ûr), *n.* One who nails or makes nails.

NAIL-ER-Y (nâle'ûr'rè), *n.* A nail-manufactory.

NAIL'ER'IES, *n. pl.*

***NA-IVE** (nâ'êve), *a.* Showing native simplicity; ingenuous.

***NA-IVE-TE** (nâ'êve'tâ), *n.* Native simplicity.

NA-KED (nâ'kêd), *a.* Uncovered; evident; simple.

NA-KED-LY (nâ'kêd'lè), *ad.* Simply; openly; without covering.

NA-KED-NESS (nâ'kêd'nês), *n.* Want of covering, bareness.

NÂME, *n.* An appellation; reputation; character; that by which a person or thing is called, title:—*v. t.*, to give a name to; to style; to nominate; to specify.

NA'MING, *p. prs.*

NAME-LESS (nâme'lês), *a.* Not distinguished by name, destitute of a name.

NAME-LY (nâme'lè), *ad.* Specially, by name.

NAME-SAKE (nâme'sâke), *n.* One of the same name.

***NAN-KEEN** (nân-kèèn'), *n.* A kind of buff-colored, cotton cloth:—sometimes written **NANKIN**.

NÂP, *n.* Slumber, a short sleep; down:—*v. i.*, to sleep, to be drowsy.

NAP'PING, *p. prs.*

***NAP'PED**, *p. prf.*

NÂPE, *n.* The joint of the neck behind.

***NAPH-THA** (nâp'thâ), *n.* A kind of bitumen; an inflammable bituminous fluid.

NAP-KIN (nâp'kin), *n.* A cloth used at the table to wipe the hands.

NAP-LESS (nâp'lês), *a.* Wanting nap, threadbare.

NAP-PI-NESS (nâp'pè'nês), *n.* The quality of having a nap.

NAP-PY (nâp'pè), *a.* [**NAPPIER**—**NAPPIEST**.] Frothy, spumy.

***NAR-CIS-SUS** (nâr-sîs'sûs), *n.* A plant, the daffodil.

***NAR-CIS'SI**,

NAR-CIS'SUS'ES, } *n. pl.*

NAR-COT-IC (nâr-kôt'ik), *a.* Producing torpor, drowsiness, or death:—*n.*, a drug producing lethargy, stupor, or death.

***NAR-CO-TINE** (nâr'kô'tin), *n.* The narcotic principle of opium.

NÂRD, *n.* An odorous shrub; spikenard.

NAR-RATE (nâr'râte or nâr-râte'), *v. t.* To relate; to tell; to give an account of.

NÂR'RÂ'TING, *p. prs.*

NAR-RÂ-TION (nâr-râ'shûn), *n.* Account, relation; the act of telling the particulars of an event. [343-9.]

NAR-RÂ-TIVE (nâr'râ'tiv), *a.* Giving an account, relating:—*n.*, an account; recital of particulars.

***NAR-RA-TOR** (nâr-râ'tûr), *n.* A relater. †

NAR-ROW (nâr'rò), *a.* Not broad or wide, contracted; close; not liberal:—*v. t.*, to diminish with respect to breadth; to contract:—*v. i.*, to become less in breadth.

NAR-ROW-LY (nâr'rò'lè), *ad.* Closely; nearly; hardly.

NAR-ROW-NESS (nâr'rò'nês), *n.* Want of breadth; confined state; meanness.

NAR-ROWS (nâr'ròze), *n. pl.* A narrow passage between islands or highlands.

***NA-SAL** (nâ'zâl), *a.* Belonging to, or proceeding from, the nose:—*n.*, a letter or sound uttered through the nose; *as, m, n.*

***NAS-CENT** (nâs'sènt), *a.* Beginning to grow.

NAS-TY (nâs'tè), *a.* [**NASTIER**—**NASTIEST**.] Dirty, filthy.

NAS-TI-LY (nâs'tè'lè), *ad.* Dirtily, filthily, foully.

NAS-TI-NESS (nâs'tè'nês), *n.* Dirt, filth; obscenity.

***NA-TAL** (nâ'tâl), *a.* Relating to nativity.

NA-TANT (nâ'tânt), *a.* Floating.

NA-TA-TION (nâ-tâ'shûn), *n.* The act of swimming.

***NA-TA-TOR-Y** (nâ'tâ'tûr-rè), *a.* Enabling to swim.

NA-TION (nâ'shûn), *n.* A distinct people; a body of people under one government.

NA-TION-AL (nâsh'ûn'âl), *a.* Not private, general, public.

***NA-TION-AL-ISM** (nâsh'ûn'âl-izm), *n.* A national idiom.

NA-TION-AL-I-TY (nâsh'ûn-â'l'è'tè), *n.* National character; the state of being national.

NA-TION-AL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

NA-TION-AL-IZE (nâsh'ûn'âl-ize), *v. t.* To make national.

NA'TION'AL'IZING, *p. prs.*

NA-TION-AL-LY (nâsh'ûn'âl-lè), *ad.* With regard to the nation.

- NA-TIVE** (nâ'tiv), *a.* Produced by nature; not acquired; natural:—*n.*, one born in any place.
- NA-TIVE-LY** (nâ'tiv'lè), *ad.* Naturally, by birth.
- NA-TIVE-NESS** (nâ'tiv'nês), *n.* State of being native.
- NA-TIV-I-TY** (nâ'tiv'êtè), *n.* Birth; time or place of birth.
- NA-TIV'I-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- NAT-U-RAL** (nâts'h'û'râl), *a.* Produced or effected by nature; not miraculous; unaffected:—*n.*, an idiot; a character in music.
- NAT-U-RAL-ISM** (nâts'h'û'râl-izm), *n.* Mere state of nature; the religion of mere nature.
- NAT-U-RAL-IST** (nâts'h'û'râl-ist), *n.* A student of natural history.
- NAT-U-RAL-I-ZA-TION** (nâts'h-û'râl-ê-zâ'shân), *n.* The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native citizens.
- NAT-U-RAL-IZE** (nâts'h'û'râl-ize), *v. t.* To invest with the privileges of citizens; to make natural.
- NAT'U-RAL-IZING**, *p. pres.*
- NAT-U-RAL-LY** (nâts'h'û'râl-lè), *ad.* Spontaneously, without affectation.
- NAT-U-RAL-NESS** (nâts'h'û'râl-nês), *n.* The state of being natural.
- NATURE** (nâ'tshûre or nâ'tshûr), *n.* The native state of any thing; constitution; the universe; disposition; regular course; compass of natural existence; state of the world; sort, species. [70-6.]
- ***NAUGHT** (nâwt), *a.* Bad, corrupt, worthless:—*n.*, nothing:—sometimes written **NOUGHT**.
- NAUGH-TI-LY** (nâwt'êtèlè), *ad.* Corruptly, wickedly.
- ***NAUGH-TI-NESS** (nâwt'êtè'nês), *n.* Wickedness, badness.
- NAUGH-TY** (nâwt'êtè), *a.* [NAUGHTIER—NAUGHTIEST.] Wicked; bad; mischievous; corrupt.
- ***NAU-MA-CHY** (nâw'mâ'kè), *n.* A mock sea-fight.
- NAU'MA'CHIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***NAU-SE-A** (nâw'shè'â), *n.* Sickness at the stomach; disposition to vomit.
- NAU-SE-ATE** (nâw'shè'âte), *v. t.* To loathe; to reject with disgust:—*v. i.*, to feel disgust.
- ***NAU'SE'A-TING**, *p. pres.*
- ***NAU-SEOUS** (nâw'shûs), *a.* Loathsome, causing disgust, disgusting. [73-2.]
- NAU-SEOUS-LY** (nâw'shûs'lè), *ad.* Loathsome, with disgust.
- NAU-SEOUS-NESS** (nâw'shûs'nês), *n.* Loathsomeness, quality of raising disgust.
- NAU-TI-CAL** (nâw'tè'kâl), *a.* Pertaining to sailors, ships, or navigation; marine, naval.
- ***NAU-TI-LUS** (nâw'til'ûs), *n.* A shell-fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.
- NAU'TIL',**
***NAU'TIL'US-ES**, } *n. pl.*
- NA-VAL** (nâ'vâl), *a.* Consisting of ships; belonging to ships; marine.
- NÂVE**, *n.* The centre or middle part of a wheel, or of a church.
- NA-VEL** (nâ'vl), *n.* The middle point of the abdomen.
- NA-VIC-U-LAR** (nâ'vik'û'lâr), *a.* Relating to ships or boats.
- NAV-I-GA-BLE** (nâv'è'gâ-bl), *a.* Capable of being passed by ships or boats. [57-13.]
- NAV-I-GA-BLE-NESS** (nâv'è'gâ-bl'nês), *n.* State of being navigable.
- NAV-I-GATE** (nâv'è'gâte), *v. i.* To sail; to pass by water:—*v. t.*, to sail on water; to steer a vessel.
- NAV'IG-A-TING**, *p. pres.*
- NAV-I-GA-TION** (nâv-è-gâ'shûn), *n.* The act or art of managing ships.
- ***NAV-I-GA-TOR** (nâv'è'gâ-tûr), *n.* A sailor, a seaman.
- NA-VY** (nâ'vè), *n.* An assembly of ships; a fleet; ships of war.
- NA'VIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***NA-WAB** (nâ'wâb), *n.* In India, a prince:—formerly written **NABOB**.
- NAY** (nâ), *ad.* No; an adverb of negation; not only so; but more:—*n.*, denial, refusal.
- NAYS** (nâze), *n. pl.* Those who vote in the negative; noes.
- NAZ-A-RENE** (nâz-â-rèen'), *n.* A native of Nazareth; a Christian.
- NAZ-A-RITE** (nâz-â'rite), *n.* A Jew bound by a vow to great devotion and purity of life.
- NEAL** (nèl), *v. t.* To temper by a gradual heat; to anneal.
- ***NEAP** (nèep), *a.* Low:—*n.*, the tongue of a cart.
- NEAR** (nèer), *ad.* Almost; at hand:—*a.* [NEARER—NEAREST (*in place*) or NEXT (*in order*)], not distant; close; intimate; next to:—opposed to the adjective **OFF**:—*v. t.*, to approach; to come near to:—*v. i.*, to draw near.
- NEAR-LY** (nèer'lè), *ad.* At no great distance, closely; almost.
- NEAR-NESS** (nèer'nês), *n.* Closeness; alliance of blood or affection; tendency to avarice.
- NEAR-SIGHT-ED** (nèer-si'tèd), *a.* Seeing but a short distance.
- NEAT** (nèet), *a.* Elegant; clean; nice:—*n.*, cattle, oxen.
- NEAT-HERD** (nèet'hèrd), *n.* A keeper of cattle.
- NEAT-LY** (nèet'lè), *ad.* Elegantly.
- NEAT-NESS** (nèet'nês), *n.* Spruceness, cleanliness, niceness.
- NÈB**, *n.* The beak, the bill; the point of any thing.
- NEB-U-LA** (nèb'û'lâ), *n.* A cloudy appearance; a dark spot; a film; a cluster of stars resembling a cloud.
- NEB'U-LÆ**, *n. pl.*
- NEB-U-LAR** (nèb'û'lâr), *a.* Pertaining to nebule.
- ***NEB-U-LOS-I-TY** (nèb-û-lôs'sè'tè), *n.* State of being nebulous.
- ***NEB-U-LOUS** (nèb'û'lûs), *a.* Cloudy, misty, nebular.
- ***NE-CE-S-SARIES** (nês'sês'sâ-rèez), *n. pl.* Things needful.

- NE-CES-SA-RI-LY (nês'sês'sâ-rê'lê), *ad.* Indispensably; inevitably.
- NE-CES-SA-RY (nês'sês'sâ-rê), *a.* Needed, indispensably requisite (*ap. p.*—to, for)—*n.*, something indispensable.
- NE-CES-SA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- *NE-CES-SI-TA-RI-AN (nê's-sês-sê-tâ-rê'ân), *n.* An advocate of the doctrine of necessity.
- NE-CES-SI-TATE (nê-sês'sê'tâte), *v. t.* To make necessary; to compel.
- NE-CES'SI-TA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *NE-CES-SI-TOUS (nê-sês'sê'tûs), *a.* Pressed with poverty, needy.
- NE-CES-SI-TOUS-NESS (nê-sês'sê'tûs-nês), *n.* Need, want.
- NE-CES-SI-TY (nê-sês'sê'tê), *n.* Compulsion, fatality; want, poverty, need; exigency. [27-2.] [191-5.]
- *NE-CES'SITIES, *n. pl.*
- NECK (nêk), *n.* That part of a body which connects the head to the trunk; an isthmus.
- NECK-CLOTH (nêk'klôth or nêk'klâ'wth), *n.* A neckerchief.
- NECK-ER-CHIEF (nêk'kêr'tshîf), *n.* That which men wear around the neck.
- NECK-LACE (nêk'lâse), *n.* An ornament worn around the neck by women.
- NEC-RO-LOG-I-CAL (nêk-rô-lôj'ê-kâl), *a.* Relating to necrology.
- *NEC-ROL-O-GY (nêk-rô'l'ôj'ê), *n.* A register of deceased persons.
- NEC-ROL'O-GIES, *n. pl.*
- NEC-RO-MAN-CER (nêk'rô'mân-sûr), *n.* An enchanter, a conjurer.
- *NEC-RO-MAN-CY (nêk'rô'mân-sê), *n.* Enchantment, conjuration.
- NEC-RO-MAN-TIC (nêk-rô'mân'tîk), *a.* Pertaining to necromancy.
- NEC-ROP-O-LIS (nêk-rôp'ô'lîs), *n.* A city of the dead.
- NE-CRO-SIS (nê-krô'sîs), *n.* The mortification of the bones.
- *NEC-TAR (nêk'tûr), *n.* The supposed drink of the heathen gods; any delicious beverage.
- NEC-TA-RE-AL (nêk-tâ'rê'âl),
- NEC-TA-RE-AN (nêk-tâ'rê'ân), } *a.*
- NEC-TA-RE-OUS (nêk-tâ'rê'ûs), } Resembling nectar.
- NEC-TA-RI-AL (nêk-tâ'rê'âl), *a.* Relating to the nectary of a plant.
- *NEC-TAR-INE (nêk'têr'în), *n.* A fruit of the peach kind.
- *NEC-TAR-OUS (nêk'târ'ûs), *a.* Sweet as nectar.
- NEC-TA-RY (nêk'tâ'rê), *n.* The organ of a flower which secretes the honey.
- NEC'TAR-IES, *n. pl.*
- NÊED, *n.* Exigency, necessity; want (*ap. p.*—of)—*v. t.*, to require; to want; to lack:—*v. i.*, to be in want; to be indispensably requisite, necessary.
- NEED-FUL (nêed'fûl), *a.* Indispensably requisite, necessary.
- NEED-FUL-LY (nêed'fûl'lê), *ad.* Necessarily.
- NEED-I-LY (nêed'ê'lê), *ad.* In want.
- NEED-I-NESS (nêed'ê'nês), *n.* Want.
- NEE-DLE (nêe'dl), *n.* A small instrument for sewing; the small steel bar in the mariner's compass:—*v. t.*, to form crystals in the shape of needles:—*v. i.*, to be formed into crystals like needles.
- NEE'DLING, *p. prs.*
- NEED-LESS (nêed'lês), *a.* Unnecessary, not requisite.
- NEED-LESS-LY (nêed'lês'lê), *ad.* Unnecessarily, without necessity.
- NEE-DLE-WORK (nêe'dl'wûrk), *n.* The business of a seamstress; embroidery by the needle.
- NEEDS (nêeds), *ad.* Necessarily.
- NEED-Y (nêed'ê), *a.* [NEEDIER—NEEDIEST.] Poor, necessitous.
- *NE'ER (nâre), *ad.* A contraction of NEVER.
- *NE-FA-RI-OUS (nê-fâ'rê'ûs), *a.* Wicked, abominable, vile.
- NE-FA-RI-OUS-LY (nê-fâ'rê'ûs-lê), *ad.* Abominably, wickedly.
- NE-GA-TION (nê-gâ'shûn), *n.* Denial:—opposed to AFFIRMATION.
- NEG-A-TIVE (nêg'â'tîv), *a.* Denying:—*n.*, a proposition, or a word, which denies; receiving electricity, as a negative pole; below the electric equilibrium, as negative electricity or substances; subtractive, as a negative quantity:—opposed to AFFIRMATIVE, ADDITIVE, and POSITIVE:—*v. t.*, to decide against; to reject; to refuse.
- NEG'A-TIV-ING, *p. prs.*
- NEG-A-TIVE-LY (nêg'â'tîv-lê), *ad.* With denial.
- NEG-LECT (nêg-lêkt'), *v. t.* To omit by carelessness; to disregard; to slight:—*n.*, inattention.
- NEG-LECT-FUL (nêg-lêkt'fûl), *a.* Disregarding, heedless. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- *NEG-LI-GENCE (nêg'lêj'ênsê), *n.* Inattention. [252-18.]
- NEG-LI-GENT (nêg'lêj'ênt), *a.* Inattentive, heedless, careless.
- NE-GO-TI-A-BIL-I-TY (nê-gô-shê-â-bîl'î-tê), *n.* The quality of being negotiable.
- *NE-GO-TI-A-BLE (nê-gô'shê-â-bl), *a.* Capable of being negotiated.
- NE-GO-TI-ATE (nê-gô'shê-â-te), *v. i.* To have intercourse of business; to traffic; to treat:—*v. t.*, to conclude by treaty or agreement. (*ap. p.*—with.)
- NE-GO'TI-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- NE-GO-TI-A-TION (nê-gô'shê-â'shûn) *n.* Treaty of business. †
- *NE-GO-TI-A-TOR (nê-gô'shê-â-tûr), *n.* One employed to negotiate.
- NE-GRESS (nê'grês), *n.* A female of the African race.
- NE'GRESS-ES, *n. pl.*
- NE-GRO (nê'grô), *n.* One of the black race of Africa.
- *NE-GROES (nê'grôze), *n. pl.*
- NE-GUS (nê'gûs), *n.* A mixture of wine, water, sugar, &c.
- NEIGH (nâ), *v. i.* To utter the voice of a horse:—*n.*, the voice of a horse.
- *NEIGH-ED (nâde), *p. prf.*

- NEIGH-BOR (nâ'bûr), *n.* One who lives near to another [67-8]:—*v. t.*, to live near; to adjoin.
- NEIGH-BOR-HOOD (nâ'bûr'hûd), *n.* Place adjoining, vicinity.
- *NEIGH-BOR-LY (nâ'bûr'lè), *a.* Becoming a neighbor; kind, civil.
- *NEI-THER (nê'thûr or nî'thûr), *a.* and *pro.* Not either; no one:—*con. d.*, nor. (*cor. c.*—nor.)
- NEM-O-RAL (nêm'ò'rál), *a.* Pertaining to a grove.
- NE-O-LOG-I-CAL (nê'ò-lòj'è'kál), *a.* Relating to neology.
- NE-OL-O-GIST (nê'òl'ò'jîst), }
*NE-O-LO-GI-AN (nê'ò-lò'jè'ân), }
An introducer of new forms and doctrines.
- *NE-OL-O-GIZE (nê'òl'ò'jîze), *v. t.* To introduce neology.
- NE-OL'O-GI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- NE-OL-O-GY (nê'òl'ò'jè), *n.* A system of new words or doctrines; rationalism.
- NE-OL'O-GIES, *n. pl.*
- *NE-O-PHYTE (nê'ò'fîte), *n.* A new convert; a beginner.
- *NE-O-TER-IC (nê'ò-têr'îk), *a.* Of recent origin, modern, novel.
- *NE-PEN-THE (nê-pên'thè), *n.* A drug that drives away pain.
- *NEPH-EW (nêv'vù or nêf'fù), *n.* The son of a brother or sister.
- *NEP-O-TISM (nêp'ò'tîzm), *n.* Fondness for nephews.
- NEP-TUNE (nêp'tûne), *n.* In *Mythology*, the god of the sea.
- NEP-TU-NI-AN (nêp-tù'nè'ân), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean:—*n.*, one who holds that the form and structure of the earth were regulated by the agency of water.
- NE-RE-ID (nê'rè'id), *n.* In *Mythology*, a sea-nymph.
- NERVE (nêrv), *n.* An organ of sensation and motion in animals; strength; energy; courage:—*v. t.*, to give vigor to; to strengthen.
- NER'VING, *p. prs.*
- NERVE-LESS (nêrv'lês), *a.* Without strength.
- NER-VINE (nêr'vîn), *n.* A medicine for nervous affections.
- NER-VOUS (nêr'vûs), *a.* Having weak nerves; easily agitated; strong, vigorous.
- NER-VOUS-LY (nêr'vûs'lè), *ad.* With strength or force.
- NER-VOUS-NESS (nêr'vûs'nês), *n.* Vigor, strength. [355-13.]
- *NES-CIENCE (nêsh'è'ênse), *n.* The state of not knowing, ignorance.
- NÊST, *n.* A bed formed by a bird for incubation; an abode.
- NEST-EGG (nêst'èg), *n.* An egg left in the nest.
- NES-TLE (nê's'tl), *v. i.* To lie close and snug; to fidget:—*v. t.*, to cherish; to house.
- *NES-TLING (nê's'tlîng), *p. prs.*
- *NEST-LING (nê's'tlîng), *n.* A bird taken from a nest:—*a.*, newly hatched.
- NÊT, *n.* A texture woven with large meshes; a snare:—*v. t.*, to make network; to knot.
- NET'TING, *p. prs.*
- NET'TED, *p. prf.*
- *NÊT, } *a.* Clear of charges and
NÊTT, } deductions:—*v. t.*, to produce a clear profit of.
- NET'TING, *p. prs.*
- NET'TED, *p. prf.*
- NETH-ER (nêth'ûr), *a. com.* Not upper, lower; infernal.
- NE* "NEITHER is of the comparative degree; the positive of NETHER occurs only in composition, as in *beneath*. It is used only in implied comparison, as in the *nether* part; but we never say one part is *nether* than another." *Webster.*
- NETH-ER-MOST (nêth'ûr'môst) *a. sup.* Lowest.
- NET-TLE (nê't'l), *n.* A stinging herb:—*v. t.*, to sting; to irritate, vex, or provoke.
- NET'TLING, *p. prs.*
- NET-TLE-RASH (nê't'l'râsh), *n.* An eruptive disease.
- NET'TLE-RASH-ES, *n. pl.*
- NET-WORK (nê't'wûrk), *n.* Any thing resembling the work of a net.
- *NEU-RAL-GI-A (nû-râl'jè'â), }
*NEU-RAL-GY (nû-râl'jè), } *n.*
An acute and obstinate disease of the nerves.
- NEU-RAL'GI-E, } *n. pl.*
NEU-RAL'GIES, }
- NEU-RAL-GIC (nû-râl'jîk), *a.* Belonging to neuralgia.
- NEU-ROL-O-GY (nû-ról'ò'jè), *n.* The descriptive anatomy of the nerves.
- *NEU-TER (nû'tûr), *a.* Indifferent, not engaged on either side; in *Grammar*, applied to nouns or pronouns not masculine or feminine; applied to verbs not active:—*n.*, one indifferent and unengaged.
- NEU-TRAL (nû'trál), *a.* Indifferent, not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad; in *Chemistry*, applied to salts neither characterized as acids or bases:—*n.*, one who does not act or engage on either side.
- *NEU-TRAL-I-TY (nû-trál'lè'tè), *n.* A state of being neutral; indifference.
- NEU-TRAL-I-ZA-TION (nû-trál-è-zâ'shûn), *n.* The act of neutralizing.
- NEU-TRAL-IZE (nû'trál'îze), *v. t.* To render neutral or indifferent.
- NEU'TRALI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- NEU-TRAL-IZ-ER (nû'trál'îz-ûr), *n.* That which neutralizes.
- NEU-TRAL-LY (nû'trál'lè), *ad.* On neither side, indifferently.
- NEV-ER (nêv'ûr), *ad.* At no time.
- NEV-ER-THE-LESS (nêv-ûr-thè-lês'), *ad.* Notwithstanding that, however.
- NEW (nû), *a.* Fresh; modern; recent; renovated.

- *NEW-EL** (nù'íl), *n.* The column round which a staircase is carried.
- NEW-FAN-GLED** (nù-fàng'gld), *a.* Novel, new-fashioned.
- *NEW-FASH-ION-ED** (nù-fâsh'ünd), *a.* Recently come into fashion.
- *NEW-ISH** (nù'ish), *a.* Somewhat new.
- NEW-LY** (nù'lè), *ad.* Freshly, lately.
- NEW-MOD-EL** (nù-môd'él), *v. t.* To model anew.
- NEW-MOD'ELING**,
***NEW-MOD'EL'LING**, } *p. prs.*
- NEW-MOD'EL-ED**,
***NEW-MOD'ELL-ED**, } *p. prf.*
- NEW-NESS** (nù'nês), *n.* Freshness, novelty, recent change.
- NEWS** (nùze), *n. sing. and pl.* Fresh account of any thing, tidings.
- *NEWS-PA-PER** (nùze'pá'pûr), *n.* A paper to circulate news.
- NEW-STYLE**. See under **STYLE**.
- *NEWT** (nùte), *n.* A small lizard; an eft.
- *NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT** (nù'yêérz-'gift), *n.* A present made on the first day of the year.
- NEXT** (nêkst), *a.* [sup. of **NEAR** and **NIGH**.] Nearest in place, time, rank, or order:—*ad.*, at the nearest time or place.
- NIB**, *n.* The bill or beak of a bird; the point of a pen; neb.
- NIB-BLE** (nib'bl), *v. t.* To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly:—*v. i.*, to bite at; to find fault with; to carp at:—*n.*, a little bite.
- *NIB-BLING**, *p. prs.*
- NIB-BLER** (nib'blâr), *n.* One that nibbles.
- NICE** (nise), *a.* Accurate; exact; delicate, refined.
- NICE-LY** (nise'lè), *ad.* Accurately, precisely; minutely; delicately.
- NI-CENE** (ni-sèen'), *a.* Relating to Nice (Asia Minor), where the *Nicene Creed* was formed, A.D. 325.
- NICE-NESS** (nise'nês), *n.* Minute exactness, accuracy.
- NI-CE-TY** (ni'sè'tè), *n.* Minute accuracy; fastidiousness. [243-15.]
- *NI'CE-TIES**, *n. pl.* Dainties.
- *NICHE** (nítsh), *n.* A hollow in which a statue may be placed.
- NICK** (nik), *n.* Exact point of time; a notch:—*v. t.*, to hit; to touch luckily; to cut in nicks.
- NICK-EL** (nik'kl), *n.* A whitish, malleable, magnetic metal.
- NICK-NACK**. See **KNICKNACK**.
- NICK-NAME** (nik'náme), *n.* A name given in contempt:—*v. t.*, to call by an opprobrious name.
- NICK'SA'MING**, *p. prs.*
- *NI-CO-TIAN** (nè-kò'shân), *a.* Relating to tobacco.
- NIC-TATE** (nik'táte), *v. i.* To wink.
- NIC'TA'TING**, *p. prs.*
- NIC-TATION** (nik-tá'shûn), *n.* The act of winking.
- *NID-I-FI-CATION** ('nid-è-fè-ká-'shûn), *n.* Act of building nests.
- NID-U-LA-TION** ('nid-jù-lá'shûn), *n.* Time of remaining in the nest.
- NI-DUS** (ni'dûs), *n.* A nest, as of birds, &c.
- *NIECE** (nèese), *n.* The daughter of a brother or sister.
- NIG-GARD** (nig'gûrd), *n.* A miser; a stingy person:—*a.*, avaricious, sordid. †
- *NIG-GARD-LI-NESS** (nig'gûrd'lè-nês), *n.* Avarice, sordid parsimony, meanness.
- NIG-GARD-LY** (nig'gûrd'lè), *a.* Avaricious, sordidly parsimonious.
- NIGH** (ni), *a.* [NIGHER—NIGHTEST or NEXT.] Not distant, near, close (*ap. p.*—to *understood*):—*ad.* not at a great distance; almost.
- NIGH-LY** (ni'lè), *ad.* Nearly, nigh.
- *NIGH-NESS** (ni'nês), *n.* Nearness.
- NIGHT** (nite), *n.* The time of darkness; the evening; obscurity.
- NIGHT-CAP** (nite'kâp), *n.* A cap worn in bed, or in undress.
- NIGHT-DRESS** (nite'drês), *n.* The dress worn at night.
- NIGHT'DRESS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- NIGHT-FALL** (nite'fâl), *n.* The close of day.
- NIGHT-GOWN** (nite'gôûn), *n.* A loose gown used for an undress.
- *NIGHT-IN-GALE** (nite'ing'gâle), *n.* A small bird that sings in the night.
- NIGHT-LY** (nite'lè), *a.* Done by night:—*ad.*, every night; by night.
- NIGHT-MARE** (nite'mâre), *n.* A sensation of oppression during sleep; incubus.
- NIGHT-SHADE** (nite'shâde), *n.* A plant.
- NIGHT-WATCH** (nite'wôtsh), *n.* A period of the night; a guard at night.
- NIGHT'WATCH'ES**, *n. pl.*
- *NI-GRES-CENT** (ni-grês'sènt), *a.* Growing black.
- NI-HIL-ISM** (ni'hil'izm), }
***NI-HIL-I-TY** (ni'hil'lè'tè), } *n.*
- Nothingness, nonexistence.
- NIM-BLE** (nim'bl), *a.* Quick, active, brisk; moving with ease.
- NIM-BLE-NESS** (nim'bl'nês), *n.* Activity, quickness, swiftness.
- NIM-BLY** (nim'blè), *ad.* Quickly, speedily, with brisk motion.
- NIM-BUS** (nim'bûs), *n.* A rain-cloud; *in Painting*, a circle of rays round the head of a saint.
- NINE**, *a. or n.* One and eight; 9.
- NINE-FOLD** (nine'fôld), *a.* Nine times repeated.
- NINE-PENCE** (nine'pèns), *n.* A small silver coin, worth 12 cents.
- NINE-PINS** (nine'pínz), *n. pl.* A play in which nine pieces of wood are set up to be thrown down by a bowl; tempins.
- NINE-TEEN** (nine'tèen), *a. or n.* Nine and ten; 19.
- NINE-TEENTH** (nine'tèenth), *a.* The ordinal of nineteen; noting the number nineteen.
- *NINE-TI-ETH** (nine'tè'èth), *a.* The ordinal of ninety; noting the number ninety.

- NINE-TY (nîn'e/tè), *a. or n.* Nine times ten; 90.
- NIN-NY (nîn/nè), *n.* A simpleton.
- *NIN'NIES, *n. pl.*
- NINTH (nînth), *a.* The ordinal of nine; noting the number nine.
- NINTH-LY (nînth/lè), *ad.* In the ninth place.
- NÏP, *v. t.* To pinch; to bite; to blast; to vex:—*n.*, a pinch with the nails or teeth; a blast.
- NÏP'PING, *p. prs.*
- *NÏP'PED, *p. prf.*
- NÏP-PERS (nîp'pûrz), *n. pl.* Small pinners.
- NÏP-PING-LY (nîp'pîng/lè), *ad.* Bitterly, bitinglly.
- NÏP-PLE (nîp'pl), *n.* The outlet of a breast or what resembles it.
- *NÏ-SAN (nî'sân), *n.* A Jewish month, answering to the end of March and beginning of April.
- NÏT, *n.* The egg of a louse or other small insect.
- NÏ-TRATE (nî'trît or nî'tràte), *n.* A salt formed by nitric acid and a chemical base.
- NÏ-TER } (nî'târ), *n.* { Saltpetre;
*NÏ-TRE } a mineral salt; nitrate of potash.
- NÏ-TRIC (nî'trîk), *a.* Relating to, or containing, nitre.
- NÏT-RI-FI-CA-TION (nî't-rê-fê-kâ/shûn), *n.* The act of nitrifying.
- NÏ-TRI-FY (nî'trê'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3,* NITRIFIES.] To convert into nitre.
- NÏ'TRÏ'FI-ED, *p. prf.*
- NÏ-TRO-GEN (nî'trô'jên), *n.* A colorless, tasteless, and inodorous gas, which constitutes four-fifths of atmospheric air.
- NÏ-TROUS (nî'trûs) } *a.* Impregnated
NÏ-TRY (nî'trê), } with nitre.
- NÏT-TY (nî'té), *a.* [NITTIER—NITTIEST.] Abounding with nits.
- Nô, *ad.* The word of refusal; nay:—*a.*, not any, none.
- *NÔ-BIL-I-TATE (nô-bîl'lè'tâte), *v. t.* To make noble; to ennoble.
- NÔ-BIL'Ï-TA-TING, *p. prs.*
- NÔ-BIL-I-TY (nô-bîl'lè'tè), *n.* Antiquity of family joined with distinction; persons of high rank; dignity, grandeur. [128-34.]
- *NÔ-BIL'ÏTIES, *n. pl.*
- NÔ-BLE (nô'bl), *a.* Of an ancient and distinguished family; great, illustrious, exalted; magnificent; liberal:—*n.*, one of high rank or great dignity; an old English gold coin.
- NÔ-BLE-MAN (nô'bl'mân), *n.* A man of rank; one who is ennobled.
- NÔ'BLE'MEN, *n. pl.*
- NÔ-BLE-NESS (nô'bl'nês), *n.* Greatness, dignity, high rank.
- NÔ-BLESS (nô-blês'), *n.* No-
*NÔ-BLESSE } bility.
- NÔ-BLY (nô'blè), *ad.* Illustriously, with dignity; in a noble manner.
- NÔ-BOD-Y (nô'bôd'dè), *n.* No one; a person of little consequence.
- NÔ'BO'DÏES, *n. pl.*
- *NÔ-CENT (nô'sênt), *a.* Guilty; hurtful.
- NÔC-TAM-BU-LA-TION (nôk'tâm-bù-lâ/shûn), *n.* A walking in sleep.
- NÔC-TAM-BU-LIST (nôk'tâm'bù'llst), *n.* One who walks in sleep.
- *NÔC-TIV-A-GANT (nôk-tîv'âgânt), *a.* Wandering in the night.
- NÔC-TURN (nôk'tûrn), *n.* Devotional service by night.
- NÔC-TUR-NAL (nôk-tûr'nâl), *a.* Nightly.
- Nôd, *v. i.* To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a slight bow; to be drowsy:—*v. t.*, to bend or bow; to signal or signify by a nod:—*n.*, a quick declination; a slight obeisance; a command; assent.
- NÔD'DING, *p. prs.*
- NÔD'DED, *p. prf.*
- NÔD-DLE (nôd'dl), *n.* The head (in contempt).
- NÔD-DY (nôd'dè), *n.* A simpleton.
- NÔD'DIES, *n. pl.*
- NÔDE, *n.* A knot; a swelling.
- *NÔ-DOSE (nô-dôse'), *a.* Nodous.
- *NÔ-DOUS (nô'dûs), *a.* Full of knots; having swelled joints.
- NÔD-U-LAR (nôd'jû'lâr), *a.* In the form of a knob or small lump.
- NÔD-ULE (nôd'jûle), *n.* A small lump or knot.
- NÔES (nôze), *n. pl.* Those who vote in the negative; nays.
- *NÔE-GÏN (nôg'gîn), *n.* A mug.
- NÔISE (nôîze), *n.* Any kind of sound; outcry; occasion of talk:—*v. t.*, to spread by rumor or report:—*v. i.*, to sound loud.
- *NÔIS'ING, *p. prs.*
- NÔISE-LESS (nôîze'lês), *a.* Without sound, making no noise.
- *NÔI-SI-NESS (nôî'zè'nês), *n.* Loudness; state of being noisy.
- *NÔI-SOME (nôî'sûm), *a.* Noxious, injurious to health, mischievous.
- NÔI-SOME-LY (nôî'sûm'lè), *ad.* Offensively.
- NÔI-SOME-NESS (nôî'sûm'nês), *n.* Offensiveness, aptness to disgust.
- NÔI-SY (nôî'zè), *a.* [NOISIER—NOISIEST.] Sounding loud, making a noise; clamorous.
- *NÔ-MAD } (nô'mâd or nôm'âd), *n.*
NÔ-MAD } One who leads a wandering life.
- *NÔ-MAD-IC (nô-mâd'îk), *a.* Wandering, pastoral.
- *NÔM-EN-CLA-TOR (nôm-ên-klâ'tûr), *n.* One who gives names to things. [202.]
- *NÔM-EN-CLA-TURE (nôm-ên-klâ'tshûre or nôm-ên-klâ'tshûr), *n.* A vocabulary, a dictionary; the terms of an art or science.
- NÔM-I-NAL (nôm'è'nâl), *a.* Referring to names; not real; existing in name only.
- NÔM-I-NAL-LY (nôm'è'nâl'lè), *ad.* By name only.
- NÔM-I-NATE (nôm'è'nâte), *v. t.* To mention by name; to appoint by name; to name for election.
- NÔM'ÏNA-TING, *p. prs.*
- NÔM-I-NA-TION (nôm'è-nâ'shûn), *n.* The act or power of nominating.

NON-I-NA-TIVE (nôm'è'nâ-tiv), *n.* In *Grammar*, the case that designates the name:—*a.*, noting the first case in grammar.

NON-I-NA-TOR (nôm'è'nâ-tûr), *n.* One who nominates.

NON-I-NEE (nôm'è-néé'), *n.* One who is nominated to an office.

NON-AGE (nôn'tje), *n.* Minority.

***NON-A-GE-NA-RI-AN** (nôn-â-jè-nâ'rè'ân), *n.* One ninety years old.

NON-AT-TEND-ANCE (nôn-ât-tênd'ânse), *n.* Failure in attendance.

***NONCE** (nônse), *n.* Occasion.

***NON-CHA-LANCE** (nôn-shâ-lânse'), *n.* Indifference.

***NON-COM-MIT-TAL** (nôn-kôm-mît'tâl), *a.* Unwilling to pledge.

***NON-CON-CUR-RENCE** (nôn-kôn-kûr'rênsè), *n.* Refusal to concur.

NON-CON-DUCT-OR (nôn-kôn-dûkt'ûr), *n.* A substance that does not transmit another.

NON-CON-FORM-IST (nôn-kôn-fôrm'îst), *n.* One who does not conform to the established religion.

NON-CON-FORM-I-TY (nôn-kôn-fôrm'è'tè), *n.* Refusal of compliance; recusancy.

NON-CON-FORM'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

***NON-DE-SCRIPT** (nôn'dè'skrîpt), *n.* An object not yet described:—*a.*, not yet described.

NONE (nôn or nône), *a.* Not one, not any.

℞ **NONE** is used in both numbers. It never stands before a noun, and is used only when the noun is omitted.

NON-EN-TI-TY (nôn-ên'tè'tè), *n.* A thing not existing, nonexistence.

***NON-EN'TI-TIES**, *n. pl.*

NONES (nônz), *n. pl.* In the ancient Roman Calendar, the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and the fifth day of other months.

℞ The **NONES** were so called because nine days elapsed from nones to ides inclusive.

NON-ES-SEN-TIAL (nôn-ês-sên'shâl), *n.* A thing not necessary.

***NONE-SUCH** (nûn'sûtsh), *n.* That which has no equal.

NON-EX-IST-ENCE (nôn-êg-zîst'ênsè), *n.* Absence of existence.

NON-IL-LION (nôn-îl'yôn), *a. or n.* By the French or American method of numeration, a number expressed by a unit in the thirty-first place; by the English method, a unit in the fifty-fifth place.

NON-JU-RING (nôn-jû'rîng), *a.* Refusing to swear allegiance.

***NON-JU-ROR** (nôn-jû'rûr), *n.* One who refuses to swear allegiance.

NON-ME-TAL-LIC (nôn-mè-tâl'lik), *a.* Not consisting of metal.

NON-NAT-U-RAL (nôn-nâ'tsh'ûrâl), *n.* That which only by accident or abuse becomes the cause of disease; as, air, meat, sleep.

NON-OB-SERV-ANCE (nôn-ôb-zêrv'ânse), *n.* A failure to observe.

***NON-PA-REIL** (nôn-pâ-rèl'), *n.* Unequaled excellence; a kind of apple; a kind of printing-type:—*a.*, having no equal.

NON-PAY-MENT (nôn-pâ'mênt), *n.* Neglect of payment.

NON-PLUS (nôn'plûs), *v. t.* To puzzle; to confound; to embarrass:—*n.*, puzzle, inability to say or do more.

NON'PLUS'ES, } *n. pl. and prs.*

***NON'PLUS'ES**, } *t. 3.*

NON'PLUS'ING, } *p. prs.*

NON'PLUS'ED, } *p. prf.*

NON-RES-I-DENCE (nôn-rêz'è-'dênsè), *n.* Failure of residence.

***NON-RES-I-DENT** (nôn-rêz'è'dênt), *n.* One who does not live at a certain place; an absentee:—*a.*, not residing at a certain place.

NON-RE-SIST-ANCE (nôn-rê-zîst'ânse), *n.* Passive obedience.

***NON-RE-SIST-ANT** (nôn-rê-zîst'ânt), *a.* Not resisting.

NON-SENSE (nôn'sênsè), *n.* Unmeaning language; trifles; absurd thought.

***NON-SEN-SI-CAL** (nôn-sên'sè'kâl), *a.* Unmeaning, foolish.

NON-SEN-SI-CAL-LY (nôn-sên'sè-'kâl-lè), *ad.* Without meaning.

***NON-SUIT** (nôn'sûte), *v. t.* To deprive of the benefit of a legal process:—*n.*, renunciation of a suit at law.

NOO-DLE (nôô'dl), *n.* A simpleton.

NOOK (nôôk or nôk), *n.* A corner; a narrow place.

NÔDN, *n.* The middle of the day; twelve o'clock, midday; midnight.

NOON-DAY (nôôn'dâ), } *n.* Mid-

NOON-TIDE (nôôn'tîde), } day, time of noon:—*a.*, meridional.

NOON-ING (nôôn'îng), *n.* Repose at noon.

NOOSE (nôôse or nôôze), *n.* A running knot.

***NOOSE** (nôôze), *v. t.* To tie in a noose.

NOOS'ING, *p. prs.*

NÔR, *con. d.* A particle usually marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition; a word of negation. (*cor. c.*—neither, not, nor.)

***NOR-MAL** (nôr'mâl), *a.* According to rule; regular; elementary.

NÔRSE, *n.* The Scandinavian language:—*a.*, Scandinavian.

NORTH (nôrth), *n.* The point to the left of a person who faces the rising sun:—opposite to the south:—*a.*, being in the north, northern:—*ad.*, toward the north.

NORTH-EAST (nôrth-êést' or nôrth-êést'), *n.* The point between the north and east.

NORTH-EAST-ER-LY (nôrth-êést'ûr-lè or nôrth-êést'ûr'lè), *a.* Towards the northeast.

NORTH-EAST-ERN (nôrth-êést'ûrn or nôrth-êést'ûrn), *a.* Pertaining to the northeast.

NORTH-ER-LY (nôrth'ûr'lè), *a.* Being towards the north.

- NORTH-ERN** (nòrth'ûrn), *a.* Being in the north.
- NORTH-ERN-ER** (nòrth'ûrn'âr), *n.* One living in the north.
- NORTH-ING** (nòrth'ing), *n.* Course or distance towards the north.
- NORTH-STAR** (nòrth-stâr' or nòrth-stâr'), *n.* The pole-star.
- NORTH-WARD** (nòrth'wârd or nòrth'wârd), *ad.* Towards the north.
- NORTH-WEST** (nòrth-wêst' or nòrth-wêst'), *n.* The point between the north and west:—*a.*, being in the northwest.
- NORTH-WEST-ER-LY** (nòrth-wêst'ûr'lè or nòrth-wêst'ûr'lè), *a.* Towards the northwest.
- NORTH-WEST-ERN** (nòrth-wêst'ûrn or nòrth-wêst'ûrn), *a.* Being in the northwest.
- NOSE** (nòze), *n.* The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent; scent:—*v. t.*, to scent; to smell.
- NO'SING**, *p. pres.*
- ***NOSE-GAY** (nòze'gâ), *n.* A bouquet; a bunch of flowers.
- NOSE-LESS** (nòze'lèss), *a.* Destitute of a nose.
- NOSLE**. See **NOZZLE**.
- NO-SOL-O-GIST** (nò-zól'ò'jst), *n.* One versed in nosology.
- ***NO-SOL-O-GY** (nò-zól'ò'jé), *n.* A classification of diseases.
- NO-SOL'O'GIES**, *n. pl.*
- NOS-TRIL** (nòs'trîl), *n.* The cavity of the nose.
- NOS-TRUM** (nòs'trûm), *n.* A quack medicine.
- NÔT**, *ad.* A particle of negation or refusal. (*cor. e.—nor.*)
- NO-TA-BLE** (nò'tâ'bl), *a.* Remarkable, observable, worthy of notice:—*n.*, a person of distinction.
- NOT-A-BLE** (nòt'â'bl), *a.* Careful; bustling, industrious, active.
- ***NO-TA-BLE-NESS** (nò'tâ'bl-nèss), *n.* Remarkableness.
- NOT-A-BLE-NESS** (nòt'â'bl-nèss), *n.* Industry, appearance of business.
- ***NO-TA-BLY** (nò'tâ'blè), *ad.* Remarkably, memorably.
- ***NOT-A-BLY** (nòt'â'blè) *ad.* Carefully.
- ***NO-TA-RI-AL** (nò-tâ'rè'âl), *a.* Belonging to a notary.
- NO-TA-RY** (nò'tâ'rè), *n.* An officer who attests contracts, protests, &c.
- NO'TA'RIES**, *n. pl.*
- NO-TA-TION** (nò-tâ'shûn), *n.* The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; a marking; the conventional method of representing, by symbols, mathematical numbers, quantities, and operations.
- There are two kinds of ARITHMETICAL NOTATION now employed, the Roman and the Arabic. According to Roman notation, numbers are represented by letters. This method is now used only for marking dates, and for numbering chapters, rules, sovereigns, &c.; and, except in dates, the numerals are ordinals; as, Henry IV. (Henry the Fourth). According to Arabic notation, numbers are represented by ten figures or their combinations, which are cardinals, as \$3 (three dollars), 6° (six degrees), 2x (two exes); except in indices, where they are ordinals; as, $\sqrt[5]{6}$ (fifth root of 6), 6^5 (fifth power of six). For information of other NOTATIONS, see "Dictionary of Mathematics."*
- NOTCH** (nòtsh), *n.* A nick; a hollow cut in any thing:—*v. t.*, to cut in small hollows.
- NOTCH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *pres. t.* 3.
- NÔTE**, *n.* Mark; token; notice; reputation; a character or sound in music; a small letter; a comment; a paper given in confession of a debt:—*v. t.*, to attend; to observe; to set down; to mark.
- NO'TING**, *p. pres.*
- NOTE-BOOK** (nòtè'bûk), *n.* A book for memorandums.
- NO'TED**, *p. prof.*:—*a.*, remarkable, eminent; known by report.
- NOTH-ING** (nùth'ing or nòth'ing), *n.* Not any thing; a trifling thing:—*ad.*, nowise, in no respect; as, differeth nothing.
- NOTH-ING-NESS** (nùth'ing'nèss or nòth'ing'nèss), *n.* Nonexistence; a thing of no value.
- NO-TICE** (nò'tis), *n.* Remark, heed; information; observation; a paper that notifies:—*v. t.*, to heed; to observe; to regard.
- NO'TIC'ING**, *p. pres.*
- ***NO-TICE-A-BLE** (nò'tis'â-bl), *a.* Worthy of notice.
- NO-TI-FI-CA-TION** (nò-tè-fè-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of giving notice; citation; notice.
- NO-TI-FY** (nò'tè'fî), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, **NOTIFIES.**] To make known; to publish; to give formal information.
- ***NO'TI-FI-ED**, *p. prof.*
- NO-TION** (nò'shûn), *n.* Thought, sentiment, good opinion, idea.
- NO-TION-AL** (nò'shûn'âl), *a.* Ideal, imaginary, fanciful.
- NO-TION-AL-LY** (nò'shûn'âl-lè), *ad.* In idea, mentally.
- NOT MERE-LY** (nòt-mèér'lè), }
NOT ON-LY (nòt-ôn'lè), }
complex conjunctive adverb. (?) Not barely, not singly. (cor. e.—but also; but even.)
- ***NO-TO-RI-E-TY** (nò-tò-ri'è'tè), *n.* Public knowledge or exposure.
- NO-TO-RI-OUS** (nò-tò'rè'ûs), *a.* Publicly known. [220-9.]
- NO-TO-RI-OUS-LY** (nò-tò'rè'ûs-lè), *ad.* Publicly, openly, evidently.
- NO-TO-RI-OUS-NESS** (nò-tò'rè'ûs-nèss), *n.* Notoriety.
- NÔTT**, *n.* A quantity of thread.
- NOT-WITH-STAND-ING** (nòt-wlth-stând'ing), *con. d.* Nevertheless; although:—*prp.*, without hindrance from; in spite of.

- NOUGHT, *n.* See NAUGHT.
- NÔÛN, *n.* In *Grammar*, the name of any thing.
- NOUR-ISH (nûr'îsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, NOURISHES.*] To increase or support by food; to encourage; to cherish.
- NOUR-ISH-A-BLE (nûr'îsh'â-bl), *a.* Susceptive of nourishment.
- NOUR-ISH-ER (nûr'îsh'ûr), *n.* The person or thing that nourishes.
- NOUR-ISH-MENT (nûr'îsh'mênt), *n.* Food, sustenance, nutriment.
- NOV-EL (nôv'êl), *a.* New, unusual:—*n.*, a fictitious tale. [273-3.]
- NOV-EL-IST (nôv'êl'îst), *n.* An innovator; a writer of novels.
- NOV-EL-TY (nôv'êl'tê), *n.* Newness; freshness; any thing new or unusual. [50-39.]
- NOV-EL-TIES, *n. pl.*
- NO-VE-M-BER (nô-vêm'bûr), *n.* The eleventh month of the year.
¶ Among the Romans, NO-VE-M-BER was the ninth month; hence the name.
- *NOV-EN-A-RY (nôv'ên'êr-rê or nôv'ên'êr-rê), *a.* Pertaining to the number nine.
- *NO-VEN-NI-AL (nô-vên'nê'âl), *a.* Done every ninth year.
- *NOV-ICE (nôv'îs), *n.* One unacquainted with any thing; a beginner; a probationer.
- *NO-VI-TI-ATE (nô-vîsh'ê'tê), *n.* The state of a novice; the time of learning the rudiments.
- NOW (nôû), *ad.* At this time; at the time present:—*n.*, present moment.
- NOW-A-DAYS (nôû'â'dâze), *ad.* In the present age.
- NO-WAY (nô'wâ), } *ad.* In no
NO-WAYS (nô'wâze), } manner.
NO-WHERE (nô'hwâre), *ad.* In no place.
- NO-WISE (nô'wîze), *ad.* In no manner or degree.
- NOX-IOUS (nôk'shûs), *a.* Hurtful; productive of injury.
- *NOX-IOUS-LY (nôk'shûs'lê), *ad.* Hurtfully, perniciously.
- NOX-IOUS-NESS (nôk'shûs'nês), *n.* Hurtfulness.
- *NO-YAU (nô'yô), *n.* A rich cordial.
- NOZ-LE } (nôz'zl), *n.* { A nose-
*NOZ-ZLE } } like ex-
tremity; the nose:—sometimes
written NOSLE.
- *NU-BILE (nû'bîl), *a.* Marriageable.
- NU-CLE-US (nû'klê'ûs), *n.* A kernel, any thing about which matter is gathered; and the head of a comet.
- *NU-CLE'Y, } *n. pl.*
NU-CLE-US-ES, }
- NU-DAT-ION (nû-dâ'shûn), *n.* Act of making bare.
- NUDE, *a.* Bare, naked.
- NU-DI-TY (nû'dê'tê), *n.* Naked parts; state of being naked.
- NU'DI-TIES, *n. pl.*
- *NU-GAC-I-TY (nû-gâs'sê'tê), *n.* Futility, trifling talk.
- *NU-GA-TOR-Y (nû'gâ'tûr-rê), *a.* Trifling, futile, of no force.
- *NUG-GET (nûg'gêt), *n.* A lump of metal.
- *NU-SANCE (nû'sânse), *n.* Something noxious or offensive.
- NÛLL, *v. t.* To annul, to annihilate:—*a.*, void, of no force.
- NUL-LI-FI-CA-TION (nûl-lê-fê-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of nullifying, or making void.
- NUL-LI-FI-ER (nûl'lê'fî-ûr), *n.* One who maintains the right to nullify; any who nullifies.
- NUL-LI-FY (nûl'lê'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, NULLIFIES.*] To annul, make void.
- NUL'LÍ-FI-ED, *p. prf.*
- NUL-LI-TY (nûl'lê'tê), *n.* Want of force or efficacy; nothingness; any thing null.
- *NUL'LÍ-TIES, *n. pl.*
- NUMB (nûm), *a.* Torpid, motionless; destitute of sensation:—*v. t.*, to make torpid; to deaden.
- *NUMB-ER (nûm'mûr), *a. com.*
- NUMB-EST (nûm'mêst), *a. sup.*
- NUMB-ING (nûm'mîng), *p. prs.*
- *NUMB-ED (nûmd), *p. prf.*
- *NUM-BER (nûm'bûr), *v. t.* To count; to enumerate; to reckon:—*n.*, a unit, or an assemblage of units; many, more than one; multitude; in *Grammar*, distinction of unity and plurality. †
- *NUM-BER-LESS (nûm'bûr'lês), *a.* Innumerable.
- NUM-BERS (nûm'bûrz), *n. pl.* The fourth book in the Bible; harmony, poetry.
- *NUM-NESS (nûm'nês), *n.* Stupefaction, torpor.
- *NUM-MER-A-BLE (nû'mêr'â-bl), *a.* Capable of being numbered.
- NUM-MER-AL (nû'mêr'âl), *a.* Relating to number; numerical:—*n.*, a character used to express a number; as, 4 (*four*), IV. (*fourth*).
- NUM-MER-AL-LY (nû'mêr'âl-lê), *ad.* According to number.
- *NUM-MER-A-RY (nû'mêr'â-rê), *a.* Belonging to a certain number.
- NUM-MER-ATE (nû'mêr'âte), *v. t. or v. i.* To reckon; to enumerate.
- NUM-MER'A-TION, *p. prs.*
- NUM-MER-A-TION (nû'mêr'â'shûn), *n.* The art of numbering; a rule of arithmetic; a numbering.
¶ There are two methods of NUMERATION, the *French* and the *English*. By the first, which is in use in the United States and on the continent of Europe, numbers are divided into periods of three places each; by the second, which is in use in Great Britain and its dependencies, into periods of six places each. In both, each period is known by a distinctive name, but the names of the places of the first period are repeated in every other; so that the place of units of thousands is the first repeating point in the *French*, and the place of units of millions the first in the *English*, method.

- ***NU-MER-A-TOR** (nú'mêr'â-tûr), *n.* One who, or that which, numbers; the number above the line in Vulgar Fractions.
- NU-MER-I-CAL** (nú-mêr'ê'kál), *a.* Numeral, denoting number, consisting of number.
- NU-MER-I-CAL-LY** (nú-mêr'ê'kál-lê), *ad.* With respect to number.
- NU-MER-OUS** (nú'mêr'ûs), *a.* Containing, or consisting of, many; consisting of poetic numbers; melodious.
- ***NU-MER-OUS-LY** (nú'mêr'ûs-lê), *ad.* In great numbers.
- NU-MIS-MAT-IC** (nú-míz-mât'ík), *a.* Numismatical.
- NU-MIS-MAT-I-CAL** (nú-míz-mât'ê'kál), *a.* Relating to numismatics.
- ***NU-MIS-MAT-ICS** (nú-míz-mât'íks), *n. pl.* The science of coins and medals.
- NU-MIS-MA-TIST** (nú-míz-mâ'tíst), *n.* One versed in numismatics.
- ***NUM-MA-RY** (núm'mâ'rê), }
NUM-MU-LAR (núm'mû'lâr), } *a.*
 Relating to money.
- ***NUM-SKULL** (núm'skûl), *n.* A dunce.
- NÛN**, *n.* A woman secluded in a cloister and devoted to a religious life.
- ***NUN-CIO** (nún'sh'èò), *n.* A messenger; an ambassador from the Pope.
- ***NUN-CU-PA-TIVE** (nún-kù'pâ'tív), *a.* Nuncupatory.
- NUN-CU-PA-TOR-Y** (nún-kù'pâ'tûr-rê), *a.* Publicly or solemnly declaratory; verbal; not written.
- ***NUN-DI-NAL** (nún'dè'nál), *a.* Pertaining to a fair, or market, or to the ninth day.
- NUN-NER-Y** (nún'nûr'rê), *n.* A house for nuns; a convent; an abbey; a cloister.
- ***NUN'SERIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***NUP-TIAL** (núp'shál), *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, marriage; done at a wedding.
- NUP-TIALS**, *n. pl.* Marriage; marriage rites and festivities; wedding. [286-11.]
- NÛRSE**, *n.* A woman who has the care of another's child; one who has the care of a sick person:—*v. t.*, to bring up a child; to tend the sick; to feed; to cherish; to encourage.
- NUR-SING**, *p. prs.*
- NURSE-POND** (núrs'pônd), *n.* A pond for young fish.
- NURS-ER** (núrs'ûr), *n.* One who nurses; a promoter.
- NUR-SERY** (núrs'sûr'rê), *n.* The act or office of nursing; a room for children; a place for education; a plantation of young trees.
- ***NUR'SERIES**, *n. pl.*
- NUR-SER-Y-MAN** (núrs'sûr-rè'mân), *n.* One employed in the cultivation of young trees and shrubs; a gardener.
- NUR'SER-Y-MEN**, *n. pl.*
- ***NURS-LING** (núrs'lîng), *n.* An infant; a fondling.
- NURS-TLE** (núrs'sl), *v. t.* To cherish; to nurse; to nuzzle.
- NURS-LING**, *p. prs.*
- NUR-TURE** (núr'tshûr), *n.* Food, diet; education; manner of educating or training:—*v. t.*, to train; to educate; to bring up; to nourish. [39-13.]
- NUR-TURING**, *p. prs.*
- NÛT**, *n.* The fruit of certain trees and shrubs; a block of metal containing a concave screw:—*v. i.*, to gather nuts.
- NUTTING**, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, nut-gathering:—*n.*, act of gathering nuts.
- NUTTED**, *p. ptf.*
- NU-TA-TION** (nú-tâ'shûn), *n.* A kind of vibratory motion; an apparent motion of the earth on its axis.
- NUT-BROWN** (nút'brôûn), *a.* Brown like a nut which has been long kept.
- NUT-CRACK-ERS** (nút'krâk'kûr'z), *n. pl.* An instrument to break nuts.
- NUT-GALL** (nút'gál), *n.* A hard excrescence of the oak.
- NUT-MEG** (nút'mêg), *n.* A kind of spice.
- ***NUT-MEG-GED** (nút'mêgd), *a.* Seasoned with nutmeg.
- ***NU-TRI-ENT** (nú'trê'ênt), *a.* Nourishing, nutritive.
- NU-TRI-MENT** (nú'trê'mênt), *n.* Food; aliment; nourishment; education. [82-14.]†
- NU-TRI-MENTAL** (nú'trê-mênt'ál), *a.* Having the qualities of food; nourishing, nutritious.
- NU-TRI-TION** (nú'trîsh'ûn), *n.* The process, act, or quality of nourishing; food.
- ***NU-TRI-TIOUS** (nú'trîsh'ûs), }
NU-TRI-TIVE (nú'trê'tív), } *a.*
 Nourishing; promoting growth; alimental.
- NU-TRI-TURE** (nú'trê'tûre), *n.* The power of nourishing.
- NUT-SHELL** (nú't'shêl), *n.* The hard substance that encloses the kernel of a nut.
- NUTTING**. See under **NUT**.
- NUT-TREE** (nú't'trêe), *n.* A tree that bears nuts.
- NUX VOM-ICA** (núx-vôm'ê'ká), *n.* A poisonous nut; strychnine.
- NUZ-ZLE** (núz'zl), *v. t.* To nestle:—*v. i.*, to go with the nose down like a hog.
- NUZZLING**, *p. prs.*
- NYC-TA-LO-PY** (nik'tâ'lò-pè), *n.* A disease of the eye, in which a person sees best at night.
- ***NYMPH** (nímf), *n.* In *Mythology*, a goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; in *Poetry*, a young woman, a lady.
- NYM-PHA** (ním'fâ), *n.* A pupa, aurelia, or chrysalis of an insect:—see **CATERPILLAR**.
- ***NYM-PHE**, *n. pl.*
- NYMPH-LIKE** (nímf'lîke), *a.* Resembling a nymph.

O (ô), *n.* The fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel is also a mute. The name is written *O*, the plural of which is *Oes*. In Chemistry, it represents *oxygen*. I.O.O.F. stand for *Independent Order of Odd Fellows*, O.U.A. for *Order of United Americans*, and O.S. for *Old Style*:—see under **STYLE**.

O (ô), *in.* An expression of wishing, earnestness, or of vocative address.

Just In written language, **O** is used as a sign of cheerfulness or exultation, and **OH** of depression or anguish. See **OH**.

***OAF** (ôfe), *n.* A changeling; an idiot.

OAF-ISH (ôfe'ish), *a.* Stupid, dull.

OAK (ôke), *n.* A forest-tree.

OAK-AP-PLE (ôke'âp'pl), *n.* A spongy excrescence on the oak.

OAK-EN (ô'kn), *a.* Made of oak.

OAK-LING (ôke'ling), *n.* A young oak.

***OAK-UM** (ô'kûm), *n.* Cords untwisted; loose hemp.

OAR (ôre), *n.* An instrument to row with:—*v. t.*, to impel by rowing:—*v. i.*, to row.

***OARS-MAN** (ôrz'mân), *n.* One who rows.

OARS-MEN, *n. pl.*

OAR-Y (ôr'ê), *a.* Having the form or use of oars.

***O-A-SIS** (ô'â'sis), *n.* A fertile, watered spot in a desert.

***O'A'SES**, *n. pl.*

OAST (ôst), *n.* A kiln for drying hops, &c.

OAT (ôte), *n.* A grain:—generally used in the plural.

OAT-EN (ô'tn), *a.* Made of oats.

OATH (ôth), *n.* An affirmation made with an appeal to God to witness its truth. [330.]

OATHS (ôthz), *n. pl.*

OAT-MEAL (ôte'méel), *n.* The flour of oats.

OB-DUCE (ôb-dûse'), *v. t.* To draw over as a covering.

***OB-DU'GING**, *p. pres.*

***OB-DU-RA-CY** (ôb'jû'râ-sê), *n.* Inflexible wickedness; hardness of heart; impentence.

OB-DU-RATE (ôb'dâ'rit or ôb-dû'rit), *a.* Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate; impenitent. [353-2.]

***OB-DU-RATE-LY** (ôb'dû'rit-lê or ôb-dû'rit'lê), *ad.* In an obdurate manner.

OB-DU-RATE-NESS (ôb'dâ'rit-nês or ôb-dû'rit'nês), *n.* Stubbornness, inflexibility, impentence.

***O-BE-DI-ENCE** (ô-bê'dê'ênse), *n.* Submission to authority. [112-5.]

***O-BE-DI-ENT** (ô-bê'dê'ênt), *a.* Submissive to authority; dutiful. (*ap. p.*—to.)

O-BE-DI-ENT-LY (ô-bê'dê'ênt-lê), *ad.* With obedience.

***O-BE-SANCE** (ô-bâ'sânse or ô-bê'sânse), *n.* A courtesy; a bow; an act of reverence.

***O-BE-LIS-CAL** (ôb-ê-lis'kâl), *a.* Having the form of an obelisk.

***O-BE-LISK** (ôb-ê'lisk), *n.* A kind of pyramid; *in Printing*, a point marked thus [†].

O-BESE-NESS (ô-bêse'nês), } *n.*

***O-BES-I-TY** (ô-bês'sê'tê), } *n.* Morbid fatness.

O-BEY (ô-bâ'), *v. t.* To pay submission to; to comply with; to yield to.

OB-FUS-CA-TION (ôb-fûs-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of darkening; obscuration.

O-BIT (ô'bit or ôb'it), *n.* Death, decease; funeral solemnity.

O-BIT-U-AL (ô-bit'û'âl), *a.* Relating to funeral solemnities; obituary.

O-BIT-U-A-RY (ô-bit'û'â-rê), *n.* A list of the dead; a notice of one dead:—*a.*, relating to a deceased person; obitual.

O-BIT'U'AR-IES, *n. pl.*

OB-JECT (ôb'jêkt), *n.* That about which any power or faculty is employed; design; end; final purpose. [63-7.] [384-2.]

OB-JECT' (ôb'jêkt'), *v. t. or v. i.* To oppose in words; to urge against. (*ap. p.*—to, against.)

OB-JEC-TION (ôb-jêk'shûn), *n.* Adverse argument; fault found; opposition. [102-3.]

OB-JEC-TION-A-BLE (ôb-jêk'shûn'â-bl), *a.* Liable to objection.

OB-JEC-TIVE (ôb-jêkt'iv), *a.* Belonging to, or contained in, an object; external to the mind.

OB-JEC-TIVE-LY (ôb-jêkt'iv'lê), *ad.* In the state or manner of an object; by way of objection.

***OB-JEC-T-OR** (ôb-jêkt'ûr), *n.* One who offers objections.

OB-JUR-GA-TION (ôb-jûr-gâ'shûn), *n.* Reproof, reprehension.

OB-LATE (ôb-lâte'), *a.* Flattened at the poles:—opposed to **PRO-LATE**, which see.

OB-LA-TION (ôb-lâ'shûn), *n.* An offering, a sacrifice.

OB-LI-GATE (ôb'li'gâte), *v. t.* To bind by contract or duty; to oblige.

OB'LI'GA-TING, *p. pres.*

OB-LI-GA-TION (ôb-lê-gâ'shûn), *n.* The binding power of any oath or contract; favor by which one is bound to gratitude; a duty. [65-22.] [242-17.]

***OB-LI-GA-TOR-Y** (ôb'li'gâ-tûr'rê or ôb-ll'gâ'tûr-rê), *a.* Imposing obligation; binding in law or duty.

O-BLIGE (ô-blîjê'), *v. t.* To bind; to compel; to force; to gratify; to please; to favor.

***O-BLI'GING**, *p. pres.*:—*a.*, civil; complainant; conferring favors.

***OB-LI-GEE** (ôb-lê-jêê'), *n.* The person bound by a legal contract.

O-BLI-GING-LY (ô-bl'jîng'lê), *ad.* Complaisantly, with civility.

O-BLI-GING-NESS (ô-bl'jîng'nês), *n.* Complaisance, civility.

- OBL-I-GOR ('òb-lê-gôr'), *n.* One who binds himself by contract.
- OB-LIQUE ('òb-llke' or òb-lèék'), *a.* Not direct; not perpendicular; not honest; noting an angle not a right angle. [111-33.]
- *OB-LIQUE-LY ('òb-llke'lê or òb-lèék'lê), *ad.* Not directly.
- OB-LIQUE-NESS ('òb-llke'nês or òb-lèék'nês), *n.* Obliquity.
- *OB-LI-QUI-TY ('òb-llk'kwê'tê), *n.* State of being oblique, deviation from rectitude.
- OB-LIT-ER-ATE ('òb-llt'êr'âte), *v. t.* To efface; to destroy; to blot out. [23-35.]
- OB-LIT'ER'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- OB-LIT-ER-A-TION ('òb-llt'êr-â'shûn), *n.* Effacement; extinction.
- O-BLIV-I-ON ('òb-lliv'ê'ân), *n.* Forgetfulness; a general pardon; amnesty. [59-22.] [199.]
- *O-BLIV-I-OUS ('òb-lliv'ê'ûs), *a.* Inclined to forget; causing forgetfulness.
- OB-LONG ('òb'lông), *a.* Longer than broad.
- *OB-LO-QUY ('òb'lô'kwê), *n.* Disgrace; blame; slander. [355.]
- *OB-NOX-IOUS ('òb-nôk'shûs), *a.* Subject, liable, exposed; odious.
- OB-NOX-IOUS-LY ('òb-nôk'shûs'lê), *ad.* Reprehensibly; in a liable manner.
- O'BO'E. See HAUTOX.
- OB-O-VATE ('òb-òv'it), *a.* Egg-shaped.
- *OB-REP-TI-TIOUS ('òb-rêp-tîsh'ûs), *a.* Done by surprise.
- OB-SCENE ('òb-sêên'), *a.* Indecent, immodest; disgusting.
- OB-SCENE-LY ('òb-sêên'lê), *ad.* In an obscene manner.
- OB-SCENE-NESS ('òb-sêên'nês), }
OB-SCEN-I-TY ('òb-sêên'ê'tê), } *n.*
- Impurity of language or action; lewdness.
- OB-SCEN'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- OB-SCU-RATION ('òb-skû-râ'shûn), *n.* The act of darkening; the state of being darkened.
- OB-SERVE ('òb-skûrê'), *v. t.* To darken [55-21]:—*a.*, dark; indistinct; gloomy; little known; abstruse.
- OB-SCU'RING, *p. prs.*
- OB-SCURE-LY ('òb-skûrê'lê), *ad.* In an obscure manner, not brightly.
- OB-SCURE-NESS ('òb-skûrê'nês), }
*OB-SCU-RI-TY ('òb-skû'rê'tê), } *n.*
- Darkness; unnoted state; unintelligibility; privacy, humble condition. [55-3.] [240-8.]
- OB-SCU'RITIES, *n. pl.*
- OB-SE-CRA-TION ('òb-sê-krâ'shûn), *n.* A supplication; an entreaty.
- *OB-SE-QUIES ('òb-sê'kwîz), *n. pl.*
- Funeral rites and solemnities; exequies. [132-12.]
- *OB-SE-QUI-OUS ('òb-sê'kwê'ûs), *a.* Obedient, compliant, attentive.
- OB-SE-QUI-OUS-LY ('òb-sê'kwê'ûs-lê), *ad.* In an obsequious manner.
- OB-SE-QUI-OUS-NESS ('òb-sê'kwê'ûs-nês), *n.* Obedience, compliance, attention.
- OB-SERV-A-BLE ('òb-zêrv'â'bl), *a.* Capable or worthy of being observed; remarkable, eminent.
- OB-SERV-A-BLY ('òb-zêrv'â'blê), *ad.* In a manner to be noticed.
- *OB-SERV-ANCE ('òb-zêrv'ânse), *n.* Respect, religious rite; attention; observation. (*ap. p.—of.*)
- OB-SER-VAN-DA ('òb-zêrv-vân'dâ), *n. pl.* Things to be observed.
- OB-SERV-ANT ('òb-zêrv'ânt), *a.* Attentive, watchful. (*ap. p.—of.*)
- OB-SER-VA-TION ('òb-zêrv-â'shûn), *n.* The act of observing; note; remark; notice. (*ap. p.—of.*)
- OB-SERV-A-TOR-Y ('òb-zêrv'â'tûr-rê), *n.* A place built for astronomical observation.
- *OB-SERV'ATOR-IES, *n. pl.*
- OB-SERVE ('òb-zêrv'), *v. t.* To watch; to see; to note; to obey:—*v. i.*, to be attentive; to remark.
- OB-SERV'ING, *p. prs.*
- OB-SERV-ING-LY ('òb-zêrv'ing'lê), *ad.* Attentively.
- *OB-SERV-ER ('òb-zêrv'êr), *n.* One who looks on, a beholder.
- *OB-SID-I-AN ('òb-sîd'ê'ân), *n.* A volcanic mineral.
- *OB-SID-I-O-NAL ('òb-sîd'ê'ò'nâl), *a.* Belonging to a siege.
- *OB-SO-LES-CENCE ('òb-sò-lês'sênsê), *n.* State of passing into disuse.
- *OB-SO-LES-CENT ('òb-sò-lês'sênt), *a.* Going out of use.
- *OB-SO-LETE ('òb'sò'lêét), *a.* Out of use or date, unfashionable.†
- *OB-SO-LETE-NESS ('òb'sò'lêét-nês), *n.* Unfashionableness; a state of disuse.
- OB-SO-LET-ISM ('òb'sò'lêét-îzm), *n.* That which passes into disuse.
- OB-STAC-LE ('òb'stâ'kl), *n.* Hindrance, obstruction, any thing that opposes. [55-22.] [322-16.]
- *OB-STI-NA-CY ('òb'stê'nâ'sê), *n.* Stubbornness, contumacy, pertinacity. [111-9.] [185-14.]
- OB-STI-NATE ('òb'stê'nît), *a.* Stubborn, contumacious, perverse.
- OB-STI-NATE-LY ('òb'stê'nît-lê), *ad.* Stubbornly, inflexibly. [288-8.]
- OB-STI-PA-TION ('òb-stê-pâ'shûn), *n.* The act of stopping up.
- OB-STREP-ER-OUS ('òb-strêp'êr'ûs), *a.* Loud, clamorous, noisy. [99-4.]
- OB-STREP-ER-OUS-LY ('òb-strêp'êr'ûs-lê), *ad.* Clamorously.
- *OB-STREP-ER-OUS-NESS ('òb-strêp'êr'ûs-nês), *n.* Loudness, clamor.
- OB-STRIC-TION ('òb-strîk'shûn), *n.* Obligation, bond, agreement.
- OB-STRUCT ('òb-strûkt'), *v. t.* To hinder; to block up; to retard. [112-28.] [346-10.]
- OB-STRUCT-ION ('òb-strûkt'shûn), *n.* Hindrance, difficulty.
- OB-STRUCT-IVE ('òb-strûkt'iv), *a.* Hindering, causing impediment.
- *OB-STRU-ENT ('òb-strû'ênt), *n.* That which obstructs:—*a.*, hindering.
- OB-TAIN ('òb-tâne'), *v. t.* To gain; to acquire; to attain; to procure:—*v. i.*, to prevail; to get into use.

*OB-TAIN-A-BLE (ôb-tâné'â'bl), *a.*
Possible to be procured.
OB-TAIN-MENT (ôb-tâné'mént), *n.*
Act of obtaining.
OB-TEND (ôb-tënd'), *v. t.* To oppose.
OB-TEST (ôb-tést'), *v. t.* To beseech.
OB-TEST-A-TION (ôb-tést-â'shûn), *n.*
Supplication.
OB-TRUDE (ôb-trôdôde'), *v. t. or v. i.*
To thrust in by force; to intrude. (*ap. p.—on, upon.*) [259-20.]
OB-TRU'DING, *p. prs.*
OB-TRU-DER (ôb-trôdô'dâr), *n.* One who obtrudes.
OB-TRU-SION (ôb-trôdô'zhûn), *n.* Act of obtruding, intrusion.
OB-TRU-SIVE (ôb-trôdô'siv), *a.* Inclined or tending to intrude.
OB-TUND (ôb-tând'), *v. t.* To dull, to blunt.
OB-TUSE (ôb-tûse'), *a.* Not acute, noting an angle greater than 90°; not pointed, dull. [139-18.]
*OB-TUSE-NESS (ôb-tûse'nés), *n.* Bluntness, dullness. [shade.]
OB-UM-BRATE (ôb-ûm'brâte), *v. t.* To
OB-UM'BRATE, *p. prs.*
OB-VERSE (ôb'verse'), *n.* The face of a coin or medal:—opposed to REVERSE.
OB-VERT (ôb-vert'), *v. t.* To turn toward.
OB-VI-ATE (ôb've'âte), *v. t.* To meet in the way; to prevent; to remove. †
*OB-VI-A-TING, *p. prs.*
OB-VI-OUS (ôb've'ûs), *a.* Open; evident. (*ap. p.—to.*) [139.] †
OB-VI-OUS-LY (ôb've'ûs-lé), *ad.* Evidently, apparently, clearly.
*OB-VI-OUS-NESS (ôb've'ûs-nés), *n.* State of being evident.
OC-CA-SION (ôk-kâ'zhûn), *n.* Occurrence, incident; convenience; casual exigence [361-14] [173-15] (*ap. p.—for, of*):—*v. t.*, to cause; to influence; to produce.
OC-CA-SION-AL (ôk-kâ'zhûn'âl), *a.* Incidental; casual; irregular. [122-13.] †

OC-CA-SION-AL-LY (ôk-kâ'zhûn'âl-lé), *ad.* Upon occasion; incidentally; at times. [54-7.]
OC-CI-DENT (ôk'sédént), *n.* The West.
*OC-CI-DENT-AL (ôk-sédént'âl), *a.* Western.
*OC-CIP-I-TAL (ôk-síp'ètâl), *a.* Pertaining to the occiput.
OC-CI-PUT (ôk'sép'ût), *n.* The hinder part of the head.
OC-CULT (ôk'kûlt), *a.* Secret, invisible, hidden, unknown.
*OC-CULT-A-TION (ôk'kûlt-â'shûn), *n.* Obscuration of a star by the interposition of another body.
*OC-CU-PAN-CY (ôk'kû pân-sé), *n.* The act of taking possession.
OC-CU-PANT (ôk'kû'pânt), *n.* One who takes possession.
OC-CU-PA-TION (ôk'kû-pâ'shûn), *n.* Business, employment, trade, vocation, calling.
*OC-CU-PI-ER (ôk'kû'pî-âr), *n.* A possessor, one who occupies.
OC-CU-PY (ôk'kû'pi), *v. t.* [*pr. t. 3, OCCUPIES.*] To possess; to hold for use; to employ.
*OC'CU'PI-ED, *p. prf.*
OC-CUR (ôk'kûr'), *v. i.* To appear; to meet; to happen; to come to the mind. [56-5.]
OC-CUR'RING, *p. prs.*
*OC-CUR'RED, *p. prf.*
*OC-CUR-RENCE (ôk'kûr'rêns), *n.* Incident, accidental event; any thing that occurs. [113-24.] †
O-CEAN (ô'shûn), *n.* The great sea:—*a.*, pertaining to the ocean.
*O-CE-AN-IC (ô'sbê-ân'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.
O-CHRA. See OKRA.
O-CHER (ô'kûr'), *n.* { A kind of
*O-CHRE } (ô'kûr'), *n.* { earth variously colored.
O-CHER-OUS (ô'kûr'ûs), } *a.* Con-
*O-CHRE-OUS (ô'krê'ûs), } sisting of
O-CHER-Y (ô'kûr'ê) } or resem-
*O-CHRE-Y } (ô'kûr'ê) } bling o-
O-CHRY (ô'krê), } chre.

O-CRA. See OKRA.
OC-TA-GON (ôk'tâ'gôn), *n.* A plane figure having eight sides.
OC-TAG-O-NAL (ôk-tâg'ô'nâl), *a.* Having eight sides and angles.
OC-TA-HE-DRON (ôk-tâ-hê'drôn), *n.* A solid bounded by 8 triangles.
OC-TAN-GU-LAR (ôk-tâng'gû'lâr), *a.* Having eight angles.
OC-TAVE (ôk'tâve), *n.* The eighth day after a festival; *in Music*, an interval of eight sounds.
OC-TA-VO (ôk-tâ'vô), *n.* A book in which one sheet of paper makes eight leaves:—*a.*, having eight leaves to a sheet.
*OC-TA'VOS, *n. pl.*
*OC-TEN-NI-AL (ôk-tên'nè'âl), *a.* Happening every eighth year.
*OC-TIL-LION (ôk-tîl'yân), *a. or n.* By the French or American method of numeration, a number expressed by a unit in the twenty-eighth place; by the English method, a unit in the forty-ninth place.
OC-TO-BER (ôk-tô'bêr), *n.* The tenth month of the year.
Æ Among the Romans, OCTOBER was the eighth month; hence the name.
*OC-TO-GE-NA-RI-AN (ôk-tô-jê-nâ'rè'ân), *n.* One eighty years old.
*OC-TOG-E-NARY (ôk-tôj'ênâ'rê), *a.* Eighty years old.
OC-TU-PLE (ôk'tû'pl), *a.* Eight-fold.
OC-U-LAR (ôk'û'lâr), *a.* Relating to, or known by, the eye.
OC-U-LIST (ôk'û'list), *n.* One who treats diseases of the eye.
ODD (ôd), *a.* Not even; strange, queer; uncommon, not usual.
ODD-FEL-Low (ôd'fêl-lô), *n.* One recognised in the fraternity of oddfellows.
ODDⁿFEL-LOWS, *n. pl.* A secret, beneficial society.
ODD-FEL-Low-SHIP (ôd'fêl-lô'shîp), *n.* The principles, obligations, and privileges of oddfellows.

OD-DI-TY (ôd'dè'tè), *n.* Singularity, strangeness. [336-12.]

*OD'DI-TIES, *n. pl.*

ODD-LY (ôd'lè), *ad.* Not evenly; strangely, particularly.

*ODD-NESS (ôd'nès), *n.* The state of being odd; strangeness; particularity.

ODDS (ôdz), *n. sing. and pl.* Inequality; excess; superiority; advantage; quarrel.

ODE (ôde), *n.* A lyric poem. †

O-DE-ON (ô'dè'ôn), *n.* A building for theatrical or musical entertainment.

O-DI-OUS (ô'dè'ûs), *a.* Hateful, detestable, disgusting. [212-13.]

*O-DI-OUS-LY (ô'dè'ûs-lè), *ad.* Detestably, hatefully.

O-DI-OUS-NESS (ô'dè'ûs-nès), *n.* Hatredfulness.

*O-DI-UM (ô'dè'ûm), *n.* Hatred; invidiousness.

*O-DOM-E-TER (ô-dôm'è'tûr), *n.* An instrument for measuring distances.

O-DON-TAL-GI-A (ô'dôn-tâl'jè'â), *n.* The toothache.

O-DON-TAL-GIC (ô'dôn-tâl'jik), *a.* Pertaining to the toothache.

O-DON-TOL-O-GY (ô'dôn-tôl'ô-jè), *n.* The science which treats of the teeth.

O-DOR (ô'dûr), *n.* Scent, fragrance, perfume. [138.]

O-DOR-IF-ER-OUS (ô'dô-rîf'èr'ûs), *a.* Fragrant, perfumed.

*O-DOR-IF-ER-OUS-NESS (ô'dô-rîf'èr'ûs-nès), *n.* Sweetness of scent.

O-DOR-LESS (ô'dûr'lès), *a.* Free from odor.

O-DOR-OUS (ô'dûr'ûs), *a.* Fragrant.

O'ER (ôr), *ad.* A contraction of OVER.

*E-SOPH-A-GUS (è-sôf'â'gûs), *n.* The gullet, the passage from the mouth to the stomach:—sometimes written ESOPHAGUS.

OF (ôv or ôf), *prp.* Relating to; from; concerning.

OFF (ôf or ôwf), *ad.* Signifying distance, absence, or departure:—*a.*, opposed to the adjective NEAR; more distant; as, the *off* ox:—*prp.*, opposed to ON; distant from:—*in.*, depart!

*OF-FAL (ôf'fâl), *n.* Waste meat; coarse flesh; refuse.

OF-FENCE (ôf'fèns'), *n.* { Inju-
*OF-FENSE (ôf'fèns'), *n.* { ry-in-
sult, displeasure given; crime;
anger. [83-39.]

OF-FENCE-LESS (ôf'fèns'lès), *a.*
*OF-FENSE-LESS (ôf'fèns'lès), *a.*
Innocent, unoffending.

OF-FEND (ôf'fènd'), *v. t.* To make angry; to displease; to transgress; to injure:—*v. i.*, to be guilty of an offense. (*ap. p.*—against.)

OF-FEND-ER (ôf'fènd'ûr), *n.* A criminal; a transgressor.

OF-FEN-SIVE (ôf'fèn'sîv), *a.* Displeasing; injurious; disagreeable; aggressive. (*ap. p.*—to.)

OF-FEN-SIVE-LY (ôf'fèn'sîv'lè), *ad.* Mischievously, injuriously.

OF-FEN-SIVE-NESS (ôf'fèn'sîv'nès), *n.* Mischief; cause of offense.

OF-FER (ôf'fûr), *n.* A proposal; price bid; attempt:—*v. t.*, to present for acceptance; to sacrifice; to bid; to propose:—*v. i.*, to present itself. (*ap. p.*—to.)

OF-FER-ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, any thing offered; a sacrifice.

*OF-FER-TOR-Y (ôf'fûr'tûr-rè), *n.* Act of offering; thing offered; a passage read, or an anthem chanted, while alms are collected.

OF-FER-TOR-IES, *n. pl.*

OFF-HAND (ôf'hând), *ad.* Readily.

OFF-ICE (ôf'îs), *n.* A public employment or charge; business; place of business. [46-29.]

OF-FI-CER (ôf'fè'sûr), *n.* A man who holds an office; a commander.

OF-FI-CIAL (ôf'fîsh'âl), *a.* Pertaining to a public office; authentic, authorized:—*n.*, a person holding an office.

*OF-FI-CIAL-LY (ôf'fîsh'âl'lè), *ad.* By authority.

OF-FI-CI-ATE (ôf'fîsh'è'âte), *v. i.* To discharge an office; to perform an office for another.

*OF-FIC'Ï-A-TING, *p. prs.*

*OF-FIC-I-NAL (ôf'fîs'sè'nâl or ôf'fè-sî'nâl), *a.* Relating to shops; used in shops.

OF-FI-CIOUS (ôf'fîsh'ûs), *a.* Kind; overforward; busy. [247-12.]

OF-FI-CIOUS-LY (ôf'fîsh'ûs'lè), *ad.* Kindly; with too great forwardness; busily. [170-21.]

OF-FI-CIOUS-NESS (ôf'fîsh'ûs'nès), *n.* Overforwardness; eagerness to serve.

OF-FING (ôf'fîng or ôwf'îng), *n.* The sea at a distance from land.

OFF-SCOUR-ING (ôf-skôûr'îng or ôwf-skôûr'îng), *n.* Refuse.

OFF-SET (ôf'sèt or ôwf'sèt), *n.* An account set against another; a shoot of a plant; a set-off.

OFF-SPRING (ôf'sprîng or ôwf-sprîng), *n. sing. or pl.* Children, a child, progeny.

OFT (ôft or ôwft),
OFT-EN (ôf'fn or ôwf'fn), } *ad.*
Frequently, many times.

OFF-EN-TIMES (ôf'fn'tîmz or ôwf'fn'tîmz), *ad.* Ofttimes.

OFT-TIMES (ôft'tîmz or ôwf'tîmz), *ad.* Frequently, often.

*O-GEE (ô'jèè), *n.* A kind of moulding in architecture.

*O-GLE (ô'gl), *v. t.* To view with side glances:—*n.*, a side glance.

O'GLING, *p. prs.*

O-GLER (ô'glûr), *n.* One who ogles.

*O-GRE (ô'gûr), *n.* An imaginary monster of the East.

O-GRESS (ô'grès), *n.* A female ogre.
*O'GRESS'ES, *n. pl.*

OH (ô), *in.* An expression of sorrow, pain, dread, or horror:—see O.

OIL (ôil), *n.* Any fat, unctuous matter, animal or vegetable:—*v. t.*, to smear or lubricate with oil.

- OIL-CLOTH** (ôil'klôth or ôil'klâwth), *n.* A cloth coated with oil.
- OIL-CLOTHS** (ôil'klôthz or ôil'klâwthz), *n. pl.*
- OIL-COLOR** (ôil'kûl'ûr), *n.* A coloring substance ground with oil.
- OIL-INESS** (ôil'è'nês), *n.* Greasiness, unctuousness.
- OIL-MAN** (ôil'mân), *n.* One who trades in oil.
- OIL/MEN**, *n. pl.*
- OIL-Y** (ôil'è), *a.* [OILIER—OILLEST.] Consisting of, or like, oil.
- OINT** (ôint), *v. t.* To smear with oil.
- OINT-MENT** (ôint'mênt), *n.* Unctuous matter for wounds, ulcers, &c.; unguent; a cerate.
- ***O-KRA** (ô'krâ), *n.* A plant used in soup:—sometimes written **OCHRA** or **OCRA**.
- OLD** (ôld), *a.* Past the middle of life; of long continuance; ancient; not new; crafty.
-  **ELDER** and **ELDEST** are usually referred to **OLD** as their positive. See **ELD**.
- OLD-EN** (ôld'ên), *a.* Old, ancient.
- OLD-FASH-IONED** (ôld-fâsh'ônd), *a.* Formed according to old custom.
- OLD-NESS** (ôld'nês), *n.* The state of being old.
- OLD-STYLE**. See **STYLE**.
- ***OLE-AG-IN-OUS** (ô-lè-âj'in'ûs), *a.* Oily, unctuous.
- ***OLE-IN** (ô'lè'in), *n.* { One of
OLE-INE (ô'lè'ine), *n.* { the constituents of fat.
- OL-FAC-TION** (ôl-fâk'shûn), *n.* The sense of smelling.
- OL-FAC-TOR-Y** (ôl-fâk'tûr'rè), *a.* Having the sense of smelling.
- ***OL-I-GAR-CHI-CAL** (ôl-lè-gâr'kè-kâl), *a.* Relating to oligarchy.
- ***OL-I-GAR-CHY** (ôl'lè-gâr'kè), *n.* A form of government which places the supreme power in the hands of a few men.
- OL'IGAR-CHIES**, *n. pl.*
- OLI-O** (ô'lè'ô), *n.* A mixture.
- OL'IOS**, *n. pl.*
- ***OL-IVA-CEOUS** (ôl-è-vâ'shûs), *a.* Pertaining to olives.
- ***OL-IVA-RY** (ôl'è-vâ-rè), *a.* Shaped like an olive.
- OL-IVE** (ôl'iv), *n.* A plant from the fruit of which salad oil is pressed; the emblem of peace.
- OL-IVE-BRANCH** (ôl'iv'brânsh), *n.* A branch of olive; emblem of peace.
- OL'IVE-BRANCH-ES**, *n. pl.*
- ***OL-LA PO-DR-DA** (ôl-lâ-pò-drè-dâ), *n.* A Spanish dish, consisting of a mixture of articles boiled.
- ***OL-LYM-PI-AD** (ô-lim'pè'âd), *n.* In *Grecian history*, a period of four years.
- OL-LYM-PI-AN** (ô-lim'pè'ân), } *a.*
OL-LYM-PIC (ô-lim'pik), }
Relating to games of ancient Greece, or to Olympia.
- OM-BER** (ô'm'bûr), *n.* { A game of
OM-BRE (ô'm'bûr), *n.* { cards.
- ***OM-EG-A** (ô-mè'gâ), *n.* The last letter of the Greek alphabet; the last.
- ***OME-LET** (ôm'lèt), *n.* A kind of pancake made with eggs.
- OM-EN** (ô'mên), *n.* A sign good or bad; a prognostic. [336-22.]
- OM-MEN-TUM** (ô-mên'tûm), *n.* A name applied to folds of the peritoneum, the largest of which is spread over the intestines; the caul.
- OM-MEN'TA**, *n. pl.*
- ***OM-I-NOUS** (ôm'è'nûs), *a.* Fore-showing ill, inauspicious. [372.]
- OM-I-NOUS-LY** (ôm'è'nûs-lè), *ad.* With good or bad omens.
- OM-ISIS-ION** (ô-mîsh'ôn), *n.* Neglect of duty, failure.
- OM-ISIS-SIVE** (ô-mîs'siv), *a.* Leaving out, neglecting.
- OM-IT** (ô-mit'), *v. t.* To neglect.
- OM-IT'TING**, *p. pres.*
- OM-IT'TED**, *p. p[er]f.*
- OM-NI-BUS** (ôm'nè'bûs), *n.* A large passenger wagon, drawn short distances by horses.
- OM'NI-BUS-ES**, *n. pl.*
- ***OM-NI-FA-RI-OUS** (ôm-nè-fâ'rè'ûs) *a.* Of all kinds.
- OM-NIF-IC** (ôm-nîf'ik) *a.* All-creating.
- OM-NI-FORM** (ôm'nè'fôrm), *a.* Having all forms.
- ***OM-NI-PAR-I-TY** (ôm-nè-pâr'rètè), *n.* General equality.
- OM-NIP-O-TENCE** (ôm-nîp'ò'têns), *n.* Omnipotency.
- ***OM-NIP-O-TEN-CY** (ôm-nîp'ò'tên-sè), *n.* Almighty power, unlimited or infinite power. [29-6.]
- OM-NIP-O-TENT** (ôm-nîp'ò'tênt), *a.* Almighty, all-powerful [77-28]:—*n.*, the Almighty. †
- OM-NI-PRES-ENCE** (ôm-nè-prêz'ên-sè), *n.* Unbounded presence; presence in every place.
- ***OM-NI-PRES-ENT** (ôm-nè-prêz'ênt), *a.* Present in every place. [179.]
- ***OM-NI-SCI-ENCE** (ôm-nîsh'ên-sè), *n.* Boundless knowledge.
- ***OM-NI-SCI-ENT** (ôm-nîsh'ênt), *a.* All-knowing. [179.]
- ***OM-NIV-O-ROUS** (ôm-nîv'ò'rûs), *a.* All-devouring, eating every thing.
- ON** (ôn or âwn), *prep.* In contact with the surface or upper part of any thing; upon; at; near:—opposed to **OFF**:—*ad.*, forward, in succession:—opposed to **OFF**:—*in.*, an expression of incitement; proceed!
- ONCE** (wûns), *ad.* One time; at one time; formerly.
- ONE** (wûn), *a.* Less than two; single:—*pro.*, any; particularly one:—*n.* [*nom.* and *obj.* sing. one; *pl.* **ONES**: *pos.* **ONE'S**; **ONES'**], a being, a single person; the first hour; 1; the same thing; concord:—see **OTHER**.
- ***ONE-RO-CRIT-IC** (ôni-rò-krit'ik), *n.* An interpreter of dreams.
- ***ONE-NESS** (wûn'nês), *n.* Unity; the quality of being one; harmony, concord.
- ON-E-RA** (ôn'è'râ), *pl.* of **ONUS**.
- ***ON-ER-A-RY** (ôn'è'râ-rè), *a.* Fitted for burdens; onerous.

Fåte, fâr, fäll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pîn—nò, mòve,

- ON-ER-OUS (òn'ér'ús), *a.* Burden-some, oppressive.
- *ON-ION (ân'yân), *n.* A plant.
- *ON-LY (òne'lè), *a.* Single, one and no more:—*ad.*, singly, simply, merely.
- ON-SET (òn'sèt), *n.* Attack, assault.
- *ON-SLAUGHT (òn'slâwt), *n.* An attack, an onset.
- ON-TOL-O-GY (òn-tól'lò'jè), *n.* Metaphysics; the science of being.
- O-NUS (ò'nús), *n.* The burden.
- ON'E'RA, *n. pl.*
- ON-WARD (òn'wârd), *ad.* Forward; progressively:—*a.*, forward, advancing.
- O-NYX (ò'nks), *n.* A semi-pellucid gem:—see CHALCEDONY.
- O'NYX'ES, *n. pl.*
- OOZE (òòze), *n.* Soft mud; mire; slime:—*v. i.*, to run gently.
- Ooz'ING, *p. prs.*
- *OO-ZY (òò'zè), *a.* [OOZIER—OOZ- IEST.] Miry, muddy.
- *O-PAC-I-TY (ò-pâs'sètè), *n.* State of being opaque; cloudiness.
- O-PAL (ò'pâl), *n.* A precious stone of changeable colors.
- O-PAL-ES-CENCE (ò-pâl-ès'sênse), *n.* A shining like opal.
- *O-PAL-ES-CENT (ò-pâl-ès'sênt), *a.* Resembling opal in lustre.
- O-PAL-INE (ò'pâl'în), *a.* Like opal.
- O-PAKE } (ò-pâke'), *a.* Dark;
*O-PAQUE } not transparent.
- O-PAKE-NESS } (ò-pâke'nês), *n.*
*O-PAQUE-NESS } Darkness; the state of being opaque.
- OPE (òp), *v. t.* To open.
- O'PING, *p. prs.*
- O-PEN (ò'pèn), *v. t.* To uncloze; to unlock; to disclose; to begin:—*v. i.*, to uncloze itself; to be parted; to begin:—*a.*, unclosed; apparent; sincere; willing to hear; candid; exposed.
- O'PEN'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, aperture; breach; dawn.
- O-PEN-HAND-ED (ò-pn-hând'èd), *a.* Generous, liberal.
- O-PEN-HEART-ED (ò-pn-hârt'èd), *a.* Generous, candid, honest.
- O-PEN-LY (ò'pn'lè), *ad.* Publicly, plainly, frankly.
- *O-PEN-NESS (ò'pn'nês), *n.* Plainness, clearness, frankness.
- OP-ER-A (òp'ér'â), *n.* A musical drama.
- OP-ER-ANT (òp'ér'ânt), *a.* Having power to act:—*n.*, one who operates.
- OP-ER-ATE (òp'ér'âte), *v. i.* To act; to have agency; to produce effects; *in Surgery*, to apply instruments to the human body. (*ap. p.*—on.) [57-21.] [185-21.]
- OP'ER-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- OP-ER-AT-IC (òp-è-rât'ík), *a.* Pertaining to the opera.
- OP-ER-A-TION (òp-è-r'à'shùn), *n.* Agency; production of effects; influence; effort; action; *in Surgery*, the application of instruments to the human body.
- OP-ER-A-TIVE (òp'è-r'à-tív), *a.* Having power to operate.
- *OP-ER-A-TOR (òp'è-r'à-túr), *n.* One who operates. [149-2.]
- OP-ER-OSE (òp-èr-òse'), *a.* Laborious, tedious.
- *OPH-ID-I-AN (òf-ìd'è'ân), *a.* Relating to serpents.
- *OPH-I-OL-O-GY (òf-è-ól'lò'jè), *n.* The natural history of serpents.
- OPH-THAL-MI-A (òp-thâl'mè'â or òf-thâl'mè'â), *n.* Ophthalmuy.
- OPH-THAL-MIC (òp-thâl'mík or òf-thâl'mík), *a.* Relating to the eye.
- *OPH-THAL-MY (òp-thâl'mè or òf-thâl'mè), *n.* A disease of the eyes.
- *O-PI-ATE (ò'pèit), *n.* A medicine that causes sleep:—*a.*, causing sleep; soporific.
- O-PINE (ò-pine'), *v. i.* To think.
- O-PI'NING, *p. prs.*
- *O-PIN-I-TIVE (ò-pîn'yè'à-tív), *a.* Stiff in opinion.
- O-PIN-ION (ò-pîn'yân), *n.* Persuasion of the mind without proof; judgment; notion; estimate.
- O-PIN-ION-A-TED (ò-pîn'yân'à-tèd), *a.* Attached to certain opinions.
- *O-PIN-ION-A-TIVE (ò-pîn'yân'à-tív), *a.* Stiff in opinion.
- O-PIN-ION-ED (ò-pîn'yând), *a.* Attached to certain opinions.
- O-PIN-ION-IST (ò-pîn'yân'íst), *n.* One fond of his own notions.
- *O-PI-UM (ò'pè'üm), *n.* The juice of the white poppy.
- OP-O-DEL-DOCH } (òp-ò-dèl'dók), *n.*
*OP-O-DEL-DOC } A liniment; a plaster.
- *O-POS-SUM (ò-pòs'süm), *n.* An American animal.
- *OP-PI-DAN (òp'pè'dân), *n.* A townsman:—*a.*, pertaining to a town.
- OP-PO-NEUT (òp-pò'nènt), *n.* An adversary, antagonist:—*a.*, opposite, adverse, contrary.
- OP-POR-TUNE (òp-pòr-tùne'), *a.* Seasonable, fit.
- OP-POR-TUNE-LY (òp-pòr-tùne'lè), *ad.* Seasonably; conveniently.
- OP-POR-TU-NI-TY (òp-pòr-tù'nè'tè), *n.* Fit place, time, convenience. [16-9.] [169-2.]
- *OP-POR-TU'NI-TIES, *n. pl.*
- OP-POSE (òp-pòze'), *v. t.* To act against; to resist; to withstand:—*v. i.*, to act adversely.
- OP-PO'SING, *p. prs.*
- OP-PO-SER (òp-pò'zür), *n.* One who opposes.
- OP-PO-SITE (òp-pò'sít), *a.* Placed in front; repugnant; contrary; reverse (*ap. p.*—to):—*n.*, that which is opposite.
- OP-PO-SITE-LY (òp-pò'sít-lè), *ad.* Adversely, in an opposite manner.
- OP-PO-SI-TION (òp-pò-sìsh'ân), *n.* Situation so as to front something opposed; resistance; contrariety; the party opposed to the party in power. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- OP-PO-SI-TION-IST (òp-pò-sìsh'ân-íst), *n.* One of an opposite party.
- *OP-POS-I-TIVE (òp-pòz'è'tív), *a.* Capable of being opposed.

- OP-PRESS (ôp-prês'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, OP-PRESSES.*] To crush by hardship; to subdue; to overpower or overburden. [350-7.]
- OP-PRES-SION (ôp-prêsh'ûn), *n.* Cruelty, severity, hardship; a sense of heaviness; lassitude. [143-19.] [332-14.]
- OP-PRES-SIVE (ôp-prês'siv), *a.* Severe, cruel, tyrannical; heavy.
- OP-PRES-SIVE-LY (ôp-prês'siv'lé), *ad.* In an oppressive manner.
- *OP-PRES-SOR (ôp-prês'sûr), *n.* One who harasses or oppresses.
- OP-PRO-BRI-OUS (ôp-prô'brê'ûs), *a.* Reproachful, scurrilous.
- OP-PRO-BRI-OUS-LY (ôp-prô'brê'ûs-lé), *ad.* Reproachfully, scurrilously, abusively.
- *OP-PRO-BRI-OUS-NESS (ôp-prô'brê'ûs-nês), *n.* Scurrility.
- *OP-PRO-BRI-UM (ôp-prô'brê'ûm), *n.* Disgrace, infamy.
- OP-PUGN (ôp-pûne'), *v. t.* To oppose; to resist; to attack directly.
- *OP-PUGN-ER (ôp-pûne'ûr), *n.* One who opposes or assails.
- OP-TA-TIVE (ôp'tâ'tiv), *a.* Expressive of desire.
- OP-TIC (ôp'tik), *a.* Relating to the science of optics, visual.
- *OP-TI-CAL (ôp'tê'kâl), *a.* Relating to the science of optics, or to vision; visual. [77-24.]
- *OP-TI-CIAN (ôp-tîsh'ûn), *n.* One versed in optics; a dealer in optical instruments.
- OP-TICS (ôp'tîks), *n. pl.* The science of vision and light. [72-17.]
- *OP-TI-MA-CY (ôp'tê'mâ-sê), *n.* The body of nobles, nobility.
- *OP-TI-MISM (ôp'tê'mîzm), *n.* The doctrine that every thing is for the best.
- OP-TI-MIST (ôp'tê'mîst), *n.* A believer in optimism.
- *OP-TION (ôp'shûn), *n.* Choice, the power of choosing, election.
- OP-TION-AL (ôp'shûn'âl), *a.* Depending on choice.
- OP-U-LENCE (ôp'û'lênse), *n.* Affluence, wealth. [55-9.] [380-7.]
- OP-U-LENT (ôp'û'lênt), *a.* Very rich, wealthy.
- OR (ôr), *con. d.* A disjunctive particle. (*cor. c.*—either, or, whether.)
- *OR-A-CLE (ôr'â'kl), *n.* Something delivered by supernatural wisdom; one who delivers oracles; one famed for wisdom [141-20] [364-21]:—*v. i.*, to utter oracles.
- OR'A-CLING, *p. prs.*
- O-RAC-U-LAR (ô-râk'û'lâr), }
O-RAC-U-LOUS (ô-râk'û'lâs), } *a.*
Uttering oracles: wise.
- OR-AI-SON. See ORISON.
- O-RAL (ôr'râl), *a.* Delivered by mouth, spoken, verbal.
- *O-RAL-LY (ôr'râl'lé), *ad.* Without writing, by mouth, verbally.
- OR-ANGE (ôr'rânje), *n.* A tree and its fruit:—*a.*, relating to the orange, or to its color.
- *OR-AN-GER-Y (ôr'ân'zhêr-rê), *n.* A plantation of orange-trees.
- OR'AN'GER-IES, *n. pl.*
- *O-RANG-OU-TANG (ô-râng'ôô'vâng), *n.* An ape resembling man in appearance and size.
- O-RA-TION (ô-râ'shûn), *n.* A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric; a declamation.
- OR-A-TOR (ôr'â'tûr), *n.* A public speaker; a man of eloquence.
- OR-A-TOR-I-CAL (ôr'â-tôr'ê'kâl), *a.* Befitting an orator; rhetorical.
- *OR-A-TOR-I-CAL-LY (ôr'â-tôr'rê'kâl'lé), *ad.* In an oratorical manner.
- *OR-A-TO-RI-O (ôr'â-tôr'ê'ò), *n.* A kind of sacred drama, generally taken from the Scriptures, and set to music.
- OR-A-TÔ'RIO'S, *n. pl.*
- OR-A-TOR-Y (ôr'â'tûr-rê), *n.* Eloquence, rhetorical skill; a private place allotted for prayer. [254-19.]
- OR'A-TOR-IES, *n. pl.*
- OR-A-TRESS (ôr'â'três), }
OR-A-TRIX (ôr'â'trîks), } *n.*
A female declaimer.
- OR'ATRESS-ES, }
OR'ATRIX-ES, } *n. pl.*
- ORB (ôr'b), *n.* A round body; a sphere; a globe; a wheel; a circle [36-26]:—*v. t.*, to form into a globe or a circle.
- OR-BATE (ôr'bît), *a.* Bereaved; childless, parentless.
- OR-BED (ôr'bêd or ôrbêd), *p. prf.*:—*a.*, round, circular, orbicular.
- OR-BIC-U-LAR (ôr-bîk'û'lâr), *a.* Circular, spherical.
- OR-BIC-U-LA-TION (ôr'bîk-û-lâ'shûn), *n.* State of being orbed.
- OR-BIT (ôr'bît), *n.* The line described by the revolution of a planet; the cavity of the eye. [182-7.]
- OR-BI-TAL (ôr'bê'tâl), *a.* Relating to an orbit.
- *OR-CHARD (ôr'tshârd), *n.* A garden of fruit-trees.
- OR-CHARD-IST (ôr'tshârd'îst), *n.* A cultivator of orchards.
- *OR-CHESTRA (ôr'kê's'trâ or ôr'kê's'trá), *n.* A part of the theatre appropriated to the musicians; a body of musicians.
- *OR-CHESTRAL (ôr'kê's'trâl), *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra.
- OR-DAIN (ôr-dâne'), *v. t.* To appoint; to decree; to establish; to invest with sacerdotal power; to institute. [57-21.] [177-13.]
- *OR-DEAL (ôr'dê'âl), *n.* A trial by fire or water; any severe test.
- OR-DER (ôr'dûr), *n.* Method, regularity; mandate; rule; regular government; a rank or class; a fraternity; a system of architecture [68-35]:—*v. t.*, to regulate; to manage; to adjust; to command; to direct:—*v. i.*, to give command or direction.
- OR-DER-LESS (ôr'dûr'lês), *a.* Without order, disorderly.
- OR-DER-LI-NESS (ôr'dûr'lê-nês), *n.* Regularity, method.

OR-DER-LY (òr'dûr'lè), *a.* Methodical; systematic; well regulated:—*ad.*, methodically, regularly; according to rule.

OR'DERS, *n. pl.* The Christian ministry, or admission to it.

OR-DI-NAL (òr'dè'nál), *a.* Noting order:—*n.*, a ritual, a book containing orders; a number noting order; as, VI. or sixth.

*OR-DI-NANCE (òr'dè'nânse), *n.* A law, rule, decree; rite.

*OR-DI-NA-RI-LY (òr'dè'nâ-rè'lè), *ad.* According to established rules and methods; commonly, usually.

OR-DI-NA-RY (òr'dè'nâ-rè), *a.* Established, methodical, regular; common, usual; mean, plain [56-17] [289-10]:—*n.*, an established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment; a place where ships are laid up; a regular meal at a fixed price; an eating-house.

*OR'DI-NA-RIES, *n. pl.*

OR-DI-NATE (òr'dè'nít), *a.* Regular, methodical:—*n.*, a line drawn from the curve of an ellipse perpendicular to an axis.

OR-DI-NA-TION (òr-dè-nâ'shûn), *n.* Established order or tendency; the act of ordaining, or of conferring holy orders.

*ORD-NANCE (òrd'nânse), *n.* Cannon, great guns, heavy artillery.

*OR-DON-NANCE (òr'dûn'nânse), *n.* Disposition of figures in a picture.

OR-DURE (òr'djûre), *n.* Filth.

ORE (òr), *n.* Metal unrefined or in its fossil state. [139-6.]

OR-É-AD (òr'è'ád), *n.* A nymph of the mountains.

OR-GAN (òr'gân), *n.* Natural instrument; a keyed musical instrument; a newspaper. [57.]

OR-GAN-IC (òr-gân'ík),

OR-GAN-I-CAL (òr-gân'è'kál), } *a.*
Instrumental; respecting organs; acting as an instrument.

OR-GAN-I-CAL-LY (òr-gân'è'kál-lè), *ad.* By means of organs; in the structure of organs.

OR-GAN-ISM (òr'gân'ízm), *n.* An organic structure.

OR-GAN-IST (òr'gân'íst), *n.* One who plays on the organ.

OR-GA-NI-ZA-TION (òr-gâ-nè-zâ'shûn), *n.* Construction in which the parts are subservient to each other; structure, form. [141-10.]

OR-GA-NIZE (òr'gân'íze), *v. t.* To construct organically; to form properly, or with organs.

OR'GÂN-I-ZING, *p. pres.*

OR-GAN-LOFT (òr'gân'lóft), *n.* The loft where the organ stands.

*OR-GASM (òr'gâzm), *n.* Sudden vehemence, excessive excitement.

*OR-GEAT (òr'zhât), *n.* A liquor extracted from barley and almonds.

*OR-GIES (òr'jèze), *n. pl.* Frantic revels; drunken revelry.

*O-RI-EL (òr'è'èl), *n.* A room or recess next a hall; a kind of projecting window.

*O-RI-ENT (òr'è'ènt), *a.* Rising as the sun; Eastern:—*n.*, the East.

O-RI-EN-TAL (ò-rè-èn'tál), *a.* Eastern [226-26]:—*n.*, an inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

O-RI-EN-TAL-ISM (ò-rè-èn'tál'ízm), *n.* An Eastern idiom or doctrine.

O-RI-EN-TAL-IST (ò-rè-èn'tál'íst), *n.* One versed in Oriental learning.

OR-I-FICE (òr'è'fís), *n.* Any opening or perforation; a mouth.

OR-I-GIN (òr'è'jîn), *n.* The beginning, first existence; fountain; a source. [264.]

O-RIG-I-NAL (ò-ríj'è'nál), *a.* Primitive; pristine; first; having new ideas [79-4] [355-12]:—*n.*, the source; the first copy; the archetype; an ingenious or singular person.

O-RIG-I-NAL-I-TY (ò-ríj-è'nál'è'tè), *n.* State of being original; invention; genius. [86-39.]

O'RIG-I-NAL'ITIES, *n. pl.*

O-RIG-I-NAL-LY (ò-ríj'è'nál-lè), *ad.* Primarily, at first.

O-RIG-I-NATE (ò-ríj'è'náte), *v. t.* To bring into existence; to cause to be:—*v. i.*, to take origin.

O-RIG'NA-TING, *p. pres.*

O-RIG-I-NA-TION (ò-ríj-è-nâ'shûn), *n.* The act of bringing, or of coming, into existence.

O-RIG-I-NA-TOR (ò-ríj'è'nâ-tûr), *n.* One who originates.

*O-RI-OLE (òr'è'òle), *n.* A genus of birds.

O-RI-ON (òr'ri'ûn), *n.* A constellation.

*O-RI-SON (òr'è'zûn), *n.* A prayer, a supplication. [117-26.]

OR-LOP (òr'lóp), *n.* The lowest deck of a ship.

OR-NA-MENT (òr'nâ'mènt), *n.* Embellishment, decoration.

OR-NA-MENT (òr'nâ'mènt'), *v. t.* To embellish; to adorn.

OR-NA-MENT-AL (òr'nâ'mènt'ál), *a.* Giving embellishment.

OR-NA-MENT-AL-LY (òr'nâ'mènt'ál'lè), *ad.* So as to embellish.

OR-NA-MEN-TA-TION (òr'nâ-mèntâ'shûn), *n.* Embellishment.

OR-NATE (òr'náte), *a.* Bedecked, decorated, fine. [136-37.]

OR-NI-THOL-O-GIST (òr-nè-thòl'ò'v'jíst), *n.* One versed in the science of birds.

OR-NI-THOL-O-GY (òr-nè-thòl'ò'jè), *n.* The natural history of birds; a book on ornithology.

*OR-NI-THOL'O-GIES, *n. pl.*

OR-PHAN (òr'fân), *n.* A child who has lost one or both parents:—*a.*, bereft of parents.

OR-PHAN-AGE (òr'fân'jè), *n.* The state of an orphan.

OR-PHE-AN (òr'fè'ân), } *a.* Per-
OR-PHIC (òr'fík), } taining to Orpheus.

OR-PHE-US (òr'fè'ûs), *n.* In *Mythology*, a very skillful musician.

*OR-PI-MENT (òr'pè'mènt), *n.* A kind of mineral, yellow arsenic.

- *OR-RER-Y (ðr'rêr'rè), *n.* An astronomical instrument to represent the motions of the planets.
- OR'RER'YES, *n. pl.*
- OR-RIS (ðr'rîs), *n.* The Florentine iris.
- OR-THO-DOX (ðr'thò'dòks), *a.* Sound in opinion and doctrine.
- OR-THO-DOX-LY (ðr'thò'dòks-lè), *ad.* With soundness of opinion.
- OR-THO-DOX-Y (ðr'thò'dòks-è), *n.* Soundness in biblical doctrine.
- OR-THO-DROM-ICS (ðr'thò-dròm'iks), *n. pl.* Art of sailing in a straight course.
- *OR-THO-EP-I-CAL (ðr'thò-èp'è-kål), *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.
- *OR-THO-E-PIST (ðr'thò-è'pist), *n.* One versed in orthoepy.
- OR-THO-E-PY (ðr'thò-è'pè), *n.* The proper pronunciation of words.
- OR-THO-GRA-PHER (ðr'thòg'gråf'ûr), *n.* An orthographer.
- OR-THO-GRA-PHIST (ðr'thòg'gråf'ÿst), *n.* One who spells words correctly.
- OR-THO-GRAPH-I-CAL (ðr'thò-gråf'è-kål), *a.* Relating to orthography; correctly spelled.
- OR-THO-GRAPH-I-CAL-LY (ðr'thò-gråf'è-kål-lè), *ad.* According to the rules of spelling.
- *OR-THO-GRA-PHY (ðr'thòg'gråf'è), *n.* The art or practice of spelling; in *Grammar*, the part which treats of spelling; spelling; the representation of the vertical section of a building.
- OR-THO-GRA-PHIES, *n. pl.*
- *OR-TIVE (ðr'tiv), *a.* Relating to the rising of a planet; eastern.
- *OS-CIL-LATE (òs'sil'låte), *v. t.* To swing; to vibrate.
- OS'CIL'LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- OS-CIL-LA-TION (òs-sil-lå'shûn), *n.* The act of moving like a pendulum; vibration.
- *OS-CIL-LA-TOR-Y (òs'sil-lå'tûr-rè), *a.* Moving like a pendulum.
- *OS-CU-LA-TION (òs-kù-lå'shûn), *n.* Touch; a kissing.
- *O-SIER (ò'zhûr), *n.* A tree of the willow kind:—*a.*, made of osier.
- OS-MI-UM (òz'mè'ûm), *n.* A metal.
- OS-SE-OUS (òsh'è'ûs or òs'sè'ûs), *a.* Bony. [bone.]
- *OS-SIC-LE (òs'sik'kl), *n.* A small
- OS-SI-FI-CATION (òs-sè-fè-kå'shûn) *n.* Change into bone.
- *OS-SI-FY (òs'sè'fl), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, OSSIFIES.*] To change to bone:—*v. i.*, to become bone.
- OS'SI'FI-ED, *p. prf.*
- *OS-SIV-O-ROUS (òs-siv'ò'rûs), *a.* Eating bones.
- *OS-TEN-SI-BLE (òs-tèn'sè'bl), *a.* Apparent, seeming, not real.
- *OS-TEN-SI-BLY (òs-tèn'sè'blè), *ad.* In appearance; plausibly.
- OS-TEN-SIVE (òs-tèn'siv) *a.* Showing.
- OS-TEN-TA-TION (òs-tèn-tå'shûn), *n.* Outward show; ambitious display; parade. [383-27.]
- *OS-TEN-TA-TIOUS (òs-tèn-tå'shûs), *a.* Boastful, vain, fond of show. [83-15.] [163-13.]
- OS-TEN-TA-TIOUS-LY (òs-tèn-tå'shûs'lè), *ad.* Vainly, boastingly.
- OS-TEN-TA-TIOUS-NESS (òs-tèn-tå'shûs'nès), *n.* Vanity; show; ostentation.
- OS-TE-OL-O-GIST (òs-tè-òl'lò'jÿst), *n.* One versed in osteology.
- *OS-TE-OL-O-GY (òs-tè-òl'lò'jè), *n.* A description of the bones.
- *OS-TI-A-RY (òs'tè'à-rè), *n.* The mouth of a river.
- OST-LER. See HOSTLER.
- OS-TRA-CISM (òs'trå'sizm), *n.* In *Ancient Greece*, a mode of banishment by votes on shells.
- *OS-TRA-CIZE (òs'trå'size), *v. t.* To banish; to exclude from society unjustly, by popular outcry.
- OS'TRA'CI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *OS-TRICH (òs'tritsh), *n.* The largest of birds.
- OS'TRICH'ES, *n. pl.*
- *OT-A-COUS-TIC (òt-å-kòûs'tik), *n.* An instrument to assist the hearing.
- OTH-ER (ûth'ûr), *a.* Not the same, different; not this. (*cor. c.*—than:—*ap. p.*—besides.)
- ~~OTH-ER~~ OTHER, ANOTHER, and ONE are often used substantively. When so used, they are declined like nouns, and some grammarians parse them as such. The declension of ANOTHER is limited to the singular number.
- OTH-ER-WISE (ûth'ûr'wize), *ad.* In a different manner; in other respects; by other causes. (*cor. c.*—than.)
- *OT-TAR (òt'tûr), } *n.* The essen-
OT-TO (òt'tò), } tial oil of roses.
- OT-TER (òt'tûr), *n.* An amphibious animal.
- OT-TO-MAN (òt'tò'mån), *n.* A native of Turkey; a small, stuffed stool or seat:—*a.*, Turkish.
- OT'TO'MANS, *n. pl.*
- *OUGHT (åwt), *v. i.* [OUGHT—*defective.*] To be obliged by duty; to be fit; to be necessary.
- ~~OUGHT~~ Many grammarians maintain that OUGHT has a past signification.
- OUNCE (òunse), *n.* A lynx; the twelfth part of an apothecaries' or troy pound, containing 480 grains troy; the sixteenth part of an avoirdupois pound, containing 437.5 grains troy:—see FLUIDOUNCE.
- OUR (òûr), *pro. or a.* Belonging to us:—a plural and possessive form of I, used before the name of that which is possessed; as, this is *our* house:—see HER and OURS.
- OURS (òûrz), *pro.* Belonging to us:—a plural possessive form of I, used after the name of that which is possessed; as, this house is *ours*:—see OUR.
- OUR-SELF (òûr-sèlf'), *pro.* Myself; I or me, with emphasis:—see OURSELVES.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—plne, pln—nò, mòve,

OUR-SELVES (ôur-sèlvz'), *pro.* We or us, with emphasis.

OURS OURSELVES and OURSELF are plural forms of MYSELF, and are similar in use to HERSELF, which see. OURSELVES expresses a plural, and OURSELF a singular, idea; but, when used in the nominative case, they both require a plural verb. OURSELF is used by sovereigns and others in place of MYSELF.

*OUST (ôüst), *v. t.* To vacate; to take away; to dispossess.

OUT (ôût), *ad.* Not within; not at home, abroad; in a state of extinction; loudly; at a loss:—*a.* [OUTER or UTTER—OUTMOST or UTMOST, OUTERMOST or UTMOST], exterior:—opposed to IN (formative adjective); as, *outside*.

OUT-ACT (ôût-âkt'), *v. t.* To do beyond.

OUT-BADE', *pst. t.* of OUTBID.

OUT-BAL-ANCE (ôût-bâl'lânse), *v. t.* To overweigh.

*OUT-BAL'AN'ING, *p. prs.*

OUT-BID (ôût-bîd'), *v. t.* [OUTBID, OUTBADE—OUTBIDDEN, OUTBID.] To overpower by bidding.

*OUT-BID'DING, *p. prs.*

OUT-BOUND (ôût'bôund), *a.* Sailing from a home port.

OUT-BRAVE (ôût-brâve'), *v. t.* To bear down by insolence.

OUT-BRA'VING, *p. prs.*

OUT-BREAK (ôût-brâke), *n.* A riot; a breaking forth.

OUT-BURST (ôût'bûrst), *n.* An explosion; a bursting forth.

OUT-CAST (ôût'kâst), *n.* An exile, one expelled:—*a.*, cast out; expelled; banished.

OUT-CROP (ôût'krôp), *n.* In *Geology*, the exposure of strata at the surface of the earth.

OUT-CRY (ôût'kri), *n.* A cry of vehemence or of distress; clamor.

OUT'CRIES, *n. pl.*

OUT-DO (ôût-dôd'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3,* OUTDOES.] [OUTDID—OUTDONE.] To excel; to surpass; to exceed.

OUT-DOOR (ôût'dôre), *a.* Being out of the house.

OUT-DOORS (ôût-dôrz'), *ad.* Out of the house.

OUT-ER (ôût'âr), *a. com.* of OUT.

OUT-ER-MOST (ôût'âr'môst), *a. sup.* of OUT.

OUT-FACE (ôût-fâse'), *v. t.* To stare down.

OUT-FÂ'NING, *p. prs.*

OUT-FALL (ôût'fâl), *n.* A waterfall; a quarrel.

OUT-FIT (ôût'fit), *n.* Equipment for a voyage or journey.

*OUT-FLANK (ôût-flânk'), *v. t.* To extend the wing or flank of one army beyond that of another.

OUT-GATE (ôût'gâte), *n.* An outlet.

*OUT-GEN-ER-AL (ôût-jên'âr'âl), *v. t.* To gain advantage by superior military skill.

OUT-GEN'ER'AL-ING, } *p. prs.*

OUT-GEN'ER'AL-ING, } *p. prs.*

OUT-GEN'ER'AL-ED, } *p. prf.*

*OUT-GEN'ER'ALL-ED, } *p. prf.*

OUT-GO (ôût-gô'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3,* OUTGOES.] [OUTWENT—OUTGONE.] To excel; to surpass; to leave behind in going.

OUT-GROW (ôût-grô'), *v. t.* [OUT-GREW—OUTGROWN.] To surpass in growth.

*OUT-HER-OD (ôût-hêr'ôd), *v. t.* To exceed in cruelty.

OUT-HOUSE (ôût'hôuse), *n.* A small building away from the main house.

OUT-HOUS-ES (ôût'hôuz'iz), *n. pl.*

OUT-LAND-ISH (ôût-lând'ish), *a.* Foreign; strange.

OUT-LAST (ôût-lâst'), *v. t.* To surpass in duration.

OUT-LAW (ôût'lâw), *n.* One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer:—*v. t.*, to deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

*OUT-LAW-RY (ôût'lâw'rè), *n.* A decree by which a person is deprived of the protection of law.

OUT'LAW'RIES, *n. pl.*

OUT-LAY (ôût'lâ), *n.* Sum expended.

OUT-LEAP (ôût-lèèp'), *v. t.* [OUT-LEAPED or OUTLEAPT—OUT-LEAPED or OUTLEAPT.] To pass by leaping:—*n.*, sally, escape.

OUT-LET (ôût'lèt), *n.* A passage outwards.

OUT-LINE (ôût'line), *n.* Contour; sketch; exterior line of a figure.

OUT-LIVE (ôût-liv'), *v. t.* To survive; to live longer than.

OUT-LIV'ING, *p. prs.*

OUT-LOOK (ôût-lûk'), *v. t.* To face down.

OUT-LY-ING (ôût-li'ing), *a.* Lying at a distance.

OUT-MARCH (ôût-mârtsh'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3,* OUTMARCHES.] To leave behind in marching.

OUT-MEASURE (ôût-mèzh'ûre), *v. t.* To exceed in measure.

*OUT-MEAS'URING, *p. prs.*

OUT'MOST, *a. sup.* of OUT.

OUT-NUM-BER (ôût-nûm'bûr), *v. t.* To exceed in number.

OUT-PAR-ISH (ôût-pâr'ish), *n.* A parish outside of a town.

*OUT'PAR'ISH-ES, *n. pl.*

OUT-POST (ôût'pôst), *n.* A station placed at a distance from the main body of an army.

*OUT-POUR (ôût-pôre'), *v. t.* To effuse; to pour out.

OUT-RAGE (ôût'râje), *v. t.* To injure violently, to insult roughly:—*n.*, insult, offense, open violence.

OUT'RA'GING, *p. prs.*

*OUT-RA-GEOUS (ôût-râ'jûs), *a.* Violent, atrocious; exorbitant.

OUT-RA-GEOUS-LY (ôût-râ'jûs'lè), *ad.* Violently, atrociously.

OUT-RA-GEOUS-NESS (ôût-râ'jûs'nès), *n.* Fury, violence.

OUT-TRE (ôô-trâ'), *a.* Out of the common limits; extravagant.

OUT-RAN', *pst. t.* of OUTRUN.

- OUT-REACH (ôut-rêetsh'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, OUTREACHES.*] To go beyond.
- OUT-RIDE (ôut-rîde'), *v. t.* [OUTRODE—OUTRIDDEN or OUTRODE.] To ride faster than:—*v. i.*, to travel about.
- OUT-RID'ING, *p. prs.*
- OUT-RIDER (ôut-rî'dûr), *n.* An attending servant on horseback.
- *OUT-RIGHT (ôut-rîte'), *ad.* Immediately, at once; completely.
- OUT-RUN (ôut-rûn'), *v. t.* [OUTRAN or OTRUN—OUTRUN.] To leave behind in running; to exceed.
- OUT-RUN'NING, *p. prs.*
- OUT-SAIL (ôut-sâle'), *v. t.* To leave behind in sailing.
- OUT-SELL (ôut-sêl'), *v. t.* [OUTSOLD—OUTSOLD.] To exceed in selling.
- OUT-SET (ôut-sêt'), *n.* First attempt, beginning.
- OUT-SHINE (ôut-shîne'), *v. t.* [OUTSHINED or OUTSHONE—OUTSHINED or OUTSHONE.] To excel in lustre.
- OUT-SHIN'ING, *p. prs.*
- OUT-SIDE (ôut'sîde), *n.* Superficies, surface, external part.
- OUT-SKIRT (ôut'skîrt), *n.* Border; a suburb.
- OUT-SOLD', *pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of OUTSELL.
- *OUT-SPREAD (ôut-sprêd'), *v. t.* [OUTSPREAD—OUTSPREAD.] To extend; to diffuse.
- OUT-STAND-ING (ôut-stând'îng), *a.* Unpaid, uncollected.
- OUT-STRETCH (ôut-strêetsh'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, OUTSTRETCHES.*] To extend; to spread out, expand.
- OUT-STRIP (ôut-strîp'), *v. t.* To leave behind; to surpass; to go beyond.
- OUT-STRIP'ING, *p. prs.*
- *OUT-STRIP'PED, *p. prof.*
- *OUT-TALK (ôut-tâwk'), *v. t.* To exceed or overpower in talking.
- OUT-VIE (ôut-vî'), *v. t.* To exceed, to surpass. [189-6.]
- *OUT-VY'ING, *p. prs.*
- OUT-VOTE (ôut-vôte'), *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes.
- OUT-VO'TING, *p. prs.*
- OUT-WALK (ôut-wâwk'), *v. t.* To leave behind in walking.
- OUT-WALL (ôut-wâll), *n.* A wall on the outside.
- OUT-WARD (ôut-wârd), *a.* External, not inward; visible; outer:—*ad.*, to foreign parts; towards the outside.
- OUT-WARD-LY (ôut-wârd'lê), *ad.* Not sincerely; externally.
- OUT-WARDS (ôut-wârdz), *ad.* Towards the outside, outward.
- OUT-WATCH (ôut-wôtsh'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, OUTWATCHES.*] To exceed in watching.
- *OUT-WEAR (ôut-wâre'), *v. t.* [OUTWORE—OUTWORN.] To exceed in wearing; to wear longer than.
- OUT-WEIGH (ôut-wâ'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or importance.
- OUT-WENT', *pst. t.* of OUTGO.
- OUT-WIT (ôut-wît'), *v. t.* To overcome by stratagem; to overreach.
- *OUT-WIT'ING, *p. prs.*
- OUT-WIT'TED, *p. prof.*
- OUT-WORK (ôut-wûrk), *n.* The parts of a fortification next the enemy; an exterior work.
- O-VAL (ô'vâll), *a.* Shaped like an egg:—*n.*, that which has the shape of an egg.
- *O-VA-RI-OUS (ô-vâ'rê'ûs), *a.* Consisting of eggs.
- O-VA-RI-UM (ô-vâ'rê'ûm), *n.* An ovary.
- O-VA'RÏA, *n. pl.*
- O-VA-RY (ô'vâ'rê), *n.* That part of an animal in which eggs are formed; that part of a plant which encloses the seeds.
- O'VA'RÏES, *n. pl.*
- O-VATE (ô'vâte), *a.* Egg-shaped.
- O-VA-TION (ô-vâ'shûn), *n.* A less triumph among the Romans; a public honor given to some distinguished man.
- OV-EN (ôv'vn), *n.* An arched cavity for baking.
- O-VER (ô'vûr), *prep.* Above; across:—*ad.*, above the top; more than; from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; completely; throughout; with repetition; another time; in a great degree; in too great a quantity:—*a.* [defective—OVERMOST], upper; past.
- O-VER-ACT (ô'vûr-âkt'), *v. t.* To act more than enough.
- O-VER-ALLS (ô'vûr'âllz), *n. pl.* A kind of loose trousers.
- O-VER-AWE (ô'vûr-âw'), *v. t.* To restrain by awe; to terrify.
- O-VER-AW'ING, *p. prs.*
- O-VER-BADE', *pst. t.* of OVERBID.
- O-VER-BAL-ANCE (ô'vûr'bâl'ânse), *n.* Something more than an equivalent; excess.
- O-VER-BAL-ANCE' (ô'vûr'bâl'ânse), *v. t.* To weigh down; to exceed in weight; to preponderate.
- *O-VER-BAL'AN'G'ING, *p. prs.*
- O-VER-BEAR (ô'vûr-bêare'), *v. t.* [OVERBORE—OVERBORNE.] To repress; to subdue or overpower.
- O-VER-BID (ô'vûr-bîd'), *v. t.* [OVERBID or OVERBADE—OVERBIDDEN or OVERBID.] To offer more than equivalent; to bid more than another.
- *OVER-BID'DING, *p. prs.*
- O-VER-BLOW (ô'vûr-blô'), *v. t.* [OVERBLEW or OVERBLOWED—OVERBLOWN or OVERBLOWED.] To drive away as clouds before the wind.
- O-VER-BOARD (ô'vûr'bôrd), *ad.* Off, or out of, the ship.
- O-VER-BORE', *pst. t.* of OVERBEAR.
- *O-VER-BORNE', *p. prof.* of OVERBEAR.
- O-VER-BUR-DEN (ô'vûr-bûr'dn), *v. t.* To load with too great a weight.
- O-VER-CAME', *pst. t.* of OVERCOME.
- O-VER-CAST (ô'vûr-kâst'), *v. t.* [OVERCAST—OVERCAST.] To cloud; to darken; to sew over:—*a.*, cloudy, obscured.

- 0-VER-CHARGE** (ð'vûr'tshårje), *n.* Too great a charge; an excessive load.
- 0-VER-CHARGE** (ð'vûr'tshårje'), *v. t.* To oppress; to rate too high; to load to excess.
- *0-VER-CHAR'GING**, *p. prs.*
- 0-VER-CLOUD** (ð'vûr-klòdd'), *v. t.* To cover with clouds.
- 0-VER-COME** (ð'vûr-kûm'), *v. t.* [OVERCAME—OVERCOME.] To conquer; to subdue; to get the better of:—*v. i.*, to be victorious.
- *0-VER-COM'ING**, *p. prs.*
- *0-VER-DO** (ð'vûr-dòð'), *v. t. or v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, *OVERDOES.*] [OVERDID—*OVERDONE.] To do more than enough; to carry to excess.
- 0-VER-DOSE** (ð'vûr'dòse), *n.* Too great a dose.
- 0-VER-DRAW** (ð'vûr-dråw'), *v. t.* [OVERDREW—OVERDRAWN.] To draw too much; to draw orders in excess on an amount credited.
- 0-VER-DRIVE** (ð'vûr-drive'), *v. t.* [OVERDROVE—OVERDRIVEN.] To drive beyond strength.
- 0-VER-DRIV'ING**, *p. prs.*
- *0-VER-DUE** (ð'vûr-dû'), *a.* Past the time of being due.
- 0-VER-FALL** (ð'vûr-fål), *n.* A cat-
aract.
- 0-VER-FEED** (ð'vûr-fééd'), *v. t.* [OVERFED—OVERFED.] To feed to excess.
- 0-VER-FLOW** (ð'vûr-flòd), *n.* Inundation, deluge; exuberance.
- 0-VER-FLOW** (ð'vûr-flòd'), *v. t.* To fill beyond the brim; to deluge:—*v. i.*, to flow over; to abound.
- 0-VER-FLOW'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, copiousness, exuberance.
- OVERFLOWN** (*p. prf.* of OVERFLY) is sometimes improperly used for OVERFLOWED (*p. prf.* of OVERFLOW).
- 0-VER-GO** (ð'vûr-gò'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, OVERGOES.*] [OVERWENT—OVERGONE.] To surpass; to go beyond; to excel.
- 0-VER-GROW** (ð'vûr-grò'), *v. t.* [OVERGREW—OVERGROWN.] To cover with growth; to grow above:—*v. i.*, to grow beyond the fit or natural size.
- 0-VER-GROWTH** (ð'vûr-gròth), *n.* Exuberant growth; an overshadowing growth.
- 0-VER-HANG** (ð'vûr-hång'), *v. t.* [OVERHUNG or OVERHANGED—OVERHUNG or OVERHANGED.] To project or hang over.
- 0-VER-HAUL** (ð'vûr-håwl'), *v. t.* To examine; to overtake.
- 0-VER-HEAD** (ð'vûr-héd'), *ad.* In the zenith; aloft, above.
- 0-VER-HEAR** (ð'vûr-hèér'), *v. t.* [OVERHEARD—OVERHEARD.] To hear by accident or privately.
- 0-VER-HEAT** (ð'vûr-hèét'), *v. t.* [OVERHEATED or OVERHET—OVERHEATED or OVERHET.] To heat to excess.
- 0-VER-JOY** (ð'vûr-jòé), *n.* Transport, ecstacy, delight.
- 0-VER-JOY** (ð'vûr-jòé'), *v. t.* To transport; to delight.
- 0-VER-LAID'**, *pst. t. and p. prf.* of OVERLAY.
- 0-VER-LAIN'**, *p. prf.* of OVERLIE.
- 0-VER-LAND** (ð'vûr-lånd), *n.* Carried, or leading, by land.
- 0-VER-LAY** (ð'vûr-lå'), *v. t.* [OVERLAID or OVERLAYED—OVERLAID or OVERLAYED.] To oppress by too much weight or power; to smother; to crush; to spread over:—*pst. t.* of OVERLIE.
- 0-VER-LAY'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a superficial covering.
- 0-VER-LEAP** (ð'vûr-léép'), *v. t.* [OVERLEAPED or OVERLEAPT—OVERLEAPED or OVERLEAPT.] To pass by a jump; to leap over.
- 0-VER-LEATH-ER** (ð'vûr-lèth-ûr), *n.* The part of a shoe which covers the foot.
- 0-VER-LIE** (ð'vûr-lî'), *v. t.* [OVERLAY—OVERLAIN.] To lie upon or over.
- 0-VER-LY'ING**, *p. prs.*
- 0-VER-LOAD** (ð'vûr-lòde'), *v. t.* To burden with too much.
- 0-VER-LOOK** (ð'vûr-lòðk'), *v. t.* To view from a higher place; to peruse; to neglect; to pass over without notice; to excuse.
- 0-VER-MAS-TER** (ð'vûr-mås'tår'), *v. t.* To subdue; to conquer.
- 0-VER-MATCH** (ð'vûr-måtsh'), *n.* One of superior powers or strength.
- 0-VER-MATCH-ES**, *n. pl.*
- 0-VER-MATCH** (ð'vûr-måtsh'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, OVERMATCHES.*] To prove too powerful for.
- 0-VER-MOST** (ð'vûr-mòst), *a.* [*sup.* of OVER.] Uppermost.
- 0-VER-MUCH** (ð'vûr-mûtsh'), *a.* Too much, more than enough:—*ad.*, in too great a degree.
- 0-VER-NIGHT** (ð'vûr-nîte'), *n.* The night before; bedtime:—*ad.*, during the night.
- 0-VER-PAID'**, *pst. t. and p. prf.* of OVERPAY.
- 0-VER-PASS** (ð'vûr-pås'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, OVERPASSES.*] [OVERPASSED or OVERPAST—OVERPASSED or OVERPAST.] To overlook, to omit; to pass over.
- 0-VER-PAY** (ð'vûr-på'), *v. t.* [OVERPAID or OVERPAID—OVERPAID or OVERPAID.] To reward beyond the price; to pay beyond wages or indebtedness.
- 0-VER-PLUS** (ð'vûr-plûs), *n.* What remains, surplus.
- 0-VER-PLUS-ES**, *n. pl.*
- 0-VER-POISE** (ð'vûr-pòize'), *v. t.* To outweigh.
- 0-VER-POIS'ING**, *p. prs.*
- 0-VER-POWER** (ð'vûr-pòú'ûr'), *v. t.* To oppress by superiority; to bear down by force.
- 0-VER-PRESS** (ð'vûr-près'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, OVERPRESSES.*] To crush; to overwhelm.
- 0-VER-PRIZE** (ð'vûr-prîze'), *v. t.* To value at too high a price.
- 0-VER-PRIZ'ING**, *p. prs.*

- O-VER-RATE ('ò-vûr-râte'), *v. t.* To rate too high or at too much.
 O-VER-RA'TING, *p. prs.*
 O-VER-RAN', *pst. t.* of OVERRUN.
 O-VER-REACH ('ò-vûr-rèèsh'), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, OVERREACHES.] To deceive; to go beyond.
 O-VER-RIDE ('ò-vûr-ride') *v. t.* [OVERRODE—OVERRIDDEN or OVERRODE.] To ride too much; to ride over.
 O-VER-RI'DING, *p. prs.*
 O-VER-RIPE ('ò-vûr-ripe'), *a.* Too ripe.
 O-VER-RODE', *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of OVERRIDE.
 O-VER-RULE ('ò-vûr-rôôl'), *v. t.* To superintend; to influence with predominant power; to control; to set aside; to reject.
 O-VER-RU'LING, *p. prs.*
 O-VER-RULER ('ò-vûr-rûl'ûr), *n.* One who overrules.
 O-VER-RUN ('ò-vûr-rûn'), *v. t.* [OVERRAN or OVERRUN—OVERRUN.] To harass by incursions; to ravage; to exceed; to overspread:—*v. i.*, to overflow; to run over.
 O-VER-RUN'NING, *p. prs.*
 O-VER-SEA ('ò-vûr-sèè or 'ò-vûr-sèè'), *a.* From beyond the sea.
 O-VER-SEE ('ò-vûr-sèè'), *v. t.* [OVERSAW—OVERSEEN.] To superintend.
 O-VER-SE-ER ('ò-vûr-sè'ûr), *n.* One who overlooks, a supervisor; a superintendent.
 O-VER-SET ('ò-vûr-sèt'), *v. t.* [OVERSET—OVERSET.] To turn the bottom upwards; to overturn:—*v. i.*, to be overturned; to fall over.
 O-VER-SET'TING, *p. prs.*
 O-VER-SHADE ('ò-vûr-shâde'), *v. t.* To cover with darkness.
 O-VER-SHA'DING, *p. prs.*
 O-VER-SHAD-OW ('ò-vûr-shâd'ò), *v. t.* To throw a shadow over; to shelter. [132-18.]
- O-VER-SHOOT ('ò-vûr-shôôt'), *v. t.* [OVERSHOT—OVERSHOT.] To fly beyond the mark:—*v. i.*, to carry too far.
 O-VER-SHOT-WHEEL ('ò-vûr'shôt-hwèl'), *n.* A water-wheel which receives the current of water on top.
 O-VER-SIGHT ('ò-vûr'site'), *n.* Mistake, error; superintendence; inspection.
 O-VER-SLEEP ('ò-vûr-slèèp'), *v. t.* or *v. i.* [OVERSLEPT or OVERSLEEPED—OVERSLEPT or OVERSLEEPED.] To sleep too long.
 O-VER-SPREAD ('ò-vûr-sprèd') *v. t.* [OVERSPREAD—OVERSPREAD.] To cover over:—*v. i.*, to be scattered over.
 O-VER-STATE ('ò-vûr-stâte'), *v. t.* To state too forcibly; to exaggerate.
 O-VER-STA'TING, *p. prs.*
 O-VER-STEP ('ò-vûr-stèp'), *v. t.* To step over; to go beyond the bounds of propriety.
 O-VER-STEP'PING, *p. prs.*
 O-VER-STEP'PED, *p. prf.*
 O-VER-STOCK ('ò-vûr-stôk'), *v. t.* To crowd; to supply more than is wanted.
 O-VER-STOCK ('ò-vûr'stôk'), *n.* Too great a stock; a superfluity.
 O-VER-STRAIN ('ò-vûr-strâne'), *v. t.* To stretch too far.
 O-VERT ('ò-vèrt'), *a.* Open, public, apparent.
 O-VER-TAKE ('ò-vûr-tâke'), *v. t.* [OVERTOOK—OVERTAKEN.] To come up to something going before.
 O-VER-TA'KING, *p. prs.*
 O-VER-TASK ('ò-vûr-tâsk'), *v. t.* To task too much.
 O-VER-TAX ('ò-vûr-tâks'), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, OVERTAXES.] To tax at too high a rate.
 O-VER-TAX ('ò-vûr'tâks'), *n.* Too high a tax.
 O'VER'TAX-ES, *n. pl.*
- O-VER-THREW', *pst. t.* of OVERTHROW.
 O-VER-THROW ('ò-vûr'thrò'), *n.* State of being overthrown; ruin; defect; subversion.
 O-VER-THROW ('ò-vûr'thrò'), *v. t.* [OVERTHREW or OVERTHROWED—OVERTHROWN or OVERTHROWED.] To turn upside down; to demolish; to defeat; to destroy; to subvert.
 O-VERT-LY ('ò-vèrt'lè'), *ad.* Publicly, openly.
 O-VER-TOOK', *pst. t.* of OVERTAKE.
 O-VER-TOP ('ò-vûr-tôp'), *v. t.* To rise above; to obscure; to surpass; to excel.
 O-VER-TOP'PING, *p. prs.*
 O-VER-TOP'PED, *p. prf.*
 O-VER-TRADE ('ò-vûr-trâde'), *v. i.* To trade too much, or beyond one's capital or means.
 O-VER-TRA'DING, *p. prs.*
 O-VER-TRUST ('ò-vûr-trûst'), *v. t.* To trust too much.
 O-VER-TURE ('ò-vûr'tshûre), *n.* An opening, disclosure; proposal; an introductory piece of music.
 O-VER-TURN ('ò-vûr-tûrn'), *v. t.* To throw down; to ruin; to overpower; to destroy.
 O-VER-TURN ('ò-vûr'tûrn'), *n.* An overthrow; ruin; fall; subversion.
 O-VER-TURN-ER ('ò-vûr-tûrn'ûr), *n.* One who overturns.
 O-VER-VAL-UE ('ò-vûr-vâl'ù), *v. t.* To rate at too high a price.
 O-VER-VAL'U'ING, *p. prs.*
 O-VER-VEIL ('ò-vûr-vâle'), *v. t.* To cover.
 O-VER-WATCH ('ò-vûr-wôts'h'), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To watch over.
 O-VER-WEEN-ING ('ò-vûr-wèèn'ing), *a.* Vain, arrogant, conceited.
 O-VER-WEEN-ING-LY ('ò-vûr-wèèn'ing'lè'), *ad.* In an overweening manner.
 O-VER-WEIGH ('ò-vûr-wâ'), *v. t.* To preponderate; to weigh more than.

O-VER-WEIGHT (ò'vûr'wâte), *n.* A preponderance.

O-VER-WENT', *pst. t.* of OVERGO.

O-VER-WHELM (ò'vûr-hwêlm'), *v. t.* To immerse and bear down, as a fluid; to crush; to overpower. [54-26.] [222-23.]

O-VER-WHELM-ING-LY (ò'vûr-hwêlm'ing'le), *ad.* So as to overwhelm.

O-VER-WISE (ò'vûr-wîze'), *a.* Conceited, wise to affectation.

O-VER-WORK (ò'vûr-wûrk'), *v. t.* [OVERWORKED or OVERWROUGHT—OVERWORKED or OVERWROUGHT.] To cause to labor too much; to injure by labor.

O-VER-WORK (ò'vûr-wûrk'), *n.* Work beyond the stipulated time or amount.

O-VER-ZEAL-OUS (ò'vûr-zêl'lds), *a.* Too zealous.

O-VIC-U-LAR (ò'vîk'û'lâr), *a.* Pertaining to an egg.

O-VI-FORM (ò've'fôrm), *a.* Having the shape of an egg, oval.

O-VINE (ò'vine), *a.* Pertaining to sheep.

*O-VIP-A-ROUS (ò'vip'ârûs), *a.* Bringing forth eggs.

O-VOID (ò'vôid), } *a.* Formed
O-VOID-AL (ò'vôid'âl), } like an egg, egg-shaped.

O-VUM (ò'vûm), *n.* [*pl.* OVA.] An egg.

OWE (ò), *v. t.* To be indebted to; to be obliged for.

OW'ING, *p. pres.*

OWL (òûl), *n.* A bird that flies about in the night:—*v. i.*, to carry on an unlawful trade; to skulk about with contraband goods.

OWL-ER (òûl'âr), *n.* One who carries contraband goods.

OWL-ET (òûl'êt), *n.* A small owl; a young owl.

OWL-ING (òûl'ing), *n.* An offense against public trade, in *England*.

OWL-ISH (òûl'ish), } *a.* Like an
OWL-LIKE (òûl'lîke), } owl, either in looks or habits.

OWL-LIGHT (òûl'lîte), *n.* A glimmering light.

OWN (òne), *a.* Possessed, belonging to; peculiar:—see SELF.

THE OWN is added to the words MY, THY, HIS, ITS, OUR, YOUR, and THEIR, for the purpose of making the possession emphatic, peculiar, or exclusive.

OWN (òne), *v. t.* To acknowledge; to claim; to avow; to recognise; to admit; to confess.

OWN-ER (òne'âr), *n.* One to whom any thing belongs.

OWN-ER-SHIP (òne'âr'shîp), *n.* Legal title, rightful possession.

Ox (òks), *n.* The general name for black cattle.

Ox'EN, *n. pl.*

OX-AL-IC (òks-âl'îk), *a.* Relating to, or obtained from, sorrel; noting a poisonous acid.

OX-BANE (òks'bâne), *n.* A plant.

OX-BOW (òks'bò), *n.* A bow for yoking oxen.

OX-EYE (òks'î), *n.* The daisy.

*OX-EYED (òks'ide), *a.* Having eyes like those of an ox.

OX-HIDE (òks'hîde), *n.* The skin of an ox; a measure of land.

OX-IDE (òks'id), *n.* { A com-
*OX-YD (òks'yd), } pound
(not acid) of oxygen and another elementary body; as, *oxyd* of hydrogen, or water.

OX-I-DATE (òks'è'dâte), }
*OX-Y-DATE (òks'y'dâte), } *v. t.*

OX-I-DIZE (òks'è'dîze), }
*OX-Y-DIZE (òks'y'dîze), }

To convert into an oxyd.

OX'Y-DA-TING, }
*OX'Y-DA-TING, } *p. pres.*
OX'Y-DI-ZING, }
*OX'Y-DI-ZING, }

OX-I-DA-TION (òks-è-dâ'shûn), }
*OX-Y-DA-TION } *n.* The act of

converting into an oxyd.

OX-Y-GEN (òks'è'jên), *n.* A gas which generates oxyds and acids, and which constitutes the vital part of air.

OX-Y-GEN-ATE (òks'è'jên-âte), }
*OX-Y-GEN-IZE (òks'è'jên-îze), } *v. t.* To combine with oxygen.

OX'Y-GEN'A-TING, }
*OX'Y-GEN'Y-ZING, } *p. pres.*

OX-Y-GEN-A-TION (òks-è-jên-â'shûn), *n.* The act of combining with oxygen.

OX-YG-EN-OUS (òks-îj'ên'ûs), *a.* Pertaining to oxygen.

*OX-Y-HY-DRO-GEN (òks-è-hî'drò-jên), *a.* Applied to a blowpipe used to produce intense heat; noting a kind of microscope.

*OX-Y-MEL (òks'è'mêl), *n.* A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OX-Y-TONE (òks'è'tòne), *a.* Having an acute sound.

O-YER (ò'yûr), *n.* A court of judicature.

THE OYER, meaning to *hear*, and *TERMINER*, meaning to *decide*, are two French words, which are accoupled to designate that court in which cases of treason, felony, and misdemeanor are *heard* and *decided*.

O-YES } (ò'yês'), *n.* { The intro-
*O-YEZ } } duction to a proclamation given by the sheriff, or by the public crier, who uses the word three times.

OYS-TER (òès'tûr), *n.* A bivalve shell-fish.

OYS-TER-BED (òès'tûr'bêd), *n.* A bed or breeding-place of oysters.

OYS-TER-MAN (òès'tûr'mân), *n.* A dealer in oysters.

OYS'TER'MEN, *n. pl.*

O-ZONE (ò'zòne), *n.* A gaseous substance, produced by electricity passing into air from pointed bodies.

O-ZO-NIZE (ò'zò'nîze), *v. t.* To mix with ozone.

O'ZO'NI-ZING, *p. pres.*

P (pède), *n.* The sixteenth letter and the eleventh consonant is also a mute. The name is written *Pee*, the plural of which is *Pees*. It is the abbreviation of *page* [pl. *pp.*], *pint*, *pole*, and *phosphorus*. P.M. stand for *post meridian* (afternoon), or for *Post-master*, P.O. for *Post-Office*, and P.S. for *post scriptum* (*post-script*).

PAB-U-LAR (páb'ù'lár), *a.* Affording aliment or provender; pertaining to food.

PAB-U-LOUS (páb'ù'lús), *a.* Alimantal, nourishing.

PAB-U-LUM (páb'ù'lúm), *n.* Food, aliment.

PACE (páse), *n.* Step, gait; amble; manner of walking; degree of celerity; a measure of 2½ or 5 feet; among horses, a stepping with the legs of the same side at the same time [368-1].—*v. i.*, to move on slowly; among horses, to step with the legs of the same side at the same time.—*v. t.*, to measure by steps. [126-4.]

PA'PING, *p. prs.*

PA-CER (pá'súr), *n.* One that paces.

***PA-CHA** (pá-sháw'), *n.* A Turkish governor;—sometimes written *PASHA* and also *BASHAW*.

***PA-CHAL-IC** (pá-sháw'ík), *n.* The jurisdiction of a pacha.

***PACH-Y-DERM** (pák'è'dérm), *n.* A thick-skinned quadruped.

PA-CIF-IC (pá-síf'ík), *a.* Gentle, mild, appeasing.

PA-CI-FI-CA-TION (pás-sè-fè-ká'shùn), *n.* Act of making peace.

***PA-CI-FI-CA-TOR** (pás-sè-fè-ká'túr or pá-síf'è-ká'túr), *n.* A peacemaker.

PA-CIF-I-CA-TOR-Y (pá-síf'è-ká-túr-è), *a.* Tending to make peace.

PA-CI-FI-ER (pás'sè'fi-úr), *n.* One who pacifies.

***PA-CI-FY** (pás'sè'fi), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, *PACIFIES.*] To appease; to quiet.

PA'C'I-FI-ED, *p. prf.*

PACK (pák), *n.* A large bundle; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; any great number; a method of curing disease by wrapping the body in a sheet and blankets:—*v. t.*, to bind up for carriage; to press together; to send off hastily; to put up and preserve with salt; to wrap in a sheet and blankets:—*v. i.*, to depart hastily; to tie up goods.

PACK-AGE (pák'kíje), *n.* A bale; a bundle; goods packed.

PACK-ER (pák'kúr), *n.* One who packs.

PACK-ET (pák'kít), *n.* A small pack; a mail of letters; a vessel for letters or passengers.

PACK-HORSE (pák'hóse), *n.* A horse of burden.

PACK-MAN (pák'mán), *n.* A peddler.

PACK'MEN, *n. pl.*

PACK-SAD-DLE (pák'sád'dl), *n.* A saddle for burdens.

PACK-STAFF (pák'stáf), *n.* A staff to support a pack.

PACK'STAFES, } *n. pl.*

PACK-THREAD (pák'thréd), *n.* Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

PACT (pákt), } *n.* A bargain;

PAC-TION (pák'shùn), } gain; a covenant.

PAC-TION-AL (pák'shùn'ál), *a.* By way of contract.

PAC-TI-TIOUS (pák-tish'ús), *a.* Settled by agreement.

PÁD, *n.* The road; a footpath; an easy-paced horse; a robber who infests the road on foot; a low, soft saddle; a stuffed cushion or bolster:—*v. i.*, to travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth and level:—*v. t.*, to stuff a pad.

PAD'DING, *p. prs.*

PAD'DED, *p. prf.*

PAD-DLE (pád'dl), *v. i.* To row; to play in the water:—*v. t.*, to propel by an oar:—*n.*, an oar used by a single rower; the horizontal bars or broad slats of a paddle-wheel.

PAD'DLING, *p. prs.*

PAD-DLE-WHEEL (pád'dl'hwéél), *n.* A wheel which gives motion to steamships, &c., by striking the water with its paddles.

PAD-DOCK (pád'dúk), *n.* A frog or toad; an enclosure for deer.

PAD-DY (pád'dè), *n.* Rice in the husk; a stuffed effigy.

PAD'DIES, *n. pl.*

PAD-LOCK (pád'lók), *n.* A lock hung on a staple:—*v. t.*, to fasten with a padlock.

PAE-AN } (pè'án), *n.* { A song of triumph.

***PE-AN** } (pè'án), *n.* { triumph.

PA-GAN (pá'gán), *n.* A heathen; an idolater:—*a.*, heathenish; idolatrous.

PA-GAN-ISM (pá'gán'ízm), *n.* The state of a pagan; heathenism.

PA-GAN-IZE (pá'gán'íze), *v. t.* To render heathenish.

PA'GAN'I-ZING, *p. prs.*

PAGE (páje), *n.* One side of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a legislature or on a person of rank or note:—*v. t.*, to mark the pages of a book; to divide into pages.

PA'GING, *p. prs.*

***PA-GEANT** (páj'únt or pá'jünt), *n.* A spectacle of entertainment [46-27]:—*a.*, showy; pompous; intended for display.

PA-GEANT-RY (páj'únt'rè or pá'jünt'rè), *n.* Pomp, show; a spectacle.

PAG-I-NAL (páj'è'nál), *a.* Consisting of pages.

PAG-Ó-DÁ (pá-gò'dá), *n.* An Indian idol or a coin; a temple for an idol.

PAID, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of PAY.

*PAIL (pà'le), *n.* A vessel in which water, &c. is carried.

PAIL-FUL (pà'le'fùl), *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAIL'FULS, *n. pl.*

PAIN (pà'ne), *n.* Suffering; sensation of uneasiness; a penalty; laborious effort:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to distress; to torment.

PAIN-FUL (pà'ne'fùl), *a.* Full of pain or difficulty; afflictive; laborious.

PAIN-FUL-LY (pà'ne'fùl'lè), *ad.* With great pain.

PAIN-FUL-NESS (pà'ne'fùl'nèss), *n.* Affliction; sorrow; distress.

*PAL-NIM (pà'nim), *n.* A pagan:—sometimes written PAYNIM.

PAIN-LESS (pà'ne'lèss), *a.* Without pain.

PAIN-S-TA-KER (pànz'tà'kûr), *n.* A laborious person.

PAIN-S-TA-KING (pànz'tà'king), *a.* Laborious, industrious:—*n.*, great care or industry.

PAINT (pànt), *v. t.* To represent by delineation and color; to picture; to color; to portray:—*v. i.*, to practice painting; to color, as the face:—*n.*, color laid on the face; colors representative of any thing.

PAINT'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the act of representing objects by delineation and color; picture.

PAINT-ER (pànt'ûr), *n.* One who professes painting; a rope used to fasten a boat.

PAIR (pà're), *n.* Two things suiting one another; a brace; two of a sort; a couple:—*v. t.*, to join in couples; to unite:—*v. i.*, to be joined in couples.

*PAL-ACE (pàl'làs), *n.* A royal house.

PAL-A-DIN (pàl'â'dîn), *n.* A knight.

*PAL-AN-QUIN ('pàl-ân-kèèn'), *n.* In the East, a covered carriage, borne by men.

*PAL-AT-A-BLE (pàl'lât'â-bl), *a.* Pleasing to the taste, savory.

PAL-A-TAL (pàl'â'tâl), *a.* Pertaining to the palate:—*n.*, a letter sounded from the palate; as, *j* and *g*.

PAL-ATE (pàl'lât), *n.* The roof of the mouth; taste; mental relish.

*PAL-A-TIAL (pàl-lâ'shâl), *a.* Pertaining to a palace.

PAL-A-TINE (pàl'â'tîn), *n.* One invested with regal rights:—*a.*, possessing royal privileges.

*PAL-LA-VER (pâ-lâ'vûr), *n.* Superfluous talk; flattery:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to talk idly; to flatter.

*PÂLE, *a.* Wan, white of look; dim:—*n.*, a stake or pointed board; an enclosure; a district or territory; the middle part of a scutcheon; a stripe:—*v. t.*, to enclose with pales; to stripe.

PA'LING, *p. prs.*

PALE-FA-CED (pàle'fâste), *a.* Having the face wan.

PALE-LY (pàle'lè), *ad.* With a pale color; not freshly.

PAL-NESS (pàle'nèss), *n.* Want of color, wanness, state of being pale.

PA-LE-OG-RA-PHY ('pâ-lè-ôg'râ'fè), *n.* Ancient mode of writing; ancient writings collectively.

*PA-LE-OL-O-GY ('pâ-lè-ôl'ôjè), *n.* The science of antiquities.

*PA-LE-ON-TOL-O-GY ('pâ-lè-ôn-tôl'ôjè), *n.* The science that treats of fossils.

*PA-LE-OUS (pâ'lè'ûs), *a.* Chaffy.

PA-LES-TRIC (pâ-lès'trîk), *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises.

PAL-ETTE. See PALET.

PAL-FREY (pàl'frè or pàl'frè), *n.* A small horse for women.

PAL-IN-DROME (pàl'in'drôme), *n.* A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward; as, *Hannah*.

PAL-IN-ODE (pàl'in'ôde), *n.* A recantation in verse.

PAL-I-SADE ('pâl-lè-sâde'), *n.* Pales set by way of enclosure:—*v. t.*, to enclose with palisades.

*PAL-I-SA'DING, *p. prs.*

PA-LISH (pâ'lish), *a.* Somewhat pale.

PÂLL, *n.* A cloak or mantle of state; the covering thrown over the dead [74-19]:—*v. i.*, to become insipid; to cloy; to cloak:—*v. t.*, to make insipid; to dispirit; to cloy.

*PAL-LA-DI-UM (pâl-lâ'dè'ûm), *n.* A statue of Pallas; protection; security; a very hard, white metal. [63-12.]

PAL-LA'DR'A, } *n. pl.*

PAL-LA'DR'UMS, }
*PAL-LAS (pâl'làs), *n.* In *Mythology*, the goddess of wisdom; Minerva; a planet.

PAL-LET (pâl'lèt), *n.* A small, mean bed; a painter's board; a small spatula.

PAL-LI-ASS (pâl'lè'âss), } *n.* Astraw

*PAL-LIASSE (pâl'yâss'), } bed used in camp.

PAL-LI-ATE (pâl'lè'âte), *v. t.* To cover with excuse; to extenuate; to mitigate. [238-11.]

PAL-LI'A-TING, *p. prs.*

PAL-LI-A-TION ('pâl-lè-â'shûn), *n.* Extenuation; favorable representation; mitigation.

*PAL-LI-A-TIVE (pâl'lè-â'tîv), *n.* Mitigating:—*n.*, that which extenuates or mitigates.

PAL-LID (pâl'lîd), *a.* Pale.

PAL-LID-NESS (pâl'lîd'nèss), *n.* Paleness, wanness.

*PALL-MALL (pâl-mèl'), *n.* A play in which a ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PALM (pâm), *n.* A tree; a victory; the inner part of the hand [238-20]:—*v. t.*, to conceal in the palm of the hand; to impose by fraud. (*of.*)

PAL-MAR (pâl'mâr), *a.* Relating to a palm.

PAL-MA-RY (pâl'mâ'rè), *a.* Chief.

PAL-MATE (pál'mít), *a.* Having the shape of the hand.

PALM-ER (pám'úr), *n.* A pilgrim.

PAL-MET-TO (pál-mét'tò), *n.* The palm-tree.

*PAL-MET-TOES, *n. pl.*

PAL-MIF-ER-OUS (pál-mif'ér'ús), *a.* Bearing palms.

PAL-MI-PED (pál'mè'péd), *a.* Web-footed.

PAL-MIS-TER (pál'mis'túr), *n.* One who deals in palmistry.

PAL-MIS-TRY (pál'mis'trè), *n.* The art of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

PALM-SUN-DAY (pám'sún'dá), *n.* The Sunday next before Easter.

PALM-Y (pám'y), *a.* [PALMIER—PALMIEST.] Bearing palms; prosperous, flourishing.

PAL-PA-BIL-I-TY (pál-pá-bil'lété), *n.* The quality of being perceivable to the touch; palpableness.

PAL-PA-BLE (pál/pá'bl), *a.* Gross; plain, obvious. [102-37.] [198-14.]

PAL-PA-BLE-NESS (pál/pá'bl-nès), *n.* Plainness, grossness.

PAL-PA-BLY (pál/pá'blé), *ad.* Obviously, plainly, grossly.

PAL-PA-TION (pál-pá'shún), *n.* Act of feeling; touch.

PAL-PE-BRAL (pál/pé'brál), *a.* Pertaining to the eyelids.

PAL-PI-TATE (pál/pétáte), *v. i.* To beat as the heart, to flutter.

PAL-PI-TA-TING, *p. prs.*

PAL-PI-TA-TION (pál-pé-tá'shún), *n.* A beating of the heart; an abnormal pulsation of the heart.

*PALS-GRAVE (pálz'gráve), *n.* An overseer of a prince's palace.

PAL-SY (pál/zé), *n.* A privation of the sense of feeling; paralysis [345-1]:—*v. t.*, to affect with palsy; to paralyze.

PAL'SIES, *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*

*PAL'SI-ED, *p. prf.*

PAL-TER (pál'túr), *v. i.* To shift; to dodge.

PAL-TRI-NESS (pál'trè'nès), *n.* The state of being paltry; meanness.

PAL-TRY (pál'trè), *a.* Sorry, mean, worthless. [297-6.]

PA-LU-DAL (pá-lù'dál), *a.* Relating to marshes.

PÂM, *n.* The knave of clubs in loo.

PAM-PER (pám'púr), *v. t.* To feed luxuriously; to glut. [124-31.]

PAM-PHLET (pám'flét), *n.* A book unbound.

*PAM-PHLET-EER (pám'flét-èèr'), *n.* A writer of pamphlets.

PÂN, *n.* A vessel broad and shallow; a hard stratum of earth; part of a gun-lock; in *Mythology*, the god of shepherds, &c.

*PAM-PA-CE-A (pám-á-sè'á), *n.* A universal medicine; an herb.

*PA-NA-DA (pá-ná'dá) } *n.* Bread
PA-NA-DO (pá-ná'dò) } boiled in water and sweetened.

PAN-CAKE (pán'káke), *n.* A kind of thin cake fried in a pan.

PAN-CRE-AS (páng'krè'ás), *n.* The sweetbread; a deep-seated gland of the abdomen.

PAN-CRE-AT-IC (pán-krè-át'ík), *a.* Pertaining to the sweetbread.

PAN-DECT (pán'dèkt), *n.* A complete treatise; a digest of law.

PAN-DEM-IC (pán-dém'ík), *a.* Incident to a whole people.

PAN-DE-MO-NI-UM (pán-dè-mò'nè'úm), *n.* The council-chamber of the fallen angels.

PAN-DER (pán'dúr), *n.* A pimp; a mean wretch:—*v. t. or v. i.*, to procure for the passions of others.

*PAN-DORE (pán'dòre or pán-dòrè'), *n.* A musical instrument of the lute kind.

PÂNE, *n.* A square of glass.

*PAN-E-GYR-IC (pán-è-jèr'ík or pán-è-jír'ík), *n.* A eulogy; an encomiastic piece [271-1]:—*a.*, containing praise, eulogistic.

PAN-E-GYR-IST (pán-è-jèr'ist or pán-è-jír'ist), *n.* An encomiast; a eulogist; one who praises.

*PAN-E-GY-RIZE (pán-è-jè'rize), *v. t.* To praise highly; to commend.

PAN'E-GY'RIZING, *p. prs.*

PAN-EL (pán'él), *n.* A square inserted between other bodies; a schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial:—*v. t.*, to form into panels; to empanel.

PAN'EL'ING, } *p. prs.*

*PAN'EL'LING, } *p. prs.*

PAN'EL-ED, } *p. prf.*

*PAN'ELL-ED, } *p. prf.*

PÂNG, *n.* Extreme pain, anguish.

*PAN-IC (pán'ník), *n.* A sudden and groundless fear:—*a.*, sudden, extreme (applied to fear).

*PAN-I-CLE (pán'èkl), *n.* A species of inflorescence, as in oats, &c.

*PAN-NADE (pán-náde'), *n.* The curvet of a horse.

PAN-NEL (pán'nél), *n.* A kind of rustic saddle.

*PAN-NIC (pán'ník), *n.* Panicle.

*PAN-NIER (pán'yúr or pán'nè'úr), *n.* A basket to be carried on a horse.

PAN-O-PLY (pán'ò'plé), *n.* Complete armor for defense.

PAN-O-RA-MA (pán-ò-rá'má, pán-ò-rá'má, or pán-ò-rá'má), *n.* A large, sliding or revolving picture.

PAN-O-RAM-IC (pán-ò-rám'ík), *a.* Relating to, or like, a panorama.

PAN-SY (pán/zé), *n.* A garden-violet; heart's-ease.

*PAN'SIES, *n. pl.*

PÂNT, *v. i.* To palpitate; to wish earnestly [248-20]:—*n.*, palpitation, motion of the heart.

PAN-TA-LETS (pán-tá-lèts'), *n. pl.* A garment for women or children.

PAN-TA-LOON (pán-tá-lòón'), *n.* A character in pantomime.

PAN-TA-LOONS (pán-tá-lòónz'), *n. pl.* A garment for males, trowsers.

PAN-THE-ISM (pán'thè'ízim), *n.* The doctrine that the universe is God.

- PAN-THE-IST (pân'thê'ist), *n.* A believer in pantheism.
- PAN-THE-IS-TIC (pân'thê-'is'tik), *a.* Relating to pantheism.
- PAN-THE-ON (pân'thê'ôn), *n.* A temple of all the gods.
Use. In the classics, this word is pronounced pân'thê'ôn.
- PAN-THER (pân'thûr), *n.* A spotted, wild beast.
- PAN-TO-FLIE (pân-tô'd'fl), *n.* A kind of slipper.
- PAN-TOM-E-TER (pân-tôm'è'tûr), *n.* An instrument for measuring angles, distances, &c.
- PAN-TO-MIME (pân'tô'mime), *n.* A theatrical entertainment in which the moral, plot, and passion of a narrative are represented by gesticulation; an actor in a pantomime.
- PAN-TRY (pân'trê), *n.* A room in which provisions are deposited.
- PAN'TRIES, *n. pl.*
- PÂP, *n.* The nipple; food made for infants.
- PA-PA (pâ-pâ'), *n.* A fond name for father.
- PA-PA-CY (pâ'pâ'sé), *n.* Popedom; papal authority.
- PA-PAL (pâ'pâl), *a.* Belonging to the Pope.
- *PA-PAV-ER-OUS (pâ-pâv'ûr'ûs), *a.* Resembling poppies.
- PA-PER (pâ'pûr), *n.* A substance made in sheets for writing, printing, or wrapping; a sheet of writing or printing, a newspaper; bank-notes or other paper-money:—*a.*, made of paper, thin, slight:—*v. t.*, to cover with paper.
- PA-PER-HANG-INGS (pâ'pûr'hâng-îngz), *n. pl.* Paper, plain or figured, for covering the walls of rooms, &c.
- PA-PER-MILL (pâ'pûr'mîll), *n.* A place where paper is made.
- PA-PER-MON-EX (pâ'pûr'mûn-è), *n.* Notes or bills which pass current as money.
- PAP-IER-MA-CHE (pâp'yâ'mâ-shâ), *n.* A substance made of paper-pulp, generally used for making ornamental domestic articles:—*a.*, made of papier-mache.
- PA-PIL-LA (pâ-pîll'lâ), *n.* A small nipple; a termination of a nerve.
- PA-PIL/LÆ, *n. pl.*
- PAP-IL-LA-RY (pâp'îllâ-rê), *a.* Having emulgent vessels, or resemblances of nipples.
- *PAP-IL-LOTE (pâp-îl-lôte' or pâp-îllôte), *n.* A paper to put or keep the hair in curl.
- PA-PIST (pâ'pîst), *n.* One who adheres to Popery.
- PA-PIST-IC (pâ-pîst'îk), *a.* Relating to papistry.
- PA-PIST-RY (pâ'pîst'rê), *n.* The doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church.
- *PAP-POOSE (pâp-pôose'), *n.* An Indian infant.
- PAP-PY (pâp'pè), *a.* Soft, succulent.
- PA-PY-RUS (pâ-pî'rûs), *n.* An Egyptian reed of which paper was formerly made.
- *PA-PY'RI, *n. pl.*
- PÂR, *n.* A state of equality between the nominal and the market value.
- PAR-A-BLE (pâr'â'bl), *n.* An instructive allegory; a similitude.
- PAR-RAB-O-LA (pâ-râb'ô'lâ), *n.* A conic section; a plane curve, any point of which is equally distant from a fixed point and a fixed straight line:—see CONE.
- PAR-A-BOL-I-CAL (pâr-â-bôl'è'kâl), *a.* Expressed by parable or similitude; having the nature or form of a parabola.
- *PAR-RAB-O-LOID (pâ-râb'ô'lôid), *n.* A solid generated by the rotation of a parabola on its axis.
- *PAR-A-CHUTE (pâr'â'shûte), *n.* An instrument shaped like an umbrella to prevent too rapid a descent from a balloon.
- *PAR-A-CLETE (pâr'â'klêét), *n.* The Holy Spirit; an intercessor.
- PA-RADE (pâ-râde'), *n.* Show; military order; ostentation [234-12]:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to assemble, as troops; to exhibit. [356-15.]
- PA-RA'DING, *p. prs.*
- *PAR-A-DIGM (pâr'â'dîgm), *n.* A model; an example, as of the form for parsing a noun.
- PAR-A-DISE (pâr'â'dîse), *n.* Heaven; the Garden of Eden; a place of felicity. [34-13.] [168-32.]
- *PAR-A-DI-SI-A-CAL (pâr-â-dè-zî-'â'kâl), *a.* Suiting Paradise; making paradise.
- PAR-A-DOX (pâr'â'dôks), *n.* A truth apparently absurd; as, the hydrostatic paradox, i.e., "Any quantity of fluid, however small, may be made to balance and support any other quantity, however large."
- PAR'ADOX-ES, *n. pl.*
- *PAR-A-DOX-I-CAL (pâr-â-dôks-è-'kâl), *a.* Inclined to paradoxes; seemingly absurd. [312-17.]
- PAR-A-DOX-I-CAL-LY (pâr-â-dôks-è-'kâl-lè), *ad.* By way of paradox.
- PAR-A-GO-GE (pâr-â-gô'jè), *n.* The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word; as, stilly for still.
- PAR-A-GON (pâr'â'gôn), *n.* A pattern, a model:—*v. i.*, to compare; to parallel.
- PAR-A-GRAM (pâr'â'grâm), *n.* A pun; a play upon words.
- PAR-A-GRAPH (pâr'â'grâf), *n.* A distinct part of a discourse; a point denoting the beginning of a new subject, marked thus [¶] [246-2]:—*v. t.*, to form into paragraphs.
- PAR-A-GRAPH-IC (pâr-â-grâf'îk), *a.* Containing paragraphs.
- *PAR-AL-LAC-TIC (pâr-âl-lâk'tîk), *a.* Pertaining to parallax.
- *PAR-AL-LAX (pâr'âl'lâks), *n.* Distance between the true and apparent place of a heavenly body.
- PAR'AL'LAX-ES, *n. pl.*

- *PAR-AL-LEL (pâr'âl'lél), *a.* Extended in the same direction and preserving the same distance; having the same tendency; containing a resemblance in many particulars; equal [199-10]:—*n.*, a line continuing in its course and still remaining at the same distance from another line; comparison made; resemblance:—see LATITUDE.
- PAR-AL-LELS, *n. pl.* The lines [] used to refer to marginal notes:—see LATITUDE.
- PAR-AL-LEL (pâr'âl'lél), *v. t.* To compare; to resemble; to keep the same direction.
- *PAR-AL-LEL-ING, *p. prs.*
- *PAR-AL-LEL-ED, *p. prf.*
- *PAR-AL-LEL-ISM (pâr'âl'lél-izm), *n.* State of being parallel.
- *PAR-AL-LEL-O-GRAM (pâr-âl-lél-ô'grâm), *n.* A right-lined quadrilateral figure, having its opposite sides parallel and equal.
- PAR-AL-LEL-O-PI-PED (pâr-âl'lél-ô-pl'péd), *n.* A solid whose base is a parallelogram.
- PAR-AL-O-GISM (pâr-âl'lô'jizm), *n.* A false argument.
-  A SOPHISM is intentionally, a PARALOGISM unintentionally, false.
- PAR-AL-O-GY (pâr-âl'lô'jè), *n.* False reasoning.
- PAR-AL-O-GIES, *n. pl.*
- *PAR-AL-Y-SIS (pâr-râl'è'sis), *n.* A loss of feeling or motion in the body; palsy.
- PA-RAL-YSES, *n. pl.*
- *PAR-A-LYT-IC (pâr-â-lyt'ik), *a.* Palsied:—*n.*, one palsied.
- *PAR-A-LYZE (pâr-â'lyze), *v. t.* To weaken; to deprive of strength as if struck with a palsy.
- PAR-Â-LY-ZING, *p. prs.*
- PAR-A-MOUNT (pâr-â'môunt), *a.* Superior; chief; eminent [64-4]:—*n.*, one highest in rank; the chief.
- PAR-A-MOUR (pâr-â'môôr), *n.* A lover (in a bad sense).
- *PAR-A-NYPH (pâr-â-nymf), *n.* A bridegroom.
- PAR-A-PET (pâr-â'pêt), *n.* A wall for defense; a rampart.
- *PAR-A-PHER-NA-LI-A (pâr-â-fêr-nâ'lé-â), *n. pl.* Goods in the wife's disposal; ornaments, trappings, &c.
- *PAR-A-PHRA-SE (pâr-â'frâze), *n.* A loose interpretation, an explanation in many words; a free translation:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to interpret or explain with latitude of expression.†
- PAR-Â-PHRA-SING, *p. prs.*
- PAR-A-PHRAST (pâr-â'frâst), *n.* One who paraphrases.
- PAR-A-PHRAS-TIC (pâr-â-frâs'tik), *a.* Ample in explanation; free, diffuse.
- *PAR-A-PLEG-I-A (pâr-â-plêj'é-â), *n.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body.
- *PAR-A-SE-LE-NE (pâr-â-sè-lè'nè), *n.* A lunar halo or rainbow; a mock-moon.
- PAR-A-SITE (pâr-â'site), *n.* One who frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a sycophant; a plant that grows and lives on trees.
- PAR-A-SIT-I-CAL (pâr-â-sit'è-kâl), *a.* Flattering, fawning; growing on another, as plants.
- PAR-A-SOL (pâr-â'sòl or pâr-â'sòle), *n.* A small umbrella to shade from the sun.
- *PAR-A-SOL-ETTE (pâr-â-sòl-èt'), *n.* A small parasol.
- PAR-RATH-E-SIS (pâr-râth'è'sis), *n.* In Grammar, apposition; a parenthetical notice in brackets [thus].
- PAR-RATH'ESES, *n. pl.*
- PAR-BOIL (pâr'bôil), *v. t.* To
- PAR-CEL (pâr'sél), *n.* A small bundle; a portion; a part taken separately:—*v. t.*, to divide into portions. [173-11.]
- PAR'CEL'ING, } *p. prs.*
- *PAR'CEL'LING, }
- PAR'CEL-ED, } *p. prf.*
- *PAR'CELL-ED, }
- *PAR-CE-NARY (pâr-sè'nâ-rè), *n.* Joint inheritance.
- PAR'CE'NA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- PAR-CE-NER (pâr-sè'nêr), *n.* A joint owner; a coheir.
- PARCH (pârtsh), *v. t.* [*pr. t. 3*, PARCHES.] To burn superficially; to scorch; to dry up [60-19]:—*v. i.*, to become scorched or dry.
- PARCH-MENT (pârtsh'mènt), *n.* The skins of sheep or goats dressed for writing on. [55-20.]
- PÂRD, *n.* The leopard; any spotted animal.
- PAR-DON (pâr'dn), *v. t.* To excuse an offender; to forgive a crime; to acquit; to remit a penalty:—*n.*, forgiveness, exemption from punishment.
- PAR-DON-A-BLE (pâr'dn-â-bl), *a.* Venial, excusable.
- PAR-DON-A-BLE-NESS (pâr'dn-â-bl-nès), *n.* Susceptibility of pardon.
- PAR-DON-A-BLY (pâr'dn-â-blè), *ad.* Excusably.
- PAR-DON-ER (pâr'dn-êr), *n.* One who pardons.
- PÂRE, *v. t.* To cut off extremities or the surface; to diminish; to peel.
- PA'RING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, that which is pared off, the rind.
- *PAR-E-GOR-IC (pâr-è-gôr'ik), *n.* An anodyne:—*a.*, assuaging or mitigating pain.
- PA-RENT (pâr'ènt), *n.* A father or mother; creator; source, origin.
- *PAR-ENT-AGE (pâr'ènt'je), *n.* Extraction, birth, descent.
- PA-REN-TAL (pâr-rén'tâl), *a.* Becoming parents; tender, kind, affectionate.

Pâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, môve,

- PA-REN-THE-SIS** (pâ-rên'thê'sis), *n.*
A clause or hint thrown between the parts of a sentence to which it does not grammatically belong; the curves [()] used to mark such clauses.
- ***PA-REN'THÈSES**, *n. pl.*
- PA-REN-THET-IC** (pâ-rên-thêt'ik), *a.*
Parenthetical.
- PA-REN-THET-I-CAL** (pâ-rên-thêt'èkâl), *a.* Pertaining to, or using, a parenthesis.
- ***PA-RENT-I-CIDE** (pâ-rênt'è'side), *n.* The murder or murderer of a parent.
- ***PAR-GET** (pâr'jêt), *n.* Rough plaster on walls:—*v. t.*, to paint; to plaster.
- ***PAR-HEL-ION** (pâr-hêl'yôn or pârhê'l'èÿn), *n.* A meteor, or mock sun.
- PAR-HE'LI'À**, *n. pl.*
- PA-RI-AH** (pâ'rê'â), *n.* In India, the laboring caste.
- ***PA-RI-E-TAL** (pâ-ri'è'tâl), *a.* Constituting the sides or walls.
- ***PAR-ISH** (pâr'ish), *n.* The particular charge of a secular priest [147-21]:—*a.*, belonging to, or maintained by, the parish.
- PAR'ISH'ES**, *n. pl.*
- ***PA-RISH-ION-ER** (pâ-rish'ÿn'ÿr), *n.* One who belongs to a parish. [301.]
- PAR-I-TOR** (pâr'è'tÿr), *n.* A sumner, a beadle.
- ***PAR-I-TY** (pâr'è'té), *n.* Equality, resemblance.
- PARK**, *n.* A piece of ground enclosed and stored with deer:—*v. t.*, to enclose in a park.
- ***PAR-LANCE** (pâr'lânse), *n.* Talk, conversation.
- ***PAR-LEY** (pâr'lê), *v. i.* To treat by word of mouth; to talk:—*n.*, oral treaty, talk, conference.
- ***PAR'LEY-ED**, *p. prf.*
- PAR-LIA-MENT** (pâr'lê'mênt), *n.*
The assembly of the Lords and Commons of England. [146-24.]
- PAR-LIA-MENT-A-RI-AN** (pâr-lê-mênt-â'rê'ân), *n.* One who adhered to the Parliament in the time of Charles I.; one versed in the usages of legislative bodies.
- ***PAR-LIA-MENT-A-RY** (pâr-lê-mênt'â'rê), *a.* Pertaining to Parliament; enacted by Parliament; sanctioned by the usages of Parliament or other legislative bodies.
- PAR-LOR** (pâr'lÿr), *n.* A room furnished for reception or entertainment.
- ***PA-RO-CHI-AL** (pâ-rô'kê'âl), *a.* Belonging to a parish.
- PAR-O-DIST** (pâr'ô'dist), *n.* One who writes parodies.
- PAR-O-DY** (pâr'ô'dè), *n.* A kind of writing in which the words or thoughts of an author are taken, and, by a slight change, adapted to a new purpose; a travesty:—*v. t.*, to copy by way of parody; to give a burlesque imitation; to travesty.
- ***PAR'ODIES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- PAR'ODI-ED**, *p. prf.*
- PA-ROL** } (pâ-rô'l'), *n.* { Word
- ***PA-ROLE** } given
- as an assurance.
- ***PAR-OL** } (pâr'ô'l), *a.* Oral.
- PAR-OLE** }
- ***PAR-O-QUET** (pâr'ô'kêt), *n.* A species of small parrot.
- PAR-RÔT-ID** (pâr-rôt'id), *a.* Noting salivary glands below the ears.
- ***PAR-OX-YSM** (pâr'ôks'yizm), *n.* A fit; a periodical increase of a disease.
- ***PAR-OX-Y-S-MAL** (pâr'ôks-iz'mâl), *a.* Relating to, or caused by, a paroxysm; convulsive.
- ***PAR-QUET** (pâr-kâ' or pâr-kêt'), *n.* That part of a theatre which is close to the orchestra; an inlaid floor.
- PAR-QUET-RY** (pâr'kêt'rê), *n.* Inlaid wood-work.
- PAR-RI-CIDE** (pâr'rê'side), *n.* The murder or murderer of a father.
- ***PAR-RI-CI-DAL** (pâr-rê-si'dâl), *a.* Relating to parricide.
- PAR-ROT** (pâr'rût), *n.* A parti-colored bird, remarkable for its imitation of the human voice.
- PAR-RY** (pâr'rê), *v. i.* [*prs. t. 3.* **PARRIES.**] To ward off thrusts; to fence:—*v. t.*, to ward off; to avoid.
- ***PAR'RI-ED**, *p. prf.*
- PÂRSE**, *v. t.* To state the properties and relations of words according to grammatical rules.
- PAR'SING**, *p. prs.*
- PAR-SI-MO-NI-OUS** (pâr-sê-mô'nê'ÿs), *a.* Covetous, frugal.
- PAR-SI-MO-NI-OUS-LY** (pâr-sê-mô'nê'ÿs-lê), *ad.* Frugally, sparingly.
- ***PAR-SI-MO-NI-OUS-NESS** (pâr-sê-mô'nê'ÿs-nêss), *n.* A disposition to spare and save; closeness.
- PAR-SI-MO-NY** (pâr'sê'môn-nê), *n.* Frugality, covetousness.
- PARS-LEY** (pâr'slê), *n.* A garden-plant.
- PARS-NEP** (pâr's'nêp), } *n.* A gar-
- ***PARS-NIP** (pâr's'nîp), } den plant or root.
- PAR-SON** (pâr'sn), *n.* The priest of a parish; a clergyman.
- PAR-SON-AGE** (pâr'sn'ijê), *n.* The house occupied by the minister of a parish.
- PÂRT**, *n.* Something less than the whole; a division; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity; side; party:—*v. t.*, to divide; to distribute; to separate:—*v. i.*, to be separated; to bid farewell; to go away.
- PARTS**, *n. pl.* Abilities, talents.
- PAR-TAKE** (pâr-tâkê'), *v. i.* or *v. t.* [**PARTOOK—PARTAKEN.**] To have share of; to participate. (*ap. p.* —of.) [353-23.]
- PAR-TA'KING**, *p. prs.*
- PAR-TA-KER** (pâr-tâ'kÿr), *n.* A sharer; an associate.

- *PAR-TERRE (pâr-târe'), *n.* A division of level ground; a flower-garden.
- PAR-TIAL (pâr'shâl), *a.* Inclined to favor one party; affecting only one part, not universal; subordinate. (*ap. p.*—to.) [103-18] [225-12.]
- PAR-TIAL-I-TY (pâr-shê-âl'lê'tê), *n.* State of being partial; unequal judgment; undue bias. (*ap. p.*—to, for.) [22-20.] [280-18.]
- *PAR-TIAL-ITIES, *n. pl.*
- PAR-TIAL-LY (pâr'shâl'lê), *ad.* With unjust favor or dislike.
- *PAR-TI-BIL-I-TY (pâr-tê-bl'lê'tê), *n.* Divisibility.
- PART-I-BLE (pâr'tê'bl), *a.* Divisible.
- *PAR-TI-PANT (pâr'tîs'sê'pânt), *a.* Sharing, partaking:—*n.*, a partaker.
- PAR-TI-I-PATE (pâr'tîs'sê'pâte), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To partake; to have a share. (*ap. p.*—in, of.) [70-15.] [381-3.]
- PAR-TI-I-PA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *PAR-TI-I-PANTOR (pâr'tîs'sê'pâtôr), *n.* One who participates.
- PAR-TI-I-PATION (pâr'tîs-sê'pâ'shûn), *n.* The act of sharing; distribution.
- *PAR-TI-CIP-I-AL (pâr-tê-sîp'ê'âl), *a.* Of the nature of a participle.
- PAR-TI-CIP-LE (pâr'tê'sîp-pl), *n.* A word partaking of the nature of a verb and of an adjective.
- *PAR-TI-CLE (pâr'tê'kl), *n.* Any small portion of a greater substance; a word that cannot be inflected, as *of, or, oh!* [54-30.]
- PAR-TI-C-U-LAR (pâr'tîk'û'lâr), *a.* Relating to single persons or things; not general; individual; odd; nice; exact:—*n.*, a single instance, a single point. [56-2.] [192-4.]
- PAR-TI-C-U-LAR-I-TY (pâr'tîk-û'lâr-ê'tê), *n.* Exactness; something peculiar; individual property.
- PAR-TI-C-U-LAR-ITIES, *n. pl.*
- PAR-TI-C-U-LA-RIZE (pâr'tîk'û'lâr-îze), *v. t.* To mention distinctly, to detail; to name by particulars:—*v. i.*, to be attentive to particulars.
- *PAR-TI-C'U-LA-RIZING, *p. prs.*
- PAR-TI-C-U-LAR-LY (pâr'tîk'û'lâr-lê), *ad.* Distinctly; especially; singly.
- PART'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, division; departure:—*a.*, given at departure; departing.
- *PAR-TI-SAN (pâr'tê'zân), *n.* A kind of halberd; the commander of a party; a party-man.
- PAR-TITE (pâr'tîte), *a.* Divided; separated into parts.
- PAR-TI-TION (pâr'tîsh'ûn), *n.* The act of dividing, a state of being divided; division, separation; distinction:—*v. t.*, to divide into distinct parts or shares.
- *PAR-TI-TIVE (pâr'tê'tîv), *a.* Distributive.
- PART-LY (pâr'tlê), *ad.* In some measure or degree, not wholly.
- PART-NER (pâr'tnûr), *n.* A colleague; a partaker; a husband or wife.
- PART-NER-SHIP (pâr'tnûr'shîp), *n.* Joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same business; association. †
- PAR-TOOK', *pst. t.* of PARTAKE.
- *PAR-TRIDGE (pâr'trîdje), *n.* A bird of game.
- PAR-TY (pâr'tê), *n.* A number of persons confederated; one of two litigants; cause, side; a select assembly; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another; a detachment of soldiers; an invited company:—*a.*, zealous for a special interest.
- PAR-TIES, *n. pl.*
- *PAR-TY-COL-OR-ED (pâr'tê'kûl-lûrd) *a.* Having diversity of colors.
- PAR-TY-MAN (pâr'tê'mân), *n.* A man who adheres to a party.
- PAR-TY-MEN, *n. pl.*
- PAR-TY-WALL (pâr'tê'wâl), *n.* A wall that separates one house from another.
- *PAR-VE-NU (pâr've'nû), *n.* An upstart.
- *PAR'VE'NUS, *n. pl.*
- *PAS (pâ), *n.* A step; precedence in rank.
- *PAS-CHAL (pâs'kâl), *a.* Relating to the Passover, or to Easter.
- *PA-SHA (pâ-shâ'), *n.* A Turkish governor:—generally written PACHA.
- PA-SIG-RA-PHY (pâ-sîg'râ'fê), *n.* A system of universal writing or language.
- PAS-QUIN (pâs'kwîn),
*PAS-QUIN-ADE (pâs'kwîn-âde') }
*N. A lampoon:—*v. t.*, to lampoon; to satirize.
- PAS-QUIN-A'DING, *p. prs.*
- PASS, *v. i.* [PASSED or PAST—PASSED or PAST.] To go; to be progressive; to make way; to vanish; to be spent; to be at an end; to be enacted; to become current; to occur; to exceed; to thrust; to omit:—*v. t.*, to go beyond or through; to spend time; to transmit; to excel; to transcend; to enact a law; to pronounce; to overlook:—*n.*, a narrow entrance, passage, road; a thrust; a state or condition; a license to pass.
- PASS'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- PASS'ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, exceeding:—*ad.*, exceedingly:—*n.*, act of passing.
- *PAS-SA-BLE (pâs'sâ'bl), *a.* Capable of being passed; tolerable.
- PAS-SA-BLY (pâs'sâ'blê), *ad.* Tolerably, moderately.
- PAS-SA-DO (pâs-sâ'dô or pâs-sâ'dô), *n.* A push, a thrust.
- *PAS-SA'DOES, *n. pl.*
- PAS-SAGE (pâs'sîje), *n.* Act of passing; travel, journey; road; exit or entrance; liberty to pass; part of a book; enactment of a law.

- PASS-BOOK** (pàs'bùk), *n.* A book in which purchases on credit are entered.
- PASS-SEN-GER** (pàs'sin'jür), *n.* A traveller; one who hires the liberty of travelling in a vehicle:—*a.*, intended for conveying travellers; as, a *passenger* car.
- PASS-SI-BIL-I-TY** (pàs-sè-bil'lè'tè), *n.* The quality of being passible; sensibility.
- ***PAS-SI-BLE** (pàs'sè'bl), *a.* Susceptible of impressions from external agents; sensitive.
- ***PAS-SIM** (pàs'sim), *ad.* Here, there, and everywhere; in many places.
- PASS-ING.** See under **PASS.**
- PASS-ING-BELL** (pàs'sing'bèl), *n.* The bell which is tolled to announce a death.
- PAS-SION** (pàsh'ün), *n.* Anger; zeal, ardor, eagerness; emotion; love; feeling; the last suffering of the Redeemer. [82-19.][204-2.]
- PAS-SION-ATE** (pàsh'ün'it), *a.* Irascible, moved by passion.
- PAS-SION-ATE-LY** (pàsh'ün'it-lè), *ad.* With desire, love, or hatred; angrily, vehemently.
- PAS-SION-ATE-NESS** (pàsh'ün'it-nès), *n.* State of being subject to passion; aptness to express passion.
- PAS-SION-LESS** (pàsh'ün'lès), *a.* Void of passion, cool, calm.
- PAS-SION-WEEK** (pàsh'ün'wèék), *n.* The week preceding Easter.
- PAS-SIVE** (pàs'siv), *a.* Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting; suffering; noting that grammatical voice in which the object of an action is nominative to the verb:—opposed to **ACTIVE.**
- PAS-SIVE-LY** (pàs'siv'lè), *ad.* In a passive manner.
- PAS-SIVE-NESS** (pàs'siv'nès), *n.* The quality of receiving impressions; state of being passive; power of suffering.
- PASS-O-VER** (pàs'ò'vür), *n.* A Jewish feast, in commemoration of the *passing over* of the houses of the Jews when the first-born of the Egyptians were slain.
- PASS-PORT** (pàs'pòrt), *n.* A warrant of protection to a traveller; permission of egress. [264-1.]
- PAST**, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of **PASS**:—*a.*, not present; not future; gone through:—*prp.*, beyond in time; farther than; out of reach of; above; after.
- PÀSTE**, *n.* An adhesive mixture; cement; imitation of precious stones:—*v. t.*, to fasten with paste; to cement.
- PAST'ING**, *p. prs.*
- PASTE-BOARD** (pàs'tè'bdòrd), *n.* A kind of coarse, thick, stiff paper.
- ***PAS-TERN** (pàs'türn), *n.* The part of a horse's leg between the lowest joint and the hoof.
- ***PAS-TIL** (pàs'tíl), } *n.* A roll
- PAS-TILLE** (pàs-tè'l'), } of paste, burned to perfume rooms, or used in colored drawings; a lozenge; a piece of confectionery.
- PAS-TIME** (pàs'time), *n.* Amusement, sport.
- PAS-TOR** (pàs'tür), *n.* A shepherd; a clergyman who has the care of a congregation.
- PAS-TOR-AL** (pàs'tür'äl), *a.* Rural, imitating shepherds; relating to the care of souls [71-31]:—*n.*, a poem relating to a country life; an idyl; a bucolic. †
- PAS-TOR-ATE** (pàs'tür'it), } *n.*
- PAS-TOR-SHIP** (pàs'tür'ship), } The office of a pastor.
- PA-STRY** (pà'strè), *n.* Pies or baked paste; tarts, &c.
- PA-STRY-COOK** (pà'strè'kùk), *n.* One who makes pastry.
- PAS-TU-RA-BLE** (pàs'tshù'rä-bl), *a.* Fit for pasture.
- PAS-TU-RAGE** (pàs'tshù'räj), *n.* Lands grazed by cattle; use of pasture; grass for cattle.
- PAS-TURE** (pàs'tshür), *n.* Food; ground on which cattle feed:—*v. t.*, to place in a pasture; to feed with grass:—*v. i.*, to feed on grass; to graze.
- PAS-TU'RING**, *p. prs.*
- PAS-TY** (pàs'tè or pàs'tè), *n.* A pie of crust baked without a dish; a pie.
- PAS-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- PAS-TY** (pàs'tè), *a.* Resembling paste, doughy.
- PÄT**, *a.* Convenient; exactly suitable; fit:—*n.*, a light, quick blow, a tap:—*v. t.*, to tap; to strike lightly.
- PAT'ING**, *p. prs.*
- PAT'TED**, *p. prf.*
- PATCH** (pàtsh), *n.* A piece of a woven fabric used for mending; a piece of land; a parcel:—*v. t.*, to cover with a piece sewed on; to mend clumsily; to make up of pieces.
- PATCH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *pr. t.* 3.
- PATCH-WORK** (pàtsh'wùrk), *n.* Work made of pieces.
- PÄTE**, *n.* The head.
- PA-TEL-LA** (pà-tèl'lá), *n.* The knee-pan; a shell-fish with one valve.
- ***PA-TEL/LÆ**, } *n. pl.*
- PA-TEL/LAS**, }
- PAT-EN.** See **PATIN** and **PATTEN.**
- PAT-ENT** (pát'ènt), *a.* Open to the perusal of all; appropriated by letters patent; public:—*n.*, a writ conferring the exclusive right or privilege to make and dispose of a new invention:—*v. t.*, to obtain a patent for.
- PAT-EN-TEE** (pát-èn-tèè'), *n.* One who has a patent.
- PAT-ENT-OF-FICE** (pát'ènt'òf-ifs), *n.* An office for the granting of patents.
- PAT-ERNAL** (pà-tèr'näl), *a.* Hereditary; fatherly. [94-25.]
- PAT-ER-NI-TY** (pà-tèr'nè'tè), *n.* The relation of a father.

- PATH (*pâth* or *pâth*), *n.* A road, way, or track; any passage:—*v. t.*, to beat into a path; to go over:—*v. i.*, to walk abroad.
- PATHS (*pâthz* or *pâthz*), *n. pl.*
- PA-THET-IC (*pâ-thêt'ik*), }
 PA-THET-I-CAL (*pâ-thêt'ê'kâl*), } *a.*
- Affecting the passions, moving. [224-8.]
- PA-THET-I-CAL-LY (*pâ-thêt'ê'kâl-lê*), *ad.* So as to excite emotion.
- PATH-LESS (*pâth'lêz* or *pâth'lêz*), *a.* Untrodden.
- *PA-THOG-NO-MON-IC (*pâ'thóg-nò-môn'ik*), *a.* Indicating a disease; characteristic.
- PATH-O-LOG-I-CAL (*'pâth-ò-lój'ê-kâl*), *ad.* Pertaining to pathology; morbid.
- PA-THOL-O-GY (*pâ-thôl'ò'jê*), *n.* The science which investigates disease.
- PA-THOS (*pâ'thôs*), *n.* Passion; warmth; affection of mind. [94-10.] [192-7.]
- PATH-WAY (*pâth'wâ* or *pâth'wâ*), *n.* A narrow way, a road.
- *PA-TIENCE (*pâ'shênse*), *n.* Endurance, resignation; the power of suffering long without complaint; constancy in labor. [100-37.]
- PA-TIENT (*pâ'shênt*), *a.* Having the quality of enduring; calm under pain or affliction; not hasty (*ap. p.*—with, of) [53-28] [277]:—*n.*, a person diseased.
- PA-TIENT-LY (*pâ'shênt'lê*), *ad.* With patience.
- PAT-EN } (*pât'in*), *n.* { A cover for
 *PAT-IN } { a chalice; a small plate.
- PAT-LY (*pât'lê*), *ad.* Fitly.
- *PA-TOIS (*pât'wâ*), *n.* A rustic dialect; a provincialism.
- PA-TRI-ARCH (*pâ'trê'ârk*), *n.* The father and ruler of a family; in the Eastern churches, a bishop superior to archbishops. [227-19.]
- PA-TRI-AR-CHAL (*'pâ-trê-âr'kâl*), *a.* Belonging to patriarchs. [16-23.]
- PA-TRI-ARCH-ATE (*'pâ-trê-ârk'it*), }
- *PA-TRI-ARCH-Y (*pâ'trê'ârk-ê*), }
n. The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch.
- PA'TRI'AR-CHIES, *n. pl.*
- *PA-TRI-CIAN (*pâ-trîsh'ân*), *n.* A nobleman among the Romans:—*a.*, senatorial; not plebeian; noble, illustrious.
- PAT-RI-MO-NI-AL (*'pât-rê-mò'nê'âl*), *a.* Possessed by inheritance.
- PAT-RI-MO-NY (*pâ'trê'mûn-nê*), *n.* An estate possessed by inheritance. [184-14.]
- PAT'RI'MO-NIES, *n. pl.*
- PA-TRI-OT (*pâ'trê'ôt* or *pâ'trê'ôt*), *n.* One who loves his country:—*a.*, distinguished for love of country. [221-16.]
- PA-TRI-OT-IC (*'pâ-trê-ôt'ik* or *'pât-rê-ôt'ik*), *a.* Relating to, or full of, patriotism. [67-28.]
- PA-TRI-OT-I-CAL-LY (*'pâ-trê-ôt'ê-kâl-lê*), *ad.* As a patriot.
- PA-TRI-OT-ISM (*pâ'trê'ôt-îzm* or *pâ'trê'ôt-îzm*), *n.* Love of, or zeal for, one's country. [384-1.]
- PA-TROL (*pâ-trôl'*), *n.* Act of going the rounds in a garrison; those who go the rounds; a guard; a night-watch:—*v. t.*, to go the rounds in a garrison or camp.
- *PA-TROL'LING, *p. prs.*
- PA-TROLL'ED, *p. prf.*
- PA-TRON (*pâ'trôn* or *pâ'trôn*), *n.* One who counterances, supports, or protects; a guardian; an advocate.
- PAT-RON-AGE (*pâ'trôn'âje*), *n.* Support, protection, guardianship. [51-4.] [240-7.]
- PA-TRON-ESS (*pâ'trôn'êz* or *pâ'trôn'êz*), *n.* A female patron.
- PA'TRON'ESS-ES, *n. pl.*
- PAT-RON-IZE (*pâ'trôn'îze*), *v. t.* To protect; to support; to promote.
- *PAT'RON'Y-ZING, *p. prs.*
- PAT-RON-IZ-ER (*pâ'trôn'îz-âr*), *n.* One who patronizes.
- *PAT-RO-NYM-IC (*'pât-rò-nîm'ik*), *a.* Derived from ancestors, as a name:—*n.*, a name derived from parents.
- *PAT-TEN (*pât'tîn*), *n.* The base of a column or pillar; a wooden shoe with an iron ring.
- PAT-TER (*pât'tûr*), *v. i.* To make a noise like the beating of hail or drops of rain.
- PAT-TERN (*pât'tûrn*), *n.* A copy; the original proposed for imitation; a specimen; a copy:—*v. t.*, to copy or imitate:—*v. i.*, to copy. (*ap. p.*—after.)
- PAT-TY (*pât'tê*), *n.* A little pie.
- PAT'TIES, *n. pl.*
- PAU-CI-TY (*pâw'sê'tê*), *n.* Fewness, smallness of number or quantity.
- PAUNCH (*pâwnsh* or *pânsh*), *n.* The belly, the large stomach:—*v. t.*, to eviscerate.
- PAUNCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- PAU-PER (*pâw'pûr*), *n.* A very poor person, especially one who is supported by alms.
- PAU-PER-ISM (*pâw'pûr'îzm*), *n.* The state of being a pauper.
- PAU-PER-IZE (*pâw'pûr'îze*), *v. t.* To reduce to pauperism.
- PAU'PER'Y-ZING, *p. prs.*
- PAUSE (*pâwz*), *n.* A stop; the grammatical sign of a stop; suspense; break:—*v. i.*, to wait; to stop; to deliberate; to cease to act; to hesitate.
- PAUS'ING, *p. prs.*
- PÂVE, *v. t.* To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone; to prepare a way.
- PAV'ING, *p. prs.*
- PAVE-MENT (*pâve'mênt*), *n.* A paved walk.
- *PA-VER (*pâ'vâr*), } *n.* { One
 PAV-IER } (*pâve'yûr*), } { who
 PAV-IOR } (*pâve'yûr*), } { paves.
- *PA-VIL-ION (*pâ-vîl'yûn*), *n.* A tent; a movable house; a building with a dome; a summer-house. [287-25.]

- PĀW**, *n.* The foot of a beast:—*v. t.*, to strike with the forefoot; to handle roughly:—*v. i.*, to scrape with the foot.
- PĀWL**, *n.* An iron clink to keep the capstan from recoiling.
- ***PĀWN**, *n.* Something given in pledge; a pledge; a common piece at chess:—*v. t.*, to pledge; to leave as security.
- PAWN-BRO-KER** (pāwn'brò'kûr), *n.* One who is licensed to lend money upon pledges.
- PAY** (pâ), *v. t.* [PAID or PAYED—PAID or PAYED.] To discharge a debt, or a workman with his wages (*off*); to recompense; to reward (*ap. p.*—for):—*v. i.*, to give an equivalent (*ap. p.*—for); to hand over money to produce a fund or to procure a share (*ap. p.*—in):—*n.*, wages, hire, reward.
- PAY-A-BLE** (pâ'â'bl), *a.* Due.
- PAY-DAY** (pâ'dâ), *n.* The day for payment.
- PAY-EE** (pâ-êê'), *n.* One to whom money is to be paid.
- PAY-ER** (pâ'ûr), *n.* One who pays.
- PAY-MAS-TER** (pâ'mâs'tûr), *n.* One who makes payment.
- PAY-MENT** (pâ'mênt), *n.* The act of paying; money paid; compensation, reward.
- PEA** (pè), *n.* A plant and its fruit.
- ***PEAS** (*distinct objects*), } *n. pl.*
- ***PEASE** (*in the mass*), } *n. pl.*
- PEACE** (péese), *n.* Respite from war; quiet; rest; silence; calmness, a state of tranquility.
- ***PEACE-A-BLE** (péese'â'bl), *a.* Free from war; quiet, peaceful, undisturbed; gentle.
- PEACE-A-BLE-NESS** (péese'â'bl-nêss), *n.* Disposition to peace, quietness.
- PEACE-A-BLY** (péese'â'blê), *ad.* In a peaceable manner.
- PEACE-FUL** (péese'fûl), *a.* Pacific, quiet, disposed to peace.
- PEACE-FULLY** (péese'fûl'lê), *ad.* Quietly, mildly, gently.
- PEACE-FUL-NESS** (péese'fûl'nêss), *n.* Quiet, freedom from disturbance.
- PEACE-MA-KER** (péese'mâ'kûr), *n.* A promoter of peace.
- PEACE-OF-FER-ING** (péese'ôf-fûr-îng), *n.* An offering of thanks, or to procure peace.
- PEACE-OF-FI-CER** (péese'ôf-fê'sûr), *n.* An officer to keep the peace.
- PEACH** (pèetsh), *n.* A tree and its fruit.
- PEACH'ES**, *n. pl.*
- PEACH-COL-OR-ED** (pèetsh'kûl-lûrd), *a.* Of the color of a peach-blossom.
- PEA-COCK** (pèê'kòk), *n.* A fowl.
- PEA-HEN** (pèê'hên), *n.* The female of the peacock.
- PEA-JACK-ET** (pèê'jâk-êt), *n.* A jacket worn by seamen.
- PEAK** (pèèk), *n.* The top of a hill; the rising forepart of a head-dress; the end of any thing pointed.
- PEAL** (pèèl), *n.* A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, or cannon:—*v. i.*, to play solemnly and loudly [86-9]:—*v. t.*, to celebrate; to assail with noise.
- PE-AN.** See PĒAN.
- PEA-NUT** (pè'nût), *n.* The ground-nut; a plant and its nut.
- PEAR** (pâre), *n.* A tree and its fruit.
- PEARL** (pèrl), *n.* A hard, whitish gem, generated in the body of a species of oyster; a kind of small printing type.
- PEARL-ASH** (pèrl'âsh), *n.* Refined potash.
- PEARL-OYS-TER** (pèrl'ôês-tûr), *n.* The oyster in which pearls are found.
- PEARL-Y** (pèrl'ê), *a.* Abounding with, or resembling, pearls.
- PEAS-ANT** (pèz'ânt), *n.* One whose business is rural labor; a countryman; a swain. [302-7.]
- ***PEAS-ANT-RY** (pèz'ânt'rê), *n.* Rustics, peasants.
- PEAS'ANT'RIES**, *n. pl.*
- PEAS-COD** (pèez'kòd), } *n.* The husk that contains peas.
- PEA-SHELL** (pèè'shêl), } *n.* The husk that contains peas.
- PEASE** (péeze), *n.* Food of pease:—see PEA.
- PEAT** (pèet), *n.* A kind of turf, used for fuel.
- PEAT-MOSS** (pèet'mòss), *n.* A fen producing peat.
- PEAT'MOSS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- PEB-BLE** (pèb'bl), } *n.*
- PEB-BLE-STONE** (pèb'bl'stòne), } *n.* A round stone; a sort of crystal.
- PEB-BLY** (pèb'blê), *a.* Full of pebbles.
- ***PE-CAN** (pèk-kân'), *n.* A tree and its nut.
- PEC-CA-BIL-I-TY** (pèk-kâ-bil'lê'tê), *n.* State of being subject to sin.
- ***PEC-CA-BLE** (pèk'kâ'bl), *a.* Liable to sin.
- PEC-CA-DIL-LO** (pèk-kâ-dil'lò), *n.* A petty fault, a slight offense.
- ***PEC-CA-DIL'LOES**, *n. pl.*
- ***PEC-CAN-CY** (pèk'kân'sê), *n.* Bad quality.
- PEC-CANT** (pèk'kânt), *a.* Criminal, ill disposed, corrupt.
- PECK** (pèk), *n.* The fourth part of a bushel:—*v. t.*, to strike with the beak, as a bird; to pick up food with the beak:—*v. i.*, to strike, as a bird. (*ap. p.*—at.)
- ***PEC-TI-NAL** (pèk'tè'nâl), *a.* Resembling a comb.
- PEC-TI-NATE** (pèk'tè'nît), } *a.*
- PEC-TI-NA-TED** (pèk'tè'nâ-têd), } *a.* Formed like the teeth of a comb.
- ***PEC-TOR-AL** (pèk'tòr'âl), *a.* Relating to the breast:—*n.*, a medicine for the breast; a breast-plate.
- PEC-U-LATE** (pèk'û'lâte), *v. i.* To rob the public; to embezzle.
- PEC'U'LA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- PEC-U-LA-TION** (pèk'û-lâ'shûn), *n.* Robbery of the public; embezzlement of public money.
- PEC-U-LA-TOR** (pèk'û-lâ-tûr), *n.* A robber of the public.

PE-CUL-IAR (pê-kũl'e'yũr), *a.* Appropriate; particular; single; especial; not common to many (*ap. p.*—to) [85-25] [236-5]:—*n.*, exclusive property.
 *PE-CUL-IAR-I-TY (pê-kũl'e-yũr'ê-tê), *n.* Particularity. [96-25.] †
 PE-CUL-IAR'ITIES, *n. pl.*
 PE-CUL-IAR-IZE (pê-kũl'e'yũr'ize), *v. t.* To make peculiar.
 PE-CUL-IAR'IZING, *p. pres.*
 PE-CUL-IAR-LY (pê-kũl'e'yũr'lê), *ad.* Particularly, singly. [86.] †
 *PE-CUN-IAR-Y (pê-kũn'e'yũr'ê), *a.* Relating to money. [244-2.]
 *PE-D-A-GOGUE (pê'ãgôg), *n.* A schoolmaster; a pedant.
 PE-DAL (pê'dãl), *a.* Belonging to a foot.
 *PE-D-AL (pê'dãl), *n.* One of the large pipes of an organ played upon by the foot.
 PED-ANT (pê'dãnt), *n.* A man vain of knowledge.
 PE-DAN-TIC (pê-dãn'tik), *a.* Ostentatious of learning.
 PE-DANT-I-CAL (pê-dãn't'êkãl), *a.* Full of pedantry.
 PE-DANT-I-CAL-LY (pê-dãn't'êkãl-lê), *ad.* In a pedantic manner.
 PED-ANT-RY (pê'dãnt'rê), *n.* Ostentation of learning. [200-25.]
 PED-DLE (pê'dl), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To travel about and retail goods; to be busy about trifles.
 PED-DLING, *p. pres.*
 *PED-DLER (pê'dlũr), *n.* A travelling trader:—often written PED-LER and PEDLAR.
 PED-DLER-Y (pê'dlũr'rê), *n.* Wares sold by peddlers.
 PED-ES-TAL (pê'd'ês'tãl), *n.* The base of a statue, column, or pillar.
 PE-DES-TRI-AL (pê-dês'trê'ãl), *a.* Pertaining to the foot.
 PE-DES-TRI-AN (pê-dês'trê'ãn), *n.* One who journeys on foot:—*a.*, travelling on foot.
 PE-DES-TRI-AN-ISM (pê-dês'trê'ãn-izm), *n.* The act of walking.

PE-D-I-GREE (pê'd'êgrê), *n.* Genealogy, lineage, descent. [269.]
 PED-LAR. }
 PED-LER. } See PEDDLER.
 PE-DO-BAP-TISM (pê-dô-bãp'tizm or 'pêd-ô-bãp'tizm), *n.* Infant baptism.
 PE-DO-BAP-TIST (pê-dô-bãp'tist or 'pêd-ô-bãp'tist), *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.
 PÊÊL, *v. t.* To flay; to strip off skin; to plunder:—*v. i.*, to come off, as skin:—*n.*, a thin rind or skin; a baker's shovel.
 PEEL-ER (pêêl'ũr), *n.* One who peels; a plunderer.
 PÊÊP, *v. i.* To look slyly, or curiously; to cry as a chick or a young bird:—*n.*, first appearance; a sly look; the cry of young chickens or birds.
 PEEP-ER (pêêp'ũr), *n.* One who peeps; a young chicken; the eye.
 PEEP-HOLE (pêêp'hôlê), *n.* A hole through which one may look.
 PÊÊR, *n.* An equal; one of the same rank; a nobleman [95-38] [250-10]:—*v. i.*, to peep; to come in sight.
 PEER-AGE (pêêr'ãje), *n.* The dignity of a peer, the body of peers.
 PEER-ESS (pêêr'ês), *n.* The wife of a peer.
 PEER'ESS'ES, *n. pl.*
 PEER-LESS (pêêr'lês), *a.* Unequaled.
 PEER-LESS-LY (pêêr'lês'lê), *ad.* Without an equal.
 PEE-VISH (pêê'vish), *a.* Petulant, irritable, easily vexed, cross.
 PEE-VISH-LY (pêê'vish'lê), *ad.* With petulance, morosely.
 PEE-VISH-NESS (pêê'vish'nês), *n.* Fretfulness, petulance.
 PÊG, *n.* A piece of wood driven into a hole; a small, wooden pin:—*v. t.*, to fasten with pegs.
 PEG'GING, *p. pres.*
 *PEG'GED, *p. prof.*
 PEG-A-SUS (pêg'ãsũs), *n.* In *Mythology*, a winged horse.

PÊLF, *n.* Money; ill-gotten gain.
 *PEL-I-CAN (pêl'lêkãn), *n.* A large water-bird; a chemical vessel.
 *PE-LISSE (pê-lêêse'), *n.* A thickly-wadded, silk habit.
 PÊLL, *n.* A skin, a hide.
 PEL-LET (pêl'lê), *n.* A little ball; a bullet.
 *PEL-LI-CLE (pêl'lêkl), *n.* A thin skin.
 *PELL-MELL (pêl-mêl'), *ad.* Confusedly, without system.
 PEL-LU-CID (pêl-lũ'sid), *a.* Clear, transparent; not opaque.
 *PEL-LU-CID-NESS (pêl-lũ'sid'nês), *n.* Transparency, clearness.
 PÊLT, *v. t.* To strike with something thrown; to throw:—*n.*, a raw hide, skin; a blow.
 PEL-TRY (pêl'trê), *n.* Furs collectively.
 *PEM-MI-CAN (pêmm'êkãn), *n.* Meat cured for long voyages.
 PÊN, *v. t.* [PENNED or PENT—PENNED or PENT.] To confine; to coop:—*n.*, a small enclosure.
 PEN'NING, *p. pres.*
 PÊN, *v. t.* To write; to form with a pen:—*n.*, an instrument for writing.
 PEN'NING, *p. pres.*
 PEN-NED (pênd), *p. prof.*
 PEN-AL (pê'nãl), *a.* Enacting or incurring punishment.
 PEN-AL-TY (pê'nãl'tê), *n.* Punishment, judicial infliction, fine.
 PEN'ALTIES, *n. pl.*
 PEN-ANCE (pê'nãnce), *n.* Infliction suffered for sin.
 *PE-NA-TES (pê-nã'têêz), *n. pl.* The household gods of the Romans.
 PENCE. See PENNY.
 *PEN-CHANT (pãn-shãng'), *n.* Incination.
 *PEN-CIL (pên'sil), *n.* A small brush of hair; any instrument for writing or drawing:—*v. t.*, to write or sketch with a pencil.
 PEN'CLING, }
 *PEN'CL'LING, } *p. pres.*

- PEN/CIL-ED, } *p. prf.*
 *PEN/CILL-ED, }
 *PEN-DANT (pên'dânt), *n.* Any thing hanging by way of ornament; an earring; a streamer or flag:—see PENNANT.
 PEN-DENCE (pên'dênse), *n.* Slope-ness.
 PEN-DEN-CY (pên'dên'sè), *n.* Suspense, state of being undecided.
 *PEN-DENT (pên'dènt), *a.* Hanging, projecting.
 PEND-ING (pên'ding), *a.* Depending, remaining undecided.
 PEN-DU-LOUS (pên'jù'lùs), *a.* Hanging, suspended, swinging.
 PEN-DU-LUM (pên'jù'lùm), *n.* A weight so hung as to swing backwards and forwards; a part of a clock.
 PEN-E-TRA-BIL-I-TY ('pên-è-trâ-bil'lè'tè), *n.* Susceptibility of penetration.
 PEN-E-TRA-BLE (pên'è-trâ-bl), *a.* Capable of being pierced; susceptible of impression.
 *PEN-E-TRA-LIA ('pên-è-trâ'lè'â or 'pên-è-trâ'yâ), *n. pl.* The inner or sacred parts of a temple; mysteries.
 PEN-E-TRANT (pên'è-trânt), *a.* Having power to pierce or enter.
 PEN-E-TRATE (pên'è-trâte), *v. t.* To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to perforate; to discern:—*v. i.*, to pass; to make way. (*cp. p.*—into.) [140-25.]
 PEN'E-TRA-TING, *p. prs.*
 PEN-E-TRA-TION ('pên-è-trâ'shùn), *n.* The act of penetrating; discernment, sagacity. [280-8.]
 PEN-E-TRA-TIVE (pên'è-trâ-tiv), *a.* Piercing, sagacious.
 *PEN-GUIN (pên'gwin), *n.* A sea-bird; a fruit.
 PEN-IN-SU-LA (pên-in'shù'lâ), *n.* A piece of land almost surrounded by water.
 PEN-IN-SU-LAR (pên-in'shù'lâr), *a.* Relating to a peninsula.
- PEN-I-TENCE (pên'è'tênse), } *n.*
 *PEN-I-TEN-CY (pên'è'tên-sè), }
 Repentance, sorrow for sin or offense; contrition.
 PEN-I-TENT (pên'è'tènt), *a.* Contrite, repentant, suffering sorrow for sin:—*n.*, one sorrowful for sin.
 *PEN-I-TEN-TIAL ('pên-è-tên'shâl), *a.* Expressing penitence:—*n.*, a book directing penance.
 *PEN-I-TEN-TIA-RY ('pên-è-tên'shâ'rè), *n.* One who prescribes the measure of penance; a penitent; a place where penance is enjoined; a state-prison:—*a.*, relating to penitence, or to a state-prison.
 *PEN-I-TEN-TIARIES, *n. pl.*
 PEN-I-TENT-LY (pên'è'tènt-lè), *ad.* With repentance.
 PEN-KNIFE (pên'nife), *n.* A knife used in making pens.
 *PEN'KNIVES, *n. pl.*
 PEN-MAN (pên'mân), *n.* One who professes the art of writing; a writer.
 PEN'MEN, *n. pl.*
 PEN-MAN-SHIP (pên'mân'ship), *n.* Art or style of writing.
 *PEN-NANT (pên'nânt), } *n.* A small
 PEN-NON (pên'nôn), } flag; a
 streamer; a hoisting tackle:—
 sometimes written PENDANT.
 *PEN-NI-LESS (pên'nè'lèss), *a.* Poor, without money.
 PEN-NY (pên'nè), *n.* An English coin worth about two cents.
 *PEN'NIES (distinct objects), } *n. pl.*
 *PEN'CE (in the mass), }
 PEN-NY-ROY-AL ('pên-nè-rò'âl), *n.* An herb.
 *PEN-NY-WEIGHT (pên'nè'wâte), *n.* Twenty-four grains Troy weight.
 PEN-NY-WISE (pên'nè'wize), *a.* Saving small sums at the risk of losing larger; niggardly.
 PEN-NY-WORTH (pên'nè'wùrth), *n.* As much as is bought for a penny; a bargain.
 *PEN-SILE (pên'sil), *a.* Hanging.
- PEN-SION (pên'shùn), *n.* A yearly allowance made to any one by government for past services:—*v. t.*, to settle a pension on.
 *PEN-SION-A-RY (pên'shùn'â-rè), *a.* Maintained by pensions.
 PEN-SION-ER (pên'shùn'ür), *n.* One who has a pension.
 PEN-SIVE (pên'siv), *a.* Sorrowful, thoughtful. [89-22.]
 PEN-SIVE-LY (pên'siv'lè), *ad.* With melancholy, with sadness.
 PEN-STOCK (pên'stòk), *n.* A sluice.
 PENT, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of PEN (to *coop*).
 PEN-TA-CHORD (pên'tâ'kòrd), *n.* An instrument with five strings.
 PEN-TA-GON (pên'tâ'gòn), *n.* A plane figure with five sides or angles.
 PEN-TAG-O-NAL (pên'tâg'ò'nâl), *a.* Having five angles.
 PEN-TA-GRAPH (pên'tâ'grâf), *n.* An instrument for copying designs.
 PEN-TAM-E-TER (pên-tâm'è'tèr), *n.* A poetic verse of six feet:—*a.*, having six metrical feet.
 PEN-TAN-GU-LAR (pên-tâng'gù'lâr), *a.* Having five angles.
 *PEN-TA-TEUCH (pên'tâ'tè'uke), *n.* The five books of Moses.
 PEN-TE-COST (pên'tè'kòst or pên'tè'kâwst), *n.* A feast among the Jews; Whitsuntide.
℞ The PENTECOST was so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the PASS-OVER.
 PEN-TE-COS-TAL ('pên-tè-kòs'tâl), *a.* Pertaining to the Pentecost.
 PENT-HOUSE (pên't'hò'ùse), *n.* A sloping shed.
 PEN-TOUS-ES (pên't'hò'úz'èz), *n. pl.*
 *PE-NULT (pè'nùlt), } *n.*
 PE-NUL-TI-MA (pè-nùl'tè'mâ), }
 PE-NUL-TI-MATE (pè-nùl'tè'mit) }
 The last syllable but one.
 PE-NUL-TI-MATE (pè-nùl'tè'mit), *a.* Belonging to the last syllable but one:—*n.*, the penult.

PE-NUM-BRA (pè-nũm'brá), *n.* In eclipses, a partial shade.

*PE-NU-RI-OUS (pè-nũ'rè'ũs), *a.* Niggardly, sparing; sordid.

PE-NU-RI-OUS-LY (pè-nũ'rè'ũs-lè), *ad.* Sparingly, with parsimony.

PE-NU-RI-OUS-NESS (pè-nũ'rè'ũs-nès), *n.* Parsimony, niggardliness.

PE-N-U-RY (pèn'ũrè), *n.* Poverty.

PE'O'NY. See PIONY.

PEO-PLÉ (pé'pl), *n.* A nation; population; men:—*v. t.*, to stock with inhabitants.

*PEO'PLING, *p. prs.*

PEP-PER (pép'pũr), *n.* A kind of aromatic plant:—*v. t.*, to mangle with shot or blows; to sprinkle with pepper.

PEP-PER-CORN (pép'pũr'kũrn), *n.* A grain of pepper; any trifle.

PEP-PER-MINT (pép'pũr'mĩnt), *n.* A biting, aromatic plant.

PEP-PER-Y (pép'pũr'è), *a.* Like pepper; burning, hot.

PEP-SIN (pép'sĩn), *n.* A substance found in gastric juice.

PEP-TIC (pép'tĩk), *a.* Promoting digestion.

PÈR, *prp.* By, through; for, on, in.

PER-AD-VENTURE (pèr-ád-vèn'tshũr), *ad.* Perhaps, may be.

PER-AM-BU-LATE (pèr-ám'bũ'láte), *v. t.* To walk through or round.

PER-AM-BU-LA-TING, *p. prs.*

PER-AM-BU-LA-TION (pèr-ám-bũ-lá'shũn), *n.* The act of passing through.

*PER-AM-BU-LA-TOR (pèr-ám'bũ-lá-tũr), *n.* An instrument to measure distances.

*PER-CEIV-A-BLE (pèr-sèév'á'bl), *a.* Perceptible, capable of being perceived.

PER-CEIV-A-BLY (pèr-sèév'á'blè), *ad.* In a manner to be perceived, perceptibly.

PER-CEIVE (pèr-sèév'), *v. t.* To observe; to discover; to discern; to see; to distinguish.

PER-CEIV'ING, *p. prs.*

PER-CEN-TAGE (pèr-sèn'tĩj), *n.* An allowance by the hundred.

PER CENT (pèr-sèn't'), }
PER CENT-UM (pèr-sèn't'ũm), }

On, in, or for a hundred.

See In Parsing, PER is treated as a preposition, and CENT or CENTUM as a noun.

PER-CEP-TI-BIL-I-TY (pèr'sèp-tè-bĩ'l'è'tè), *n.* The state of being perceptible, visibility.

*PER-CEP-TI-BLE (pèr-sèp'tè'bl), *a.* Capable of being perceived, perceivable, visible.

PER-CEP-TI-BLY (pèr-sèp'tè'blè), *ad.* In a perceptible manner.

PER-CEP-TION (pèr-sèp'shũn), *n.* Consciousness; power of perceiving; idea. [63-27.] [317-25.]

PER-CEP-TIVE (pèr-sèp'tĩv), *a.* Able to perceive, perceiving.

PERCH (pèrtsh), *n.* A fish; a bird's roost; a measure of length, containing 5½ yards; a measure of surface, containing 30¼ square yards; a measure of solidity, containing 24¾ solid feet; a rod or pole in measure:—*v. i.*, to sit or roost, as a bird; to alight [61-13] [167-16]:—*v. t.*, to place on a perch.

PERCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *pr. t.* 3.

PER-CHANCE (pèr-tshánsè'), *ad.* Perhaps; by chance.

PER-CIP-I-ENCE (pèr-sĩp'è'nsè), *n.* Act of perceiving.

PER-CIP-I-ENT (pèr-sĩp'è'nt), *a.* Perceptive; perceiving:—*n.*, one who is able to perceive.

PER-CO-LATE (pèr'kò'láte), *v. t.* To strain; to filtrate:—*v. i.*, to cause to pass through interstices.

PER-CO-LA-TING, *p. prs.*

PER-CO-LA-TION (pèr'kò-lá'shũn), *n.* Act of straining; filtration.

*PER-CO-LA-TOR (pèr'kò-lá-tũr), *n.* A filtering machine.

PER-CUSS (pèr'kũs'), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, PERCUSSES.] In Medicine, to practice percussion.

PER-CUS-SION (pèr'kũsh'ũn), *n.* Act of striking; stroke; determination of the condition of the heart or lungs by listening to sounds produced by strokes upon the chest:—see AUSCULTATION.

PER-CUS-SION-CAP (pèr'kũsh'ũn-ká'p), *n.* A small copper cap containing fulminating powder, used in exploding firearms.

PER-CUS-SION-LOCK (pèr'kũsh'ũn-lũk), *n.* A lock for firearms, made to receive percussion-caps.

PER-DI-TION (pèr-dĩsh'ũn), *n.* Ruin, destruction; eternal death.

PER-DU (pèr-dũ'), *n.* One placed in ambush:—*a.*, given up as lost; desperate.

*PER-DU } (pèr-dũ'), *ad.* { Close
PER-DUE } (pèr-dũ'), *ad.* { concealed, in ambush.

PER-E-GRI-NATE (pèr'è'grè'náte), *v. i.* To travel; to live in a foreign country.

PER'E-GRI-NÁ-TING, *p. prs.*

PER-E-GRI-NÁ-TION (pèr'è'grè-ná'shũn), *n.* Travel, foreign abode.

PER-EMP-TOR-I-LY (pèr'èm'tũr-rè-lè or pèr'èm'tũr-rè-lè), *ad.* Absolutely, positively.

PER-EMP-TOR-I-NESS (pèr'èm'tũr-rè'nès or pèr'èm'tũr-rè'nès), *n.* Dogmatism; positiveness.

PER-EMP-TOR-Y (pèr'èm'tũr-rè or pèr'èm'tũr-rè), *a.* Dogmatic, absolute, decisive.

*PER-EN-NIAL (pèr-èn'nè'ál), *a.* Lasting through the year; perpetual. [46-27.] [354-10.]

PER-FECT (pèr'fèkt'), *a.* Complete, consummate; entire; faultless; noting that tense which expresses past events that are connected with the present time.

PER-FECT (pèr'fèkt or pèr'fèkt'), *v. t.* To make perfect. [77-23.]

PER-FECT-I-BIL-I-TY (pèr'fèkt-è-bĩ'l'è'tè), *n.* State of perfection.

PER-FECT-I-BLE (pèr'fèkt'è'bl), *a.* Capable of being perfected.

- PER-FEC-TION** (pêr-fêk'shûn), *n.* The state of being perfect; perfectness. [66-2.] [186-16.]
- PER-FEC-TION-IST** (pêr-fêk'shûn-îst), *n.* One who believes in the possibility of attaining perfection in this life.
- PER-FECT-IVE** (pêr-fêkt'iv), *a.* Conducing to perfection. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- PER-FECT-LY** (pêr-fêkt'lè), *ad.* Totally, completely; exactly.
- PER-FECT-NESS** (pêr-fêkt'nès), *n.* Excellence; faultlessness; completeness, entireness.
- PER-FI-CIENT** (pêr-fîsh'ént), *n.* One who endows a charity.
- PER-FID-IOUS** (pêr-fîd'yûs or pêr-fîd'éûs), *a.* Treacherous, faithless. [283-1.]
- ***PER-FID-IOUS-LY** (pêr-fîd'yûs'lè or pêr-fîd'éûs-lè), *ad.* Treacherously. [102-39.]
- PER-FID-IOUS-NESS** (pêr-fîd'yûs-nès or pêr-fîd'éûs-nès), *n.* The quality of being perfidious.
- PER-FI-DY** (pêr-fèdè), *n.* Breach of faith or of trust, treachery.
- PER-FO-RATE** (pêr-fò'râte), *v. t.* To pierce with a tool; to bore through. [46-31.]
- PER-FO-RA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- PER-FO-RA-TION** (pêr-fò-râ'shûn), *n.* The act of piercing; a hole.
- PER-FO-RA-TIVE** (pêr-fò-râ-tiv), *a.* Having power to pierce.
- ***PER-FO-RA-TOR** (pêr-fò-râ-tûr), *n.* An instrument for boring.
- PER-FORCE** (pêr-fòrse'), *ad.* With violence.
- PER-FORM** (pêr-fôrm'), *v. t.* To execute; to do; to carry into effect:—*v. i.*, to do; to act a part, as a player.
- PER-FORM-A-BLE** (pêr-fôrm'â-bl), *a.* Possible to be done, practicable.
- PER-FORM-ANCE** (pêr-fôrm'ânse), *n.* Execution; work; action; a deed; exhibition of a play; execution of a piece of music, or of gymnastic feats, &c. [186.]
- PER-FORM-ER** (pêr-fôrm'ûr), *n.* One who performs; a player.
- PER-FUME** (pêr-fûme or pêr-fûme'), *n.* Sweet odor, fragrance.
- PER-FUME** (pêr-fûme'), *v. t.* To make fragrant; to scent.
- PER-FU'MING**, *p. prs.*
- PER-FU-MER** (pêr-fû'mûr), *n.* One who deals in perfumes.
- PER-FU-MER-Y** (pêr-fû'mûr'rè), *n.* Perfumes collectively.
- ***PER-FUNC-TOR-Y** (pêr'fûngk'tûr-rè or pêr'fûngk'tûr'rè), *a.* Negligent, slight, careless.
- PER-FUSE** (pêr-fûze'), *v. t.* To tincture; to overspread.
- PER-FU'SING**, *p. prs.*
- PER-FU-SIVE** (pêr-fû'siv), *a.* Diffusive.
- PER-HAPS** (pêr-hâps'), *ad.* Peradventure; it may be; by chance.
- PE-RI** (pèrè), *n.* An Eastern fairy.
- PE-RIS**, *n. pl.*
- PE-RI-CAR-DI-UM** (pêr-è-kâr'dè-ûm), *n.* A thin membrane covering the heart.
- PE-RI-CARP** (pêr'èkârp), *n.* The seed-vessel of a plant.
- PE-RI-CRA-NI-UM** (pêr-è-krâ-nè-ûm), *n.* The membrane that covers the skull.
- PE-RI-GEE** (pêr'èjèè), *n.* A point in the heavens in which the sun or moon is nearest to the earth:—opposed to APOGEE.
- ***PE-RI'GEEES**, *n. pl.*
- PE-RI-GRAPH** (pêr'ègrâf), *n.* A careless delineation.
- PE-RI-HE-LI-ON** (pêr-è-hè'lè'ûn), *n.* That point of a planet's orbit nearest the sun:—opposed to APHELION.
- ***PE-RI-HE'LI'A**, *n. pl.*
- PE-RIL** (pèr'il), *n.* Danger, hazard, jeopardy [38-12]:—*v. t.*, to expose to danger.
- PE-RIL'ING**, } *p. prs.*
- ***PE-RIL'ING**, } *p. prs.*
- PE-RIL-ED**, } *p. prf.*
- ***PE-RILL-ED**, } *p. prf.*
- ***PER-IL-IOUS** (pêr'il'ûs), *a.* Dangerous; hazardous. [69-12.] [256-4.]
- PER-IL-IOUS-LY** (pêr'il'ûs-lè), *ad.* Dangerously, with hazard.
- ***PE-RIM-E-TER** (pè-rim'è'tûr), *n.* The length of a bounding line of a plane figure.
- PE-RI-OD** (pèr'èûd), *n.* A circuit; a stated number of years; a round of time; date, epoch; the end or conclusion; a complete sentence; the point marked thus [.]. [229-3.]
- PE-RI-OD-I-CAL** (pè-rè-ôd'è'kâl), *a.* Happening by revolution; regular, at regular intervals [163-17]:—*n.*, a periodical publication.
- PE-RI-OD-I-CAL-LY** (pè-rè-ôd'è'kâl-lè), *ad.* At stated periods.
- ***PE-RI-O-DIC-I-TY** (pè-rè-ô-dîs'sè-tè), *n.* The quality of being periodical.
- ***PE-RI-OS-TE-UM** (pèr-è-ôs'tè'ûm), *n.* The membrane covering bones.
- ***PE-RI-PA-TET-IC** (pèr-è-pâ-tèt'ik), *n.* A follower of Aristotle:—*a.*, relating to the philosophy, or to the followers, of Aristotle.
- ***PE-RIPH-ER-Y** (pè-rîf'ûr'rè), *n.* Circumference.
- PE-RIPH-ER'IES**, *n. pl.*
- PE-RI-PH-RASE** (pèr'èfrâze), *n.* The use of several words to express the sense of one; circumlocution:—*v. t.*, to express in many words.
- PE-RI'PHRA-SING**, *p. prs.*
- PE-RI-PHRAS-TIC** (pèr-è-frâs'tik), *a.* Expressing by many words.
- PE-RI-SCOPE** (pèr'èskôpe), *n.* A general view.
- PE-RI-SCOP-IC** (pèr-è-skôp'ik), *a.* Viewing on all sides.
- PER-ISH** (pèr'îsh), *v. i.* [*prs. t. 3*, PERISHES.] To die; to come to nothing; to be lost eternally.
- PER-ISH-A-BLE** (pèr'îsh'â-bl), *a.* Liable to perish.

- PER-ISH-A-BLE-NESS (pêr'ish'à-bl-
nês), *n.* Liableness to perish.
- PER-I-STAL-TIC (pêr-ê-stâl'tik), *a.*
Spiral, wormlike.
- *PER-I-TO-NE-UM (pêr-ê-tô-né'ûm)
n. A thin, serous membrane
lining the abdomen and envel-
oping its viscera.
- *PER-I-WIG (pêr'ê'wig), *n.* Hair
not natural; a small wig.
- PER-I-WIN-KLE (pêr'ê'wîngk-kl), *n.*
A plant; a small shell-fish.
- PER-JURE (pêr'jûre), *v. t.* To for-
swear; to taint with perjury.
- PER-JURING, *p. prs.*
- PER-JUR-ER (pêr'jû'rêr), *n.* One
who swears falsely.
- PER-JU-RY (pêr'jû'rê), *n.* The
crime of taking a false oath,
when legally administered.
- PER-JURIES, *n. pl.*
- PÊRK, *v. i.* To hold up the head
with an affected briskness:—
v. t., to act smart; to dress up:
—*a.*, prim, pert, brisk.
- PER-MA-NENCE (pêr'mâ'nênce), }
*PER-MA-NEN-CY (pêr'mâ'nên-sé) }
n. Continuance in the same
place or condition; duration.
- PER-MA-NENT (pêr'mâ'nênt), *a.*
Durable, lasting. [236-20.]
- PER-MA-NENT-LY (pêr'mâ'nênt-lê),
ad. Durably, lastingly.
- *PER-ME-A-BLE (pêr'mé'à-bl), *a.*
Capable of being passed through.
- PER-ME-ATE (pêr'mé'âte), *v. i.* To
pass through pores.
- PER-ME'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- PER-ME-A-TION (pêr'mé'à'shûn), *n.*
Act of passing through pores.
- *PER-MIS-CI-BLE (pêr-mîs'sé-bl), *a.*
Capable of being mingled.
- *PER-MIS-SI-BLE (pêr-mîs'sé-bl), *a.*
Proper to be permitted.
- PER-MIS-SION (pêr-mîsh'ûn), *n.* Grant
of liberty, license granted. [369.]
- PER-MIS-SIVE (pêr-mîs'siv), *a.* Al-
lowing, granting liberty.
- PER-MIS-SIVE-LY (pêr-mîs'siv-lê),
ad. By permission.
- PER-MIT (pêr'mît or pêr-mît'), *n.*
A written permission, a license.
- PER-MITTED (pêr-mît'), *v. t.* To give
leave; to allow; to suffer.
- PER-MITTING, *p. prs.*
- PER-MITTED, *p. prf.*
- *PER-MIT-TANCE (pêr-mît'tânse), *n.*
Permission, allowance.
- PER-MIX-TION (pêr-mîks'tshûn), *n.*
State of being mingled.
- PER-MU-TATION (pêr-mû-tâ'shûn),
n. The change of the arrange-
ment of a given number of things
in all possible orders or posi-
tions; exchange.
- PER-NI-CIOUS (pêr-nîsh'ûs), *a.* De-
structive, mischievous, noxious,
hurtful. [272-20.]
- PER-NI-CIOUS-LY (pêr-nîsh'ûs-lê),
ad. Destructively, ruinously.
- *PER-NI-CIOUS-NESS (pêr-nîsh'ûs-
nês), *n.* The quality of being
pernicious.
- PER-O-RATION (pêr-ô-râ'shûn), *n.*
The conclusion of an oration.
- *PER-PEN-DI-CLE (pêr-pên'dê'kl),
n. A plumbline; any thing hang-
ing perpendicularly.
- PER-PEN-DIC-U-LAR (pêr-pên-dîk'-
û'lâr), *a.* Cutting at right an-
gles:—*n.*, a line crossing another
at right angles; any thing at
right angles.
- PER-PEN-DIC-U-LAR-I-TY (pêr-pên-
dîk-û'lâr'ê'tê), *n.* The state of
being perpendicular.
- PER-PEN-DIC-U-LAR-LY (pêr-pên-
dîk'û'lâr-lê), *ad.* So as to cut
at right angles; at right angles.
- PER-PE-TRATE (pêr'pê'trâte), *v. t.*
To commit (generally in a bad
sense).
- PER'PE-TRA-TING, *p. prs.*
- PER-PE-TRA-TION (pêr-pê'trâ'-
shûn), *n.* The act of committing
a wrong.
- *PER-PE-TRA-TOR (pêr'pê'trâ-tûr), *n.*
One who perpetrates a wrong.
- PER-PET-U-AL (pêr-pêtsh'û'âl), *a.*
Lasting, continual. †
- PER-PET-U-AL-LY (pêr-pêtsh'û'âl-
lê), *ad.* Constantly, continually.
- PER-PET-U-ATE (pêr-pêtsh'û'âte),
v. t. To make perpetual; to
eternize. [147-10.]
- PER-PET'U-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- PER-PET-U-A-TION (pêr'pêtsh-û'â'-
shûn), *n.* The act of rendering
perpetual.
- *PER-PE-TU-I-TY (pêr-pê-tû'ê'tê), *n.*
Duration to all futurity. †
- PER-PLEX (pêr-plêks'), *v. t.* [*pr.*
t. 3, PERPLEXES.] To entangle;
to embarrass; to make intricate;
to puzzle. [69-3.] [177-9.]
- PER-PLEX-ED-LY (pêr-plêks'êd-lê),
ad. Intricately.
- *PER-PLEX-I-TY (pêr-plêks'ê'tê),
n. Intricacy; anxiety; entan-
glement.
- PER-PLEX'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- *PER-QUI-SITE (pêr'kwê'zît), *n.* A
fee or allowance in addition to
wages.
- PER-QUI-SITION (pêr-kwê-zîsh'-
ûn), *n.* A search; an inquiry.
- PER-RY (pêr'rê), *n.* The juice of
pears fermented.
- PER-SE-CUTE (pêr'sê'kûte), *v. t.* To
pursue with malignity; to im-
portune much; to harass with
penalties. [38-25.]
- PER-SE'CU-TING, *p. prs.*
- PER-SE-CUTION (pêr-sê-kû'shûn),
n. The act or practice of per-
secuting. [269-10.]
- *PER-SE-CU-TOR (pêr'sê'kû-tûr), *n.*
One who persecutes.
- *PER-SE-VE-RANCE (pêr-sê-vê-
rânse), *n.* Constancy; steady-
ness in pursuits. [98-36.]
- PER-SE-VERE (pêr-sê-vêér'), *v. i.*
To persist in an attempt; to con-
tinue. (*ap. p.*—*in.*) [56-8.]
[382-15.]
- PER-SE-VE'RING, *p. prs.*
- *PER-SI-FLAGE (pêr-sê-flâzh'), *n.*
Light, idle talk.
- *PER-SIM-MON (pêr-sîm'mûn), *n.*
A tree and its fruit.

- PER-SIST (pêr-síst'), *v. i.* To persevere; to continue firm. (*ap. p.*—in.) [149-14.] [220-14.]
- PER-SIST-ENCE (pêr-síst'ênse), }
*PER-SIST-EN-CY (pêr-síst'ên'sé), }
n. Steadiness, constancy.
- *PER-SIST-ENT (pêr-síst'ênt), *a.* Steady; continuing.
- PER-SON (pêr'sn), *n.* An individual; a human being; exterior appearance; character; in *Grammar*, an inflection which distinguishes the speaker, the hearer, and that which is spoken of.
- PER-SON-A-BLE (pêr'sún'à-bl), *a.* Handsome, graceful.
- PER-SON-AGE (pêr'sún'âje), *n.* A person of note. [279-28.]
- *PER-SON-AL (pêr'sún'ál), *a.* Belonging to men or women; peculiar; affecting individuals; corporal; on persons, as a *personal* tax; appendant to a person, as *personal* property.
- PER-SON-AL-I-TY (pêr-sún'ál'itè), *n.* Individuality; the state of being a person; a disparaging personal reflection.
- *PER-SO-NAL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- PER-SON-AL-LY (pêr'sún'ál'lè), *ad.* In person.
- PER-SON-ATE (pêr'sún'âte), *v. t.* To represent; to counterfeit. [64-9.]
- PER'SON'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- PER-SON-A-TION (pêr-sún'â'shún), *n.* The act of personating.
- *PER-SON-A-TOR (pêr'sún'â-túr), *n.* One who personates.
- PER-SON-I-FI-CATION (pêr'són-ê-fé-kâ'shún), *n.* The representation of inanimate things as having life and intelligence.†
- PER-SON-I-FY (pêr-són'êfy), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, PERSONIFIES.*] To represent things as having the properties of persons.
- PER-SON'I-FI-ED, *p. prf.*
- *PER-SON-NEL (pêr-sò-nél'), *n.* The persons engaged in a particular branch of the public service.
- PER-SPECT-IVE (pêr-spèkt'iv), *n.* The art of representing objects on plane surfaces as they appear to the eye; a glass through which objects are viewed; view, representation [274-2]:—*a.*, optical; pertaining to perspective or vision.
- *PER-SPI-CA-CIOUS (pêr-spè-kâ'shús), *a.* Quicksighted, acute.
- *PER-SPI-CAC-I-TY (pêr-spè-kâs'sè'tè), *n.* Quickness of sight; acuteness of discernment.†
- *PER-SPI-CU-I-TY (pêr-spè-kù'è'tè) *n.* Clearness to the mind.
- PER-SPIC-U-OUS (pêr-splik'ù'ús), *a.* Easily understood; clear.
- PER-SPIC-U-OUS-LY (pêr-splik'ù'ús-lè), *ad.* Clearly, not obscurely.
- *PER-SPI-RA-BIL-I-TY (pêr'spl-râ-bil'lè'tè), *n.* State of being perspirable.
- PER-SPI-RA-BLE (pêr-spl'râ'bl), *a.* Possible to be perspired.
- *PER-SPI-RA-TION (pêr-spè-râ'shún), *n.* Excretion by the pores of the skin; sweat.
- *PER-SPI-RA-TOR (pêr-spl'râ'túr), *n.* In *Hydrophy*, a sweating-cradle, made of wicker-work.
- PER-SPIRE (pêr-spire'), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To emit by the pores of the skin; to sweat.
- PER-SPIRING, *p. prs.*
- *PER-SUA-DABLE (pêr-swâ'dâ'bl), *a.* Capable of being persuaded; persuasible.
- PER-SUADE (pêr-swâde'), *v. t.* To bring to an opinion; to induce; to convince; to influence. [79-31.] [171-4.]
- PER-SUA'DING, *p. prs.*
- PER-SUA-DER (pêr-swâ'dúr), *n.* One who persuades.
- PER-SUA-SI-BIL-I-TY (pêr'swâ-zè-bil'lè'tè), *n.* State of being persuasible.
- *PER-SUA-SI-BLE (pêr-swâ'sè'bl), *a.* Capable of being persuaded; open to persuasion.
- PER-SUA-SION (pêr-swâ'zhún), *n.* The act of persuading; suasion; opinion; belief. [113-16.]†
- PER-SUA-SIVE (pêr-swâ'siv), *a.* Having the power to persuade [53-1]:—*n.* that which persuades.
- PER-SUA-SIVE-LY (pêr-swâ'siv'lè), *ad.* In a persuasive manner.
- PER-SUA-SIVE-NESS (pêr-swâ'siv-nès), *n.* Power of persuasion.
- *PER-SUA-SOR-Y (pêr-swâ'sûr'è), *a.* Having the power to persuade.
- PËRT, *a.* Brisk, smart; impertinent, saucy, bold. [234-6.]
- PER-TAIN (pêr-tâne'), *v. i.* To relate to; to belong. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- PER-TI-NA-CIOUS (pêr-tè-nâ'shús), *a.* Obstinate, stubborn; constant.
- *PER-TI-NA-CIOUS-LY (pêr-tè-nâ'shús'lè), *ad.* Obstinate, stubbornly.
- *PER-TI-NAC-I-TY (pêr-tè-nâs'sè'tè), *n.* Obstinacy.
- PER-TI-NENCE (pêr'tè'nènce), }
*PER-TI-NEN-CY (pêr'tè'nèn-sè), }
n. Propriety to the purpose; appositeness, suitability.
- PER-TI-NENT (pêr'tè'nènt), *a.* Appropriate to the purpose; apposite, suitable.
- PER-TI-NENT-LY (pêr'tè'nènt-lè), *ad.* To the purpose.
- PERT-LY (pêrt'lè), *ad.* Briskly, smartly; saucily, boldly.
- PERT-NESS (pêrt'nès), *n.* Brisk folly; sauciness, impertinence.
- PER-TURB (pêr-tûrb'), *v. t.* Same as PERTURBATE, which see.
- PER-TUR-BATE (pêr-tûr'bâte or pêr-tûr'bâte), *v. t.* To disquiet; to disturb the mind.
- PER-TUR'BATING, *p. prs.*
- *PER-TUR-BATION (pêr-tûr-bâ'shún), *n.* Disquiet of mind; commotion of passions; disorder.
- PER-UKÉ (pêr'ûké), *n.* A cap of false hair, a periwig.
- *PE-RU-SAL (pê-rû'zál), *n.* The act of reading; examination; observation. [341.]

PE-RUSE (pè-rùze'), *v. t.* To examine; to read; to observe.

PE-RU'SING, *p. prs.*

*PE-RU-SER (pè-rù'zûr), *n.* An examiner; a reader.

PER-VADE (pèr-vàde'), *v. t.* To pass through; to spread through. [25-24.] [180-19.]

PER-VA'DING, *p. prs.*

PER-VA-SION (pèr-và'zhûn), *n.* The act of passing through.

PER-VA-SIVE (pèr-và'siv), *a.* Tending to pervade.

PER-VERSE (pèr-vèrse'), *a.* Obstinate in the wrong, stubborn; froward. †

PER-VERSE-LY (pèr-vèrse'lè), *ad.* Peevishly, obstinately.

PER-VERSE-NESS (pèr-vèrse'nès), *n.* Petulance; peevishness; obstinacy. [283.]

PER-VER-SION (pèr-vèr'shûn), *n.* The act of perverting, wrong use.

*PER-VER-SI-TY (pèr-vèr'sètè), *n.* Perverseness.

PER-VER-SIVE (pèr-vèr'siv), *a.* Tending to pervert.

PER-VERT (pèr-vèrt'), *v. t.* To distort from the true purpose; to corrupt. [100-27.] [191-11.]

PER-VERT (pèr'vèrt), *n.* One who is perverted.

*PER-VERT-I-BLE (pèr-vèrt'è'bl), *a.* Possible to be perverted.

PER-VI-OUS (pèr-vè'ûs), *a.* Admitting passage; pervading.

*PER-VI-OUS-NESS (pèr-vè'ûs-nès), *n.* The state of being pervious.

PÊST, *n.* Plague, pestilence, mischief.

PES-TER (pès'tûr), *v. t.* To disturb, harass, or annoy.

PEST-HOUSE (pèst'hôûse), *n.* An hospital for persons afflicted with an infectious disease.

PEST-HOUSE-S (pèst'hôûz'iz), *n. pl.*

PES-TIF-ER-OUS (pès-tif'èr'ûs), *a.* Destructive; pestilential; malignant.

PES-TI-LENCE (pès'tè'lènce), *n.* A contagious disease; the plague.

PES-TI-LENT (pès'tè'lènt), *a.* Producing pestilence; noxious to health, pestilential.

*PES-TI-LEN-TIAL (pès-tè-lèn'shâl), *a.* Infectious, pestiferous.

PES-TI-LENT-LY (pès'tè'lènt-lè), *ad.* Destructively.

PES-TLE (pès'tl), *n.* An instrument used for pulverizing in a mortar.

PÊT, *n.* A slight passion or fit of anger; a favorite:—*v. z.*, to treat as a pet; to indulge.

PET'ING, *p. prs.*

PET'IED, *p. prf.*

*PET-AL (pèt'âl), } *n.* The leaf of
PE-TAL (pè'tâl), } a flower.

*PET-AL-OUS (pèt'âl'ûs), *a.* Having petals.

PE-TARD (pè-târd'), *n.* An engine of war formerly used for blowing up barriers.

*PET-IT (pèt'tè), *a.* Small, petty.

PE-TI-TION (pè-tish'ûn), *n.* Request; entreaty; supplication:—*v. z.*, to solicit; to supplicate.

*PE-TI-TION-ARY (pè-tish'ûn'ârè), *a.* Suppliant, petitioning.

PE-TI-TION-ER (pè-tish'ûn'ûr), *n.* One who offers a petition.

*PE-TRES-CENCE (pè-très'sènce), *n.* A changing into stone.

PE-TRES-CENT (pè-très'sènt), *a.* Becoming stone; hardening.

PET-RI-FAC-TION (pèt-rè-fâk'shûn), *n.* The act of turning to stone; that which is made stone.

*PET-RI-FAC-TIVE (pèt-rè-fâk'tiv), *a.* Having power to petrify.

PET-RI-FI-CA-TION (pèt-rè-fè-kâ'shûn), *n.* Petrification.

PET-RI-FY (pèt'rè'fi), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, PETRIFIES.] To change to stone; to harden:—*v. i.*, to become stone.

*PET'RIFI-ED, *p. prf.*

*PE-TRO-LE-UM (pè-trò'lè'ûm), *n.* A liquid bitumen; rock-oil.

*PET-RO-NEL (pèt'rò'nèl), *n.* A horseman's pistol.

*PE-TROUS (pè'trûs), *a.* Stony.

PET-TI-COAT (pèt'tè'kòte), *n.* A woman's under-garment.

PET-TI-FOG-GER (pèt'tè'fôg-gûr), *n.* A petty lawyer.

*PET-TI-FOG-GER-Y (pèt'tè'fôg-gûr-rè), *n.* Small or mean business of a lawyer.

*PET-TI-NESS (pèt'tè'nès), *n.* Littleness, meanness.

PET-TISH (pèt'tish), *a.* Fretful, peevish.

PET-TISH-NESS (pèt'tish'nès), *n.* Fretfulness, peevishness.

*PET-TI-TOES (pèt'tè'tôze), *n. pl.* The toes or feet of a pig.

PET-TY (pèt'tè), *a.* [PETTIER—PETTIEST.] Trivial, small, mean.

*PET-U-LANCE (pètsh'û'lânse), }
PET-U-LAN-CY (pètsh'û'lân-sè), }
n. Sauciness, peevishness.

PET-U-LANT (pètsh'û'lânt), *a.* Perverse, saucy; fretful.

PET-U-LANT-LY (pètsh'û'lânt-lè), *ad.* Peevishly.

PEW (pû), *n.* An enclosed seat in a church.

PEW-TER (pû'tûr), *n.* A compound of tin and lead.

*PEW-TER-ER (pû'tûr'ûr), *n.* A smith who works in pewter.

*PHA-E-TON (fâ'è'tôn), *n.* A kind of high, open carriage; a bird; in *Mythology*, the driver of the chariot of the sun.

*PHA-LAN-STER-Y (fâ-lân'stèr'rè or fâl'ân'stèr-rè), *n.* A social community of Fourierites.

PHA-LAN'STER-IES, *n. pl.*

*PHA-LANX (fâ'lângks or fâl'ângks), *n.* A troop of men closely imbodied; a phalanstery. [66-11.]

PHA-LANX'ES, } *n. pl.*

PHAL'ANX'ES, }

*PHA-LAN'GES, }

PHA-LANX (fâ'lângks or fâl'ângks), *n.* One of the small bones which form the fingers and toes.

PHA-LAN-GES (fâ-lân'jèéz), *n. pl.*

*PHAN-TASM (fân'tâzm), *n.* Vain and airy appearance; a vision.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pln—nô, môve,

- *PHAN-TAS-MA-GO-RI-A (fân'tâs-mâ-gô'rê'â), *n.* An optical illusion.
- PHAN-TA-SY. See FANTASY.
- PHAN-TOM (fân'tôm), *n.* An apparition; a fancied vision. [172-5.]
- *PHAR-I-SA-I-CAL (fâr-ê-sâ'ê'kâl), *a.* Like the Pharisees; externally religious.
- *PHAR-I-SA-ISM (fâr'ê-sâ'izm), *n.* The doctrine of the Pharisees.
- *PHAR-I-SE-AN (fâr-ê-sê'ân), *a.* Resembling the Pharisees.
- *PHAR-I-SEE (fâr'ê'sêé), *n.* A Jew strict in the performance of religious ceremonies.
- *PHAR-MA-CEU-TIC (fâr-mâ-sû'tik), *a.* Relating to pharmacy.
- *PHAR-MA-CIST (fâr'mâ'sist), *n.* One who prepares medicines.
- PHAR-MA-COL-O-GIST (fâr-mâ-kô'l-lô'jist), *n.* A pharmacist.
- PHAR-MA-COL-O-GY (fâr-mâ-kô'l-lô'jê), *n.* Pharmacy.
- *PHAR-MA-CO-PŒ-IA (fâr-mâ-kô-pê'yâ), *n.* A dispensatory.
- *PHAR-MA-CY (fâr'mâ'sè), *n.* Art or practice of preparing medicines; trade, or place of business, of an apothecary.
- PHAR'MA'CIES, *n. pl.*
- PHAR-ROS (fâr'rôs), *n.* A lighthouse.
- *PHAR'ROS'ES, *n. pl.*
- *PHASE (fâze), *n.* Appearance of any celestial body.
- PHA-SES (fâ'zêz), *n. pl.*
- *PHA-SIS (fâ'sis), *n.* Phase.
- PHA-SES (fâ'sêéz or fâ'zêéz), *n. pl.*
- *PHEAS-ANT (fêz'ânt), *n.* A bird.
- *PHE-NIX } (fê'niks), *n.* } which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.
- PHE'NIX'ES, } *n. pl.*
- PHE'NIX'ES, } *n. pl.*
- PHENOM-E-NAL (fê-nôm'ê'nâl), *a.* Relating to phenomena.
- *PHENOM-E-NON (fê-nôm'ê'nôn), *n.* A remarkable appearance in nature, appearance.
- PHENOM'E'NA, *n. pl.*
- *PHI-AL (fil'âl), *n.* A small glass bottle; a vial.
- PHIL-AN-THROP-IC (fil-ân-thrôp'ik), *a.* Benevolent.
- PHIL-AN-THRO-PIST (fil-ân-thrô'pist), *n.* One who loves mankind.
- *PHIL-AN-THRO-PY (fil-ân-thrô'pê), *n.* Love of mankind.
- *PHIL-HAR-MON-IC (fil-hâr-môn'ik), *a.* Loving harmony.
- PHIL-I-BEG. See FILLBEG.
- PHIL-IP-PIC (fil-lip'ik), *n.* An invective declamation.
- *PHI-LOL-O-GIST (fê-lô'l'ô'jist), *n.* One versed in philology.
- PHIL-O-LOG-I-CAL (fil-ô-lô'j'ê'kâl), *a.* Relating to philology; critical, grammatical. [349-23.]
- *PHI-LOL-O-GY (fê-lô'l'ô'jê), *n.* The knowledge and study of languages; criticism; grammatical learning. [238-20.]
- *PHIL-O-MATH (fil'ô'mâth or fil'ô'mâth), *n.* A lover of learning.
- PHIL-O-MEL (fil'ô'mêl),
- *PHIL-O-ME-LA (fil-ô-mê'lâ), } *n.* } The nightingale.
- *PHIL-O-PE-NA (fil-ô-pê'nâ), *n.* A forfeit to be paid arising from a play with double kernels of almonds.
- PHI-LO-PRO-GEN-I-TIVE-NESS (fil-lô-prô-jên'ê'tiv-nês), *n.* Love of offspring or of the young.
- PHI-LOS-O-PHER (fê-lôs'ô'fâr), *n.* A man deep in knowledge; a lover of science. [77-27.]†
- *PHIL-O-SOPH-IC (fil-ô-zôf'ik), *a.* Philosophical.
- PHIL-O-SOPH-I-CAL (fil-ô-zôf'ê'kâl) *a.* Belonging to philosophy; calm; rational, wise. [67-14.]
- PHIL-O-SOPH-I-CAL-LY (fil-ô-zôf'ê'kâl-lê), *ad.* In a philosophical manner.
- *PHIL-OS-O-PHISM (fil-ôs'ô'fizm), *n.* Sophistry.
- PHIL-OS-O-PHIST (fil-ôs'ô'fist), *n.* A lover of sophistry.
- *PHI-LOS-O-PHIZE (fê-lôs'ô'fize), *v. i.* To reason like a philosopher; to moralize.
- PHI-LOS'O-PHI-ZING, *p. pres.*
- PHI-LOS-O-PHY (fê-lôs'ô'fê), *n.* An explanation of the reasons of things; investigation of moral or mental science; wisdom; coolness. [35-14.]
- PHI-LOS'O-PHIES, *n. pl.*
- *PHIL-TER (fil'târ), *n.* A love-charm.
- *PHIZ (fiz), *n.* The face, visage.
- PHIZ'ES, *n. pl.*
- PHLE-BOT-O-MIST (fê-bôt'ô'mist), *n.* One who opens a vein.
- *PHLE-BOT-O-MY (fê-bôt'ô'mê), *n.* Blood-letting.
- *PHLEGM (flêm), *n.* A watery humor; slowness of intellect; indifference.
- PHLEG-MAT-IC (flêg-mât'ik), *a.* Abounding in phlegm; dull; frigid.
- PHŒ-NIX. See PHENIX.
- *PHO-NET-IC (fô-nêt'ik), *a.* Representing sound.
- PHO-NET-ICS (fô-nêt'iks), } *n. pl.* }
- *PHON-ICS (fôn'iks), } The doctrine of sounds.
- *PHO-NO-GRAPH-IC (fô-nô-grâf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to phonography.
- PHO-NOG-RA-PHY (fô-nôg'râ'fê), *n.* The art of representing sounds by characters or symbols; a system of shorthand.
- PHO-NOL-O-GY (fô-nô'l'ô'jê), *n.* The science of sounds.
- *PHO-NOT-Y-PY (fô-nôt'ê'pê), *n.* The art of printing by types representing vocal sounds.
- *PHOS-PHO-RES-CENCE (fôs-fô-rês'sênsê), *n.* A faint light of a body without heat.
- PHOS-PHO-RES-CENT (fôs-fô-rês'sênt), *a.* Luminous; shining without heat.
- *PHOS-PHO-RUS (fôs'fô'rûs), *n.* The morning-star; a non-metallic and very inflammable element.

*PHO-TO-GEN-IC (fò-tò-jẻn'ík), *a.* Producing, or produced by, light.

*PHO-TO-G-E-N-Y (fò-tỏj'ẻnẻ), *n.* The art of producing pictures by the action of light on a sensitive surface.

PHO-TO-GRAPH (fỏ'tỏ'gráf), *n.* A picture produced by photography.

 The name PHOTOGRAPH is usually given to a photogenic picture taken on paper, AMBROTYPE to one taken on glass, DAGUERRETYPE to one taken on metal.

*PHO-TO-G-R-A-PHY (fỏ-tỏ'grá'fẻ), *n.* Photogeny, heliography.

*PHO-TOL-O-GY (fỏ-tỏl'ỏjẻ), *n.* The doctrine or science of light.

PHO-TOM-E-TER (fỏ-tỏm'ẻtẻr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

PHRASE (fráze), *n.* An idiom; a mode of speech; an expression. [136-37.] [345.]

*PHRA-SE-OL-O-GY (frá-zẻ-ỏl'ỏjẻ), *n.* Manner of expression; diction; style. [237.]

*PHRA-SE-OL'ỏGIES, *n. pl.*

*PHREN-ET-IC (frẻn-ẻt'ík), *a.* Mad, frantic;—*n.*, a madman;—often written FRENETIC.

PHREN-O-LOG-I-CAL (frẻn-ỏ-lỏj'ẻ-kál), *a.* Relating to phrenology.

PHREN-OL-O-GIST (frẻn-ỏl'ỏjẻ'st), *n.* One versed in phrenology.

*PHREN-OL-O-GY (frẻn-ỏl'ỏjẻ), *n.* The science which determines the qualities of the mind by the shape of the brain or skull.

PHREN-SY. See FRENZY.

*PHTHIS-IC (tẻ'z'ík), *n.* A consumption; asthma.

*PHTH-I-SIS (tẻh'ẻ'sẻs, tẻ'ẻ'sẻs, or tẻ'ẻ-sẻs), *n.* Consumption, decline.

*PHY-LAC-TER-Y (fẻ-lắk'tẻr'ẻ), *n.* A bandage on which was inscribed some scriptural sentence.

PHY-LAC'TER'IES, *n. pl.*

PHYS-IC (fiz'ík), *n.* The science of healing; medicine;—*v. t.* to treat with physic; to cure.

*PHYS'ICK'ING, *p. prs.*

PHYS'ICK-ED, *p. prf.*

*PHYS-I-CAL (fiz'ẻ'kál), *a.* Relating to nature; medicinal; natural; bodily. [382-1.]

PHYS-I-CAL-LY (fiz'ẻ'kál'ẻ), *ad.* According to nature.

*PHY-SI-CIAN (fẻ-zẻ'sẻ'ẻn), *n.* One who professes the art of healing.

PHYS-ICS (fiz'ẻ'ẻs), *n. pl.* The science of natural objects.

*PHYS-I-OG-NO-MIST (fiz'ẻ-ỏg'ẻn'ỏmẻst), *n.* One versed in physiognomy.

PHYS-I-OG-NO-MY (fiz'ẻ-ỏg'ẻn'ỏmẻ), *n.* The art of discovering character from the countenance; cast of countenance.

*PHYS-I-O-LOG-I-CAL (fiz'ẻ-ỏ-lỏj'ẻ'ẻkál), *a.* Pertaining to physiology.

PHYS-I-OL-O-GIST (fiz'ẻ-ỏl'ỏjẻ'st), *n.* One versed in physiology.

*PHYS-I-OL-O-GY (fiz'ẻ-ỏl'ỏjẻ), *n.* The science which treats of the properties and functions of organized bodies.

*PHY-TOL-O-GY (fi-tỏl'ỏjẻ), *n.* The doctrine of plants, botany.

*PI (pẻ), *n.* { *In Printing*, a com-
piled mass of type.

*PI-AC-U-LAR (pẻ-ẻk'ủ'ẻlẻr), *a.* Expiatory; criminal.

*PI-A-MA-TER (pẻ-ẻmẻ'tẻr), *n.* A membrane which covers the brain and spinal marrow.

PI-AN-IST (pẻ-ẻn'ẻ'st), *n.* A performer on the piano.

PI-AN-O (pẻ-ẻn'ỏ'ỏ),

*PI-AN-O-FORTE (pẻ-ẻn'ỏ'ỏ'ỏ'ỏtẻ) *n.* A keyed musical instrument.

*PI-AN'OS,

PI-AN'ỏ-FORTES, } *n. pl.*

*PI-AZ-ZA (pẻ-ẻz'ẻ'ẻ), *n.* A portico, a covered walk supported by pillars.

*PI-BROCH (pẻ'brỏk), *n.* A wild, Highland melody, played on the bagpipe.

*PI-CA (pẻ'kẻ), *n.* A kind of type.

*PIC-A-ROON (pẻk'ẻ-rỏn'), *n.* A robber, a plunderer.

*PIC-A-YUNE (pẻk'ẻ-ẻyẻnẻ'), *n.* A small coin worth 6½ cents.

PICK (pẻk), *v. t.* To choose; to select; to gather; to separate; to peck;—*n.*, a sharp-pointed tool; selection.

PICK-AX } (pẻk'ẻ'ẻs), *n.* { An axe
*PICK-AXE } with a sharp point.

PICK'AX'ES, *n. pl.*

PICK-ED (pẻk'ẻ'ẻd), *a.* Pointed;—sometimes written PIKED.

PICK-ED-NESS (pẻk'ẻ'ẻ'ẻnẻs), *n.* Pointedness.

*PICK-ER-EL (pẻk'ẻ'r'ẻl), *n.* A kind of small pike; a fish.

PICK-ET (pẻk'ẻ't), *n.* An outguard; a sharp stake.

PICK-LE (pẻk'ẻ'ẻl), *n.* A salt liquor; a thing kept in pickle; plight;—*v. t.* to preserve in pickle.

PICK'LING, *p. prs.*

PICK-LOCK (pẻk'ẻ'ẻ'ẻk), *n.* The person or tool that picks locks.

PICK-POCK-ET (pẻk'ẻ'ẻk'ẻ'ẻt), *n.* A thief who steals from the pocket.

PICK-THANK (pẻk'ẻ'ẻ'ẻngk), *n.* An officious person.

*PIC-TO-RI-AL (pẻk'ẻ-tỏ'rẻ'ẻl), *a.* Having, or resembling, pictures; illustrated. [37-19.]

PIC-TURE (pẻk'ẻ'tẻ'ẻr), *v. t.* To paint; to represent;—*n.*, a resemblance of persons or things in colors; a painting; an engraving; a drawing.

PIC'TURING, *p. prs.*

*PIC-TU-RESQUE (pẻk'ẻ-tẻ'ẻ-rẻ'sẻk'), *a.* Like a picture; wild and beautiful. [37.]

PID-DLE (pẻd'ẻl), *v. i.* To feed squeamishly; to trifle.

PID'DLING, *p. prs.*

PIE (pẻ), *n.* A crust baked with something in it; a magpie; a confused mass of type;—see PI.

*PIE-BALD (pẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻd), *a.* Of various colors.

PIECE (pèése), *n.* A part; a patch; a picture; a composition; a gun; a coin:—*v. t.*, to enlarge by the addition of a piece; to splice; to join.

*PIE'GING, *p. prs.*

*PIECE-MEAL (pèése'mèèl), *ad.* In pieces:—*a.*, separate, divided.

*PI-ED (pìde), *a.* Variegated, party-colored, speckled.

*PIER (pèér), *n.* A projecting wharf; the column on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

PIERCE (pèèrse), *v. t.* To make way by force:—*v. i.*, to penetrate; to enter; to affect with anguish.

*PIER'GING, *p. prs.*

*PIERCE-A-BLE (pèèrse'ábl), *a.* Possible to be penetrated.

PIER-CER (pèér'súr), *n.* An instrument that bores or penetrates.

*PIER-GLASS (pèér'glás), *n.* A mirror for hanging between windows.

PIER/GLASS'ES, *n. pl.*

*PI-E-RI-AN (pì-é-ré'àn), *a.* Relating to poetry or to the muses.

PI-E-TISM (pì'é'tizm), *n.* Strict piety.

*PI-E-TIST (pì'é'tíst), *n.* One who professes great piety.

PI-E-TY (pì'é'té), *n.* Discharge of duty to God or to parents; godliness. [32-11.]†

PIG, *n.* A young swine; an oblong mass of lead or iron not forged.

*PI-GEON (pìj'in), *n.* A bird.

PI-GEON-HOLE (pìj'in'hòle), *n.* A cavity in a case for papers.

PIG-GER-Y (pìg'gúr'rè), *n.* A place for pigs.

*PIG'GER'IES, *n. pl.*

PIG-GIN (pìg'gìn), *n.* A small wooden tub.

*PIG-GOT (pìg'gút), *n.* A weight of steel containing 120 pounds.

PIG-MENT (pìg'mènt), *n.* Paint.

PIG-MY. See PYGMY.

PIG-NO-RATION (pìg-nò-rá'shún), *n.* The act of pledging.

PIG-NUT (pìg'nút), *n.* A peanut.

PIG-TAIL (pìg'táile), *n.* A cue; a twist or roll of tobacco.

PIKE, *n.* A fish; a lance used by soldiers; a tool.

PIKED. See PICKED.

PIKE-STAFF (pìke'stáf), *n.* The wooden pole of a pike.

*PIKE-STAFFS, *n. pl.*

*PI-LAS-TER (pè-lás'túr), *n.* A square column usually set in a wall and projecting about one-fourth of its width.

PILE, *n.* A strong piece of wood driven into the ground; an edifice; heap:—*v. t.*, to heap; to drive piles.

PI'LING, *p. prs.*

PI-L-FER (pìl'fúr), *v. t.* To steal things of little value.†

PI-L-FER-ER (pìl'fúr'úr), *n.* One who steals petty things.

*PI-L-GAR-LIC (pìl-gár'lík), *n.* One who has lost his hair; a forsaken wretch.

PI-L-GRIM (pìl'grím), *n.* One who travels for a religious object:—*a.*, travelling like a pilgrim. [31-8.]

PI-L-GRIM-AGE (pìl'grím'íje), *n.* A journey on account of devotion; a visit to a place esteemed sacred. [285.]

PILL, *n.* A medicine made into a small ball; any thing nauseous.

PI-L-LAGE (pìl'líje), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To rob; to plunder:—*n.*, booty.

*PI-L'LA'GING, *p. prs.*

*PI-L-LA-GER (pìl'lá'júr), *n.* One who plunders.

PI-L-LAR (pìl'lár), *n.* A column; a supporter.

*PI-L-LAR-ED (pìl'lárd), *a.* Supported by columns.

*PI-L-LION (pìl'yún), *n.* A soft saddle for a woman to ride on; a pad.

PI-L-LORY (pìl'lúr'rè), *n.* A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards through which the heads and hands of criminals are put:—*v. t.*, to punish with the pillory.

*PI-L'LO'R'IES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

*PI-L'LO'R'IED, *p. prf.*

PI-L-LOW (pìl'lò), *n.* A cushion of feathers, &c. to rest the head upon:—*v. t.*, to rest or lay the head on.

*PI-LOSE (pì-lòse'), } *a.* Hairy.

PI-LOUS (pì'lús), }
*PI-LOUS-ITY (pè-lòs'é'té), *n.* Hairiness.

PI-LOT (pì'lút), *n.* One who steers a ship, &c.; a guide [376]:—*v. t.*, to steer; to direct the course of any thing, as a ship.

PI-LOT-AGE (pì'lút'íje), *n.* The hire or office of a pilot.

PI-LOUS. See PILOSE.

*PI-MEN-TA (pè-mèn'tá), *n.* A kind of spice, allspice:—often written PIMENTO.

PIMP, *n.* A pander; one who caters to the passions of others.

PIM-PER-NEL (pìm'púr'nèl), *n.* A plant.

PIM-PLE (pìm'pl), *n.* A small, red pustule; a blotch.

*PIM-PLED (pìm'pld), *a.* Full of pimples.

PIN, *n.* A short, pointed wire with a head, used to fasten clothes; a peg, a bolt:—*v. t.*, to fasten with pins; to join; to make fast.

PIN'NING, *p. prs.*

PIN'NED, *p. prf.*

*PIN-A-FORE (pìn'á'fòre), *n.* A child's apron.

*PIN-CERS (pìn'súr), *n. pl.* An instrument with which nails are drawn.

PINCH (pìnsh), *v. t.* To squeeze, as between the fingers; to press hard; to straiten; to gall:—*v. t.*, to squeeze or press hard:—*n.*, a painful squeeze; a small quantity contained between the finger and thumb; time of distress; difficulty. [208-7.]

PINCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

*PINCH-BECK (pìnsh'bèk), *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc.

- *PIN-CUSH-ION (pîn'kûsh'ÿn), *n.* A small bag stuffed with stick pins in.
- PINE, *v. i.* To languish; to lose flesh; to wear away:—*n.*, a tree.
- PINING, *p. prs.*
- *PINE-APPLE (pîne'âp'pl), *n.* A plant and its fruit.
- PIN-FEATHER (pîn'fêth'ûr), *n.* A small feather, not fully grown.
- *PIN-ION (pîn'yôn), *n.* The joint of the wing remotest from the body; a strong wing; a small toothed wheel; the tooth of a wheel; fetters for the arms [61-9] [315-6]:—*v. t.*, to bind the wings; to shackle.
- PINK (pîngk), *n.* A small, fragrant flower; a slight-red color; any thing supremely excellent:—*v. t.*, to pierce in small holes; to make eyelet holes.
- PIN-MONEY (pîn'mûn'hé), *n.* A wife's pocket-money.
- *PIN-NACE (pîn'nâs), *n.* A boat belonging to a ship of war; a small vessel.
- *PIN-NA-CLE (pîn'nâ'kl), *n.* A turret; a spiring point [165-8] [72]:—*v. t.*, to make pinnacles.
- PINT, *n.* One-eighth of a dry or fluid gallon; *in Medicine*, one-eighth of a wine-gallon, containing 16 (*U.S.*) or 20 fluidounces (*G. Britain*):—see GALLON.
- PIN-TLE (pîn'tl), *n.* A little pin; a long, iron bolt.
- *PI-NY (pî'né), *a.* Abounding with pine-trees; resembling pine.
- *PI-O-NEER (pî'ô-nêér'), *n.* One whose business it is to prepare the way for others [237-8]:—*v. t.*, to open the way by removing obstructions.
- PE-O-NY (pé'ân'né), } *n.* A large
*PI-ON-Y (pî'ân'né), } flower.
- PE'O-NIES, }
PI'O-NIES, } *n. pl.*
- PI-OURS (pî'ûs), *a.* Careful of the duties of religion; distinguished for piety, devout, godly.
- *PI-OUS-LY (pî'ûs'lé), *ad.* In a pious manner, devoutly.
- PIP, *n.* A disease in fowls; a spot on cards; the seed of an apple:—*v. i.*, to chirp as a chicken.
- PIP'PING, *p. prs.*
- PIP'PED, *p. prf.*
- PIPE, *n.* A tube; an instrument of music; a wine-cask of 126 gallons; a beer-cask of 108 gallons; the contents of a pipe; a butt:—see GALLON:—*v. i.*, to play on the pipe; to whistle.
- PIP'ING, *p. prs.*
- PIPE-CLAY (pîp'klâ), *n.* A white clay used for pipes.
- PI-PER (pî'pîr), *n.* One who plays on the pipe.
- PIP-ER-IN } (pîp'êr'in), { The
*PIP-ER-INE } } active
principle of black pepper.
- PIP-KIN (pîp'kîn), *n.* A small earthen boiler.
- *PIP-PIN (pîp'pîn), *n.* A species of spotted apple.
- *PIQU-AN-CY (pîk'ân'sé), *n.* Sharpness, tartness, pungency.
- *PIQU-ANT (pîk'ânt), *a.* Sharp, severe, pricking, pungent.
- PIQU-ANT-LY (pîk'ânt'lé), *ad.* Sharply, tartly.
- *PIQUE (pèék), *n.* Ill-will; petty malevolence; offense taken:—*v. t.*, to touch with envy; to offend; to value; to pride one's self; to nettle:—see INGRATIATE.
- *PIQU-ING (pèék'îng), *p. prs.*
- *PI-QUET (pè-kê't'), *n.* A game at cards.
- PI-RA-CY (pî'râ'sé), *n.* The act of robbing on the sea; literary theft.
- *PI-RACIES, *n. pl.*
- PI-RATE (pî'rât), *n.* A sea-robber:—*v. i.*, to rob by sea:—*v. t.*, to take by robbery.
- PI-RATING, *p. prs.*
- PI-RAT-I-CAL (pî-rât'ê'kâl), *a.* Practicing robbery on the high seas.
- PI-RAT-I-CAL-LY (pî-rât'ê'kâl'lé), *ad.* In the manner of pirates.
- PI-ROGUE (pè-rôg'), *n.* A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree.
- *PIR-OU-ETTE (pîr-ô'ê't'), *n.* A whirl in dancing.
- PIS-CAL-TOR-Y (pîs'kâ'tûr-ré), *a.* Relating to fish.
- PIS-CES (pîs'séz), *n.* The twelfth sign in the zodiac, the Fishes.
- PIS-CIV-O-ROUS (pîs-sîv'ô'rûs), *a.* Eating fish.
- PISH, *in.* An exclamation of contempt.
- PIS-MIRE (pîz'mîre or pîs'mîre), *n.* An ant or emmet.
- *PIS-TA-CHIO (pîs-tâ'shò), *n.* A nut.
- PIS-TA-CHIOS, *n. pl.*
- PIS-TA-REEN (pîs-tâ-rêèn'), *n.* A silver coin, valued at 17 cents.
- PIS-TOL (pîs'tûl), *n.* A small handgun:—*v. t.*, to shoot with a pistol.
- PIS'TOL'ING, }
*PIS'TOL'LING, } *p. prs.*
*PIS'TOL-ED, }
*PIS'TOL-ED, } *p. prf.*
- PIS-TOLE (pîs-tòle'), *n.* A gold coin, *in Spain*, worth \$3.90, *in Germany and Italy*, of less or greater value.
- PIS-TON (pîs'tûn), *n.* The movable cylinder in a pump or syringe.
- PIT, *n.* A hole in the ground; a grave; part of a theatre; a mark left by disease; a hollow:—*v. t.*, to indent; to set in competition.
- PIT'ING, *p. prs.*
- PIT'ED, *p. prf.*
- *PIT-A-PAT (pî'tâ'pât), *n.* A flutter, a palpitation.
- PITCH (pîtsch), *n.* The resin of the pine; any degree of elevation; degree; size [100-25] [347-10]: *v. t.* [pr. t. 3, PITCHES], to fix, to plant; to throw headlong; to smear with pitch:—*v. i.*, to fall headlong; to plunge. (*ap. p.*—upon, on.)
- *PITCH-ER (pîtsch'ûr), *n.* A vessel for holding or pouring liquids.
- PITCH-FORK (pîtsch'fôrk), *n.* A fork for pitching hay, &c.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—plne, pln—nò, môve,

- *PITCH-I-NESS (pítsh/'d'nès), *n.* Blackness, darkness.
- PITCH-PIPE (pítsh/'pípe), *n.* An instrument to give the key of a tune.
- PITCH-Y (pítsh/'è), *a.* [PITCHIER—PITCHIEST.] Smeared with pitch, like pitch; black.
- PIT-COAL (pít/'kòle), *n.* Fossil coal.
- *PIT-E-OUS (pít/'è'ús), *a.* Sorrowful, mournful; compassionate.
- PIT-E-OUS-LY (pít/'è'ús-lè), *ad.* In a piteous manner.
- *PIT-FALL (pít/'fâll), *n.* A pit dug and covered. [166—11.]
- PITH (pít'h), *n.* Marrow; a soft substance in plants; strength; energy, cogency; principal part; quintessence.
- PITH-I-LY (pít'h/'è'lè), *ad.* With strength, with cogency.
- *PITH-I-NESS (pít'h/'è'nès), *n.* Energy, cogency, strength.
- PITH-LESS (pít'h/'lès), *a.* Without pith.
- PITH-Y (pít'h/'è), *a.* [PITHIER—PITHIEST.] Strong, energetic.
- *PIT-I-A-BLE (pít/'è'â-bl), *a.* Deserving pity, lamentable.
- PIT-I-FUL (pít/'è'fùl), *a.* Moving to compassion, tender; melancholy; paltry.
- *PIT-I-FUL-LY (pít/'è'fùl-lè), *ad.* Mournfully; with pity; meanly.
- *PIT-I-FUL-NESS (pít/'è'fùl-nès), *n.* Tenderness, compassion.
- *PIT-I-LESS (pít/'è'lès), *a.* Wanting pity; without compassion.
- *PIT-TANCE (pít/'tânsè), *n.* A small portion; a trifle. [184—15.]
- *PI-TU-I-TOUS (pè-tù/'è'tâs), *a.* Consisting of phlegm or mucus.
- PIT-Y (pít/'è), *v. t.* [PIT—PITIES.] To compassionate; to have sympathy for:—*v. i.*, to be compassionate:—*n.*, compassion, tenderness, sympathy.
- *PIT'-ED, *p. prf.*
- PIV-OT (pív/'ót), *n.* A pin on which any thing turns.
- PIX. See PYX.
- PLA-CA-BIL-I-TY ('plâ-kâ-bil/'lè'tè), *n.* Quality of being placable.
- *PLA-CA-BLE (plâ/'kâ'bl), *a.* Willing to forgive; possible to be appeased.
- *PLA-CARD (plâ-'kârd'), *n.* A printed notification posted up; an edict:—*v. t.*, to post publicly.
- PLA-CATE (plâ/'kâte), *v. t.* To conciliate; to appease.
- PLA'CA'TING, *p. prs.*
- PLACE (plâ'sè), *n.* Locality; space; residence; situation; rank; office:—*v. t.*, to put in place; to fix; to establish; to dispose.
- PLA'CI'NG, *p. prs.*
- PLACE-MAN (plâ'sè/'mân), *n.* One who holds a public station.
- PLACE'MEN, *n. pl.*
- *PLA-CER (plâ-'sâre' or plâ-'sâre'), *n.* A place where gold dust is found.
- Th.* The Spanish pronunciation of PLACER is plâ-thâre'.
- *PLAC-ID (plâs/'sîd), *a.* Gentle, quiet; soft, mild. [70—10.] [380—17.]
- *PLAC-ID-I-TY (plâs-'sîd/'è'tè), *n.* Calmness, quiet.
- PLAC-ID-LY (plâs/'sîd'lè), *ad.* Calmly, quietly.
- PLA-GI-A-RISM (plâ/'jè'â-'rîzm), *n.* Literary theft.
- *PLA-GI-A-RIST (plâ/'jè'â-'rîst), } *n.*
- *PLA-GI-A-RY (plâ/'jè'â-'rè), } *n.*
- One who steals the writings of another. [233.]
- PLA'GI-A'RIES, *n. pl.*
- PLA-GI-A-RIZE (plâ/'jè'â-'rîze), *v. t.* To steal the writings of another.
- PLA'GI-A'RIZING, *p. prs.*
- PLAGUE (plâ'g), *n.* A pestilence; a disease; any thing vexatious:—*v. t.*, to trouble; to harass.
- *PLA-GUING (plâ/'gîng), *p. prs.*
- *PLA-GU-I-LY (plâ/'gè'lè), *ad.* Vexatiously, horribly.
- *PLA-GUY (plâ/'gè), *a.* Vexatious.
- PLAID (plâd), *n.* A variegated cloth; a scarf-like garment.
- PLAIN (plâne), *a.* Smooth, level, flat; without disguise; artless; evident, clear:—*ad.*, distinctly; simply:—*n.*, level ground; flat expanse; a field of battle:—*v. t.*, to level; to make even.
- PLAIN-DEAL-ING (plâne-dè'èl'îng), *a.* Honest; acting without art:—*n.*, management void of art.
- PLAIN-LY (plâne/'lè), *ad.* In a plain manner, without ornament; sincerely; clearly.
- *PLAIN-NESS (plâne/'nès), *n.* Artlessness; levelness, flatness.
- *PLAIN-SPO-KEN (plâne-'spò-kn), *a.* Speaking frankly.
- PLAINT (plânt), *n.* Complaint.
- *PLAINT-IFF (plânt/'îf), *n.* One who commences a lawsuit.
- *PLAINT-IVE (plânt/'îv), *a.* Complaining, sorrowful. [18—1.]
- *PLAINT-IVE-LY (plânt/'îv'lè), *ad.* Expressing sorrow or grief.
- PLAINT-IVE-NESS (plânt/'îv'nès), *n.* Quality of being plaintive.
- *PLAIT (plâte), *n.* A fold in a garment; a double:—*v. t.*, to fold; to double; to braid.
- PLÂN, *n.* A scheme, form, model, any thing devised:—*v. t.*, to form in design; to model; to sketch; to scheme.
- PLAN'NING, *p. prs.*
- PLAN'NED, *p. prf.*
- PLANCH (plântsh), *v. t.* To cover with planks; to plank.
- *PLANCH-ET (plântsh/'èt), *n.* A flat piece of metal prepared for receiving the stamp of a coin.
- PLÂNE, *n.* A joiner's tool; a level surface:—*v. t.*, to smooth with a plane:—*a.*, level, even.
- *PLA'NING, *p. prs.*
- PLAN-ER (plâne/'ûr), *n.* One who planes.
- PLAN-ET (plân/'ît), *n.* A celestial body revolving round the sun.
- *PLAN-E-TA-RI-UM ('plân-è-tâ'rè-'ûm), *n.* A machine which illustrates the motions of the planets.

- *PLAN-E-TA-RY (plân'è'tâ-rè), *a.* Pertaining to the planets. [77.]
- PLAN-ET-STUCK (plân'èt'strûk), *a.* Blasted by a planet.
- PLA-NIM-E-TRY (plâ-nîm'è'trè), *n.* Mensuration of plane surfaces.
- PLAN-ISH (plân'îsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, PLANISHES.] To polish; to smooth.
- *PLAN-I-SPHERE (plân'è'sfère), *n.* A sphere projected on a plane.
- PLANK (plângk), *n.* Sawed timber thicker than a board:—*v. t.*, to cover or lay with planks.
- *PLAN-NER (plân'nûr), *n.* One who plans; a contriver.
- *PLA-NO-CON-CAVE (plâ-nò-kôn'kâve), *a.* Flat on one side and concave on the other.
- *PLA-NO-CON-VEX (plâ-nò-kôn'vêks), *a.* Flat on one side and convex on the other.
- PLÂNT, *n.* Any vegetable production; a tree, an herb:—*v. t.*, to set; to place; to settle; to establish:—*v. i.*, to act as planter.
- *PLANT-AIN (plânt'în), *n.* A tree and its fruit.
- PLANT-A-TION (plânt-â'shûn), *n.* A place planted; a cultivated estate; a colony.
- PLANT-ER (plânt'ûr), *n.* One who cultivates or owns a plantation.
- PLANT-ER-SHIP (plânt'ûr'shîp), *n.* The business of a planter.
- PLÂSH, *v. i.* To dabble in water:—*v. t.*, to interweave branches:—*n.*, a small lake of water; a puddle; a branch cut and interwoven with other branches.
- PLASH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- PLASH-Y (plâsh'è), *a.* [PLASHIER—PLASHIEST.] Watery; filled with puddles.
- PLAS-TER (plâs'tûr), *n.* Substance made of lime, sand, and hair, with which walls are overlaid; gypsum prepared for casting; a gypsum which for casting; a salve:—*v. t.*, to overlay as with a plaster; to smooth over.
- PLAS-TER-ER (plâs'tûr'ûr), *n.* One who overlays walls with plaster.
- *PLAS-TIC (plâs'tîk), *a.* Having power to give form; moulding. [79-14.]
- *PLAS-TIC-I-TY (plâs-tîs'sèt'è), *n.* The quality of being plastic.
- PLÂT, *v. t.* To weave; to make by texture:—*n.*, a small piece of ground; work platted.
- PLAT'TING, *p. prs.*
- PLAT'TED, *p. prf.*
- PLÂTE, *n.* Wrought silver; a small shallow vessel on which meat is eaten; a prize at races; an engraving:—*v. t.*, to cover with plates; to beat into laminae or plates.
- PLA'TING, *p. prs.*
- *PLA-TEAU (plâ-tô'), *n.* A flat space; a table-land.
- PLA-TEAUX', } *n. pl.*
- PLA-TEAUS', }
- PLATE-GLASS (plâte'glâs), *n.* A kind of glass used for mirrors.
- *PLAT-EN (plât'èn), *n.* The flat part of a printing-press against which the impressions are made.
- PLAT-FORM (plât'fôrm), *n.* A horizontal plain; a foundation; a plan, a scheme; a system of doctrines.†
- PLAT-I-NA (plât'è'nâ), } *n. A*
- *PLAT-I-NUM (plât'è'nûm) } very infusible, heavy, and malleable metal.
- *PLAT-I-TUDE (plât'è'tûde), *n.* A dull, coarse, or vulgar remark; insipidity.
- PLA-TON-IC (plâ-tôn'îk), *a.* Purely spiritual; relating to the philosophy of Plato.
- PLA-TOON (plâ-tôôn'), *n.* A small body of musketeers; two files of a company. [for the table.]
- PLAT-TER (plât'tûr), *n.* A large dish
- PLAU-DIT (plâw'dît), *n.* Applause.
- *PLAU-SI-BIL-I-TY (plâw-zè-bîl'è'tè), *n.* State of being plausible; show of right. [265-11.]
- PLAU-SI-BLE (plâw'zè'bl), *a.* Superficially pleasing; specious; having the appearance of truth.†
- PLAU-SI-BLE-NESS (plâw'zè'bl-nès), *n.* Show of right, speciousness.
- PLAU-SI-BLY (plâw'zè'blè), *ad.* With fair show, speciously.
- PLAU-SIVE (plâw'zîv), *a.* Applauding, giving applause.
- PLAY (plâ), *v. i.* To sport; to toy; to frolic; to trifle; to game; to represent a character:—*v. t.*, to use an instrument of music; to perform (*ap. p.*—on, upon, with):—*n.*, amusement, sport; a game, a drama; action.
- PLAY-BILL (plâ'bîl), *n.* An advertisement of a play.
- PLAY-ER (plâ'ûr), *n.* One who plays.
- PLAY-FEL-Low (plâ'fèl'lò), *n.* A companion in amusement.
- PLAY-FUL (plâ'fûl), *a.* Sportive.
- PLAY-HOUSE (plâ'hôuse), *n.* A house for plays or theatrical performances.
- PLAY-HOUS-ES (plâ'hôûz'èz), *n. pl.*
- PLAY-MATE (plâ'mâte), *n.* A play-fellow; a companion.
- PLAY-THING (plâ'thîng), *n.* A toy.
- *PLEA (plèè), *n.* The act or form of pleading; an excuse; urgent entreaty.
- PLEAD (plèèd), *v. i.* [PLEADED or PLED—PLEADED or PLED.] To argue before a court of justice; to speak for or against; to reason with another; to supplicate earnestly:—*v. t.*, to defend; to discuss; to allege in defence. [339.]
- *PLEAD-ER (plèèd'ûr), *n.* One who pleads.
- PLEAS-ANT (plèz'ânt), *a.* Delightful; cheerful; affording pleasure. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- PLEAS-ANT-LY (plèz'ânt'lè), *ad.* So as to please, gayly.
- PLEAS-ANT-NESS (plèz'ânt'nès), *n.* Delightsomeness, cheerfulness.

*PLEAS-ANT-RY (plèz'ánt'rè), *n.* Gayety, merriment, cheerfulness.
 PLEASE (plèz), *v. t.* To gratify; to delight; to afford pleasure (*cp. p.*—with):—*v. i.*, to choose; to like; to comply.

PLEASE-ING, *p. pres.*
 PLEASE-ING-LY (plèz'ing'lé), *ad.* So as to give delight.

PLEASE-ING-NESS (plèz'ing'nès), *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

*PLEAS-U-RA-BLE (plèzh'ù'rà-bl), *a.* Delightful, giving pleasure.

PLEAS-U-RA-BLY (plèzh'ù'rà-blè), *ad.* With pleasure.

PLEA-SURE (plèzh'úr), *n.* Delight; gratification; arbitrary will:—*v. i.*, to seek for enjoyment.

PLEAS'URING, *p. pres.*

*PLE-BE-IAN (plè-bé'yán), *n.* One of the lower people [185-13]:—*a.*, vulgar, common.

*PLE-BE-IAN-ISM (plè-bé'yán'izm), *n.* Vulgarity; manners of the common people.

PLED, *pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of PLEAD.

PLEDGE (plèdje), *n.* A gage, pawn, or surety [277-19]:—*v. t.*, to put in pawn; to drink together; to warrant; to secure.

PLEDG'ING, *p. pres.*

*PLEDG-ET (plèdj'it), *n.* A small mass of lint for wounds.

PLE-IAD (plè'yád), *n.* One of the Seven Stars.

*PLE-IA-DES (plè'yá'dééz) } *n. pl.*

PLE-IADS (plè'yáds), }
 The Seven Stars, a cluster in the constellation Taurus.

*PLEN-A-RI-LY (plén'á'rè-lè or plè'ná'rè-lè), *ad.* Fully.

PLEN-A-RY (plén'á'rè or plè'ná'rè), *a.* Full, complete, entire.

PLEN-IP-O-TENCE (plén-íp'ò'tènsè), *n.* Fullness of power.

PLEN-IP-O-TENT (plén-íp'ò'tènt), *a.* Having full power.

PLEN-I-PO-TEN-TIA-RY ('plén-é-pò-tèn'shà'rè), *n.* A negotiator invested with full power.

*PLEN-I-PO-TEN'TIA'RIES, *n. pl.*

PLEN-I-TUDE (plén'è'túde), *n.* Fullness; exuberance; completeness.

PLEN-TE-OUS (plén'tè'ús), *a.* Copious, abundant.

*PLEN-TE-OUS-LY (plén'tè'ús-lè), *ad.* Copiously, in abundance.

PLEN-TE-OUS-NESS (plén'tè'ús-nès), *n.* Abundance; fertility.

PLEN-TI-FUL (plén'tè'fúl), *a.* Copious, abundant.

PLEN-TI-FUL-LY (plén'tè'fúl-lè), *ad.* Abundantly, copiously.

PLEN-TI-FUL-NESS (plén'tè'fúl-nès), *n.* Abundance, fertility.

PLEN-TY (plén'tè), *n.* Abundance; exuberance, full supply.

*PLE-O-NASM (plè'ò'názm), *n.* Redundancy of words.

*PLETH-O-RA (plèth'ò'rà), } *n.*

PLETH-O-RY (plèth'úrè), }
 A superabundance of blood; repletion; fullness.

PLE-THOR-IC (plè-thò'rik or plèth'ò'rik), *a.* Having a full habit of body.

*PLEU-RA (plù'rà), *n.* The serous, lining membrane of the chest.

PLEU'RE, *n. pl.*

*PLEU-RI-SY (plù'rè'sè), *n.* An inflammation of the pleura.

*PLEU-RIT-IC (plù-rit'ík), *a.* Relating to, or diseased with, the pleurisy.

*PLEX-I-FORM (plèks'è'fòrm), *a.* Having the form of network.

PLI-A-BIL-I-TY ('plì-á-bil'itè), *n.* The quality of being flexible.

PLI-A-BLE (plì'á-bl), *a.* Easy to be bent, flexible, limber.

PLI-A-BLE-NESS (plì'á-bl-nès), *n.* Flexibility, pliancy.

*PLI-AN-CY (plì'án'sè), *n.* Easiness to be bent, flexibility.

PLI-ANT (plì'ánt), *a.* Bending; pliable.

PLI-ANT-NESS (plì'ánt'nès), *n.* Flexibility, pliability.

*PLI-ER (plì'ár), *n.* One who, or that which, plies.

*PLI-ERS (plì'úr), *n. pl.* A kind of small pincers.

~~PLI~~ PLIER and PLIERS are improperly written PLYER and PLYERS.

*PLIGHT (plìte), *v. t.* To pledge:—*n.*, condition; state; case; pledge.

PLIGHT-ER (plìte'úr), *n.* One who pledges.

*PLINTH (plìnth), *n.* The square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.

PLÓD, *v. i.* To toil; to drudge; to travel laboriously; to study closely and dully.

PLÓD'DING, *p. pres.*

PLÓD'DED, *p. prof.*

PLÓD-DER (plòd'dúr), *n.* One who plods; a drudge.

PLÓT, *n.* A small extent of ground; a plan; a conspiracy; a stratagem; an intrigue:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to contrive; to make a plan of; to form schemes of mischief.†

PLÓT'TING, *p. pres.*

PLÓT'TED, *p. prof.*

*PLOUGH (plòd), *n.* { An agricultural implement:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to turn with the plough; to furrow.

PLOUGH-A-BLE } (plòd'á-bl), *a.*

PLÓW-A-BLE } Capable of being ploughed.

PLOUGH-BOY } (plòd'bòé), *n.* A boy who ploughs.

PLOUGH-MAN } (plòd'mán), *n.* A man who ploughs.

PLOUGH-MEN, } *n. pl.*

*PLOUGH-SHARE } (plòd'shàre), *n.*

PLÓW-SHARE } The part of a plough which cuts the ground.

PLÓV-ER (plòv'úr), *n.* A bird.

PLUCK (plûk), *v. t.* To pull with force; to draw; to strip by plucking; to snatch:—*n.*, a pull; the heart, liver, and lights of an animal; courage.

PLUG, *n.* A stopple, a stopper:—*v. t.*, to stop with a plug.

PLUG'GING, *p. prs.*

PLUG'GED, *p. prf.*

PLUM, *n.* A tree and its fruit; the sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling.

*PLU-MAGE (plû'mîje), *n.* Feathers of a bird. [269-4.]

PLUMB (plûm), *n.* A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line:—*a.*, perpendicular:—*ad.*, perpendicularly to the horizon:—*v. t.*, to sound; to adjust with a plumbline.

*PLUMB-ING (plûm'îng), *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the art of working in lead.

PLUMB-ED (plûmd), *p. prf.*

PLUM-BA-GO (plûm-bâ'gô), *n.* Black-lead.

*PLUMB-ER (plûm'ûr), *n.* One who works upon lead.

*PLUMB-ER-Y (plûm'ûr'ê), *n.* The work of a plumb.

*PLUMB-LINE (plûm'îne), *n.* A perpendicular line.

PLÛME, *n.* A feather; pride; a token of honor:—*v. t.*, to adjust, or to adorn with, feathers; to pride:—see *INGRATIATE*. [61-17.]

PLU'MING, *p. prs.*

PLUM-MET (plûm'mlt), *n.* A leaden weight attached to a string; a pencil of lead.

PLU-MOSE (plû'môse), } *a.* Fea-

*PLU-MOUS (plû'môs), } *thery.*

PLÛMP, *a.* Sleek, full and smooth:—*v. t.*, to fatten, to swell:—*v. i.*, to grow fat; to fall or plunge heavily:—*ad.*, with a sudden fall; heavily.

PLUMP-ER (plûmp'ûr), *a. com.*:—*n.*, something to swell the cheeks; a downright lie.

PLUMP-LY (plûmp'lê), *ad.* Fully, roundly, without reserve.

PLUMP-NESS (plûmp'nês), *n.* Fullness; roundness.

PLU-MY (plû'mê), *a.* Covered with feathers, adorned with plumes.

PLUN-DER (plûn'dûr), *v. t. or v. i.* To pillage; to rob:—*n.*, pillage, spoils gotten in war, booty.

PLUN-DER-ER (plûn'dûr'ûr), *n.* A thief, a robber, a pillager.

PLUNGE (plânje), *v. t.* To put suddenly under water; to force in suddenly; to immerse:—*v. i.*, to plump; to drive; to rush:—*n.*, act of putting or sinking under water (*ap. p.*—into):—*a.*, taken with a plunge, as a *plunge bath*.

PLUN'GING, *p. prs.*

PLU-PER-FECT (plû-pêr'fêkt or plû'pêr'fêkt), *a.* Expressing the time of an action that occurred before some other action.

PLU-RAL (plû'râl), *a.* Implying more than one.

PLU-RAL-I-TY (plû-râl'î'tê), *n.* A number more than one; the greater number:—see *MAJORITY*.

*PLU-RAL'ITIES, *n. pl.*

PLU-RAL-LY (plû'râl-lê), *ad.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLÛS, *n.* The sign [+] noting addition:—*a.*, additive, as a *plus* quantity:—*prp.*, added to; increased by; as 3 *plus* 5.

PLÛSH, *n.* A kind of shaggy cloth. PLÛSH'ES, *n. pl.*

PLU-TO (plû'tô), *n.* In *Mythology*, the god of the infernal regions.

*PLU-TO-NI-AN (plû-tô'nê'ân), } *n.*

PLU-TON-IST (plû'tôn'îst), } *n.*

One who maintains that geological changes are produced by fire.

PLU-TON-IC (plû-tôn'îk), *a.* Relating to Pluto or the Plutonists.

PLU-VI-AL (plû'vê'âl), } *a.* Wet,

*PLU-VI-OUS (plû'vê'ûs), } humid, rainy, relating to rain.

*PLU-VI-AM-E-TER (plû'vê-âm'ê-tûr), *n.* A rain-gauge:—often written *PLUVIOMETER*.

PLY (plî), *v. t.* To work at closely; to solicit importunately:—*v. i.*, to work closely; to bend:—*n.*, a fold or plait; a bend.

PLIES, *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*

PLI'ED, *p. prf.*

PLY-ER. See *PLIER*.

*PNEU-MAT-IC (nû-mât'îk), *a.* Relating to air, moved by air.

PNEU-MAT-ICS (nû-mât'îks), *n. pl.* The science which treats of the properties of the air and other elastic fluids.

*PNEU-MO-NI-A (nû-mô'nê'â), } *n.*

PNEU-MON-Y (nû'môn'ê), } Inflammation of the lungs.

POACH (pôtsh), *v. t. or v. i.* [*prs. t. 3.* POACHES.] To boil slightly; to plunder by stealth; to steal game.

*POACH-ER (pôtsh'ûr), *n.* One who steals game.

POACH-Y (pôtsh'ê), *a.* [POACHER—POACHIEST.] Wet, soft.

POCK (pôk), *n.* A pustule raised by the small-pox.

POCK-ET (pôk'êtt), *n.* A small bag inserted into clothes:—*v. t.*, to put in the pocket.

POCK-ET-BOOK (pôk'êtt'bûk), *n.* A book for the pocket.

POCK-MARK (pôk'mârk), *n.* The mark made by the small-pox.

PÔD, *n.* The case of seeds.

*PO-DAG-RI-CAL (pô-dâg'rê'kâl), *a.* Gouty.

PO-EM (pô'êm), *n.* The work of a poet; a composition in verse.†

*PO-E-SY (pô'é'sê), *n.* The art of writing poems, poetry.

PO-ET (pô'étt), *n.* One who writes poetry.

*PO-E-TAS-TER (pô'é'tâs-tûr), *n.* A vile, petty poet.

PO-ET-ESS (pô'étt'ês), *n.* A female who writes poetry.

PO'ET'ESS-ES, *n. pl.*

PO-ET-IC (pô'étt'îk), } *a.*

PO-ET-I-CAL (pô'étt'ê'kâl), } Pertaining to poetry, imaginative.

PO-ET-I-CAL-LY (pô'étt'ê'kâl-lê), *ad.* With the qualities of poetry.

PO-ET-IZE (pô'étt'îze), *v. i.* To write as a poet.

PO'ETI-ZING, *p. prs.*

- *PO-ET-LAU-RE-ATE (pò'èt-lâw-rè't), *n.* One whose duty is to celebrate in verse the birthday of a sovereign, &c.
- PO'ETS-LAU'RE'ATE, *n. pl.*
- PO-E-TRY (pò'è'trè), *n.* The art or practice of writing in verse; metrical composition; poems.
- *POIG-NAN-CY (pò'è'nân'sè), *n.* Asperity; sharpness; keenness. [87-31.] [276-11.]
- *POIG-NANT (pò'è'nânt), *a.* Keen, satirical; acutely painful.
- POIG-NANT-LY (pò'è'nânt'lè), *ad.* Keenly, sharply.
- PÔINT *n.* A sharp end; headland, cape; sting of an epigram; a moment; space; punctilio; a spot:—*v. t.*, to sharpen; to direct towards an object; to aim; to show; to distinguish by stops or points:—*v. i.*, to direct the finger.
- POINT-BLANK (pôint'blângk), *ad.* Directly, horizontally:—*a.*, direct, horizontal.
- POINT'ED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, epigrammatical; sharp; aimed.
- POINT-ED-LY (pôint'éd'lè), *ad.* In a pointed manner.
- POINT-ER (pôint'ûr), *n.* Any thing that points; a kind of dog.
- POINT-LESS (pôint'lès), *a.* Without point; blunt, obtuse.
- POISE (pôize), *n.* Balance, equipoise:—*v. t.*, to balance.
- *POIS'ING, *p. prs.*
- POI-SON (pò'è'zn), *n.* That which destroys or injures life when taken inwardly; venom; virus:—*v. t.*, to infect with poison; to corrupt; to taint:—see VENOM.
- POI-SON-OUS (pò'è'zn'ûs), *a.* Venomous, destructive.
- PÔKE, *n.* A pocket; a small bag:—*v. t.*, to search a thing with a long instrument; to handle rudely:—*v. i.*, to grope; to search.
- PO'KING, *p. prs.*
- PO-KER (pò'kâr), *n.* The iron bar with which a fire is stirred.
- PO-LAR (pò'lâr), *a.* Found near, or relating to, the pole.
- PO-LAR-I-TY (pò-lâr'è'tè), *n.* Tendency to the pole.
- *PO-LAR-I-ZA-TION (pò-lâr-è-zâ'shûn), *n.* Act of polarizing.
- PO-LAR-IZE (pò'lâr'ize), *v. t.* To give polarity to.
- *POLARI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- PÔLE, *n.* The extremity of the axis of the earth; a long staff; a measure of length, containing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lineal yards; a measure of surface, containing $30\frac{1}{2}$ square yards; a square or lineal rod or perch; a focus of magnetic power; *in a galvanic battery*, the point from or to which electricity passes:—*v. t.*, to furnish or push with poles.
- PO'LING, *p. prs.*
- POLE-AX } (pòlè'âks), *n.* { An
*POLE-AXE } fixed to a long pole.
- POLE'AX'ES, *n. pl.*
- POLE-CAT (pòlè'kât), *n.* The skunk.
- PO-LEM-IC (pò-lèm'îk), *n.* A disputant:—*a.*, controversial.
- *PO-LEM-I-CAL (pò-lèm'è'kâl), *a.* Controversial, disputatious.
- POLE-STAR (pòlè'stâr), *n.* A star which is vertical to the pole of the earth; a guide or director.
- *PO-LICE (pò-lè'sè'), *n.* The regulation and government of a city, the body of civil officers.
- POL-I-CY (pòl'lè'sè), *n.* The art of government; prudence; stratagem; skill in directing; contract of insurance. [261-2.]
- *POL'ICIES, *n. pl.*
- POL-ISH (pòl'îsh), *v. t.* To make elegant in manners; to refine; to smooth; to brighten [54-17] [285-1]:—*v. i.*, to become smooth or glossy:—*n.*, artificial gloss; elegance of manners.
- POL'ISH'ES, *n. pl.* and *pr. t.* 3.
- POL-ISH-ER (pòl'îsh'ûr), *n.* One who, or that which, polishes.
- PO-LITE (pò-lîte'), *a.* Elegant of manners, courteous, well-bred. [53.] [282-19.]
- PO-LITE-LY (pò-lîte'lè), *ad.* With elegance of manners, genteelly.
- PO-LITE-NESS (pò-lîte'nès), *n.* Elegance of manners, courtesy, gentility. [297-22.]
- POL-I-TIC (pòl'è'tîk), *a.* Sagacious, prudent; civil; artful. [144-27.]†
- PO-LIT-I-CAL (pò-lît'è'kâl), *a.* Relating to politics, public. [64-4.] [335-15.]
- PO-LIT-I-CAL-LY (pò-lît'è'kâl'lè), *ad.* With relation to public administration; artfully.
- *POL-I-TI-CIAN (pòl-lè'tîsh'ân), *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, politics; an artful man.
- POL-I-TICS (pòl'lè'tîks), *n. pl.* The science of government. [236.] [146-13.]
- *POL-I-TY (pòl'lè'tè), *n.* A form of government, civil constitution.
- POL'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- POL-KA (pòl'kâ), *n.* A dance.
- POLL (pòle), *n.* The head; a list of voters at an election; an election:—*v. t.*, to lop the top of trees; to pull off hair from the head; to deposit in a ballot-box.
- *POL-LARD (pòl'lârd), *n.* A tree lopped; a kind of fish; a stag that has cast its horns; a kind of bran:—*v. t.*, to poll trees.
- *POL-LEN (pòl'lèn), *n.* The fecundating dust of a flower.
- POLL-TAX (pòl'lè'tâks), *n.* A tax levied by the head.
- POLL'TAX'ES, *n. pl.*
- POL-LUTE (pòl'lûte'), *v. t.* To make unclean; to defile.
- *POL-LU'TING, *p. prs.*
- POL-LU-TION (pòl'lû'shûn), *n.* The state of being defiled, defilement.
- *POL-LU-TER (pòl'lû'tûr), *n.* A defiler, corrupter.
- PÔLT, *n.* A blow, a sudden stroke.
- POL-TRON (pòl-trôdn), *n.* A coward, a scoundrel.

- *POL-TROON-ER-Y (pôl-trôôn'ûr'rè)
n. Cowardice.
- *POL-Y-AN-THUS (pôl-lè-ân'thûs),
n. A plant bearing many flowers.
- POL-Y-AN'THUSES, *n. pl.*
- *PO-LYG-A-MIST (pô-lîg'â'mîst), *n.*
One who practices polygamy.
- *PO-LYG-A-MY (pô-lîg'â'mé), *n.*
Plurality of wives.
- *POL-Y-GLOT (pôl'lè'glôt), *a.* Having many languages; written in many languages:—*n.*, a book containing many languages.
- *POL-Y-GON (pôl'lè'gôn), *n.* A plane figure having more than four angles.
- *PO-LYG-O-NAL (pô-lîg'ô'nâl), *a.* Having more than four angles.
- POL-Y-GRAM (pôl'lè'grâm), *n.* A figure of many lines.
- *PO-LYG-RA-PHY (pô-lîg'râ'fè),
a. The art of writing in various ciphers.
- *POL-Y-HE-DRAL (pôl-lè'hè'drâl),
a. Having many polygonal sides.
- POL-Y-HE-DRON (pôl-lè'hè'drôn),
n. A solid bounded by polygons.
- *POL-Y-NO-MI-AL (pôl-lè-nô'mè-âl),
a. Containing many terms:—*n.*, an algebraic quantity containing more than two terms.
- *POL-Y-PE (pôl'û'pè), *n.* A ma-
- POL-Y-P (pôl'û'p), } rine animal of a low type which secretes coral. [58-14.]
- POL'Y'PI, *n. pl.* of POLYPUS.
- *POL-Y-POUS (pôl'lè'pûs), *a.* Having the nature of a polypus.
- *POL-Y-PUS (pôl'lè'pûs), *n.* A swelling in the nostrils; an animal with many feet.
- POL'Y'PI,
POL'Y'PUS-ES, } *n. pl.*
- POL-Y-SYL-LAB-IC (pôl-lè-sîl-lâb'îk), *a.* Consisting of many syllables.
- *POL-Y-SYL-LA-BLE (pôl'lè'sîl-lâ-bl), *n.* A word of many syllables.
- *POL-Y-TECH-NIC (pôl-lè-tèk'nîk),
a. Comprising many arts.
- *POL-Y-THE-ISM (pôl'lè'thè-îzm), *n.*
The doctrine of plurality of gods.
- POL-Y-THE-IST (pôl'lè'thè-îst), *n.* A believer in polytheism.
- POL-Y-THE-IS-TIC (pôl-lè'thè-îs'tîk),
a. Relating to polytheism.
- *POM-ACE (pôm'mâs), *n.* The substance of apples crushed.
- *PO-MA-CEOUS (pô-mâ'shûs), *a.* Consisting of pomace; resembling apples.
- PO-MADE (pô-mâ'dè'), *n.* A fragrant ointment.
- PO-MAN-DER (pô-mân'dûr), *n.* A sweet or perfumed ball.
- *PO-MA-TUM (pô-mâ'tûm), *n.* An ointment for the hair.
- *POME-GRAN-ATE (pôm-grân'ît), *n.*
A tree and its fruit.
- PO-MIF-ER-OUS (pô-mîf'ûr'ûs), *a.* Bearing apples.
- POM-MEL (pôm'mîl), *n.* A round ball or knob on a sword or saddle:—*v. t.*, to bruise; to beat soundly. †
- POM'MELING,
*POM'MEL'LING, } *p. prs.*
- *POM'MEL-ED,
*POM'MELL-ED, } *p. prf.*
- PO-MO-LOG-I-CAL (pô-mô-lôj'è'kâl)
a. Relating to pomology.
- *PO-MOL-O-GY (pô-môl'ôj'é), *n.*
The art of raising fruit; a treatise on fruit.
- PO-MOL'O'GIES, *n. pl.*
- PÔMP, *n.* Splendor, grandeur, parade; pride. [91-10.] [287-12.]
- POM-PI-ON. See PUMPKIN.
- POM-POS-I-TY (pôm-pôs'è'tè), *n.*
Ostentation; boasting.
- POM-POS'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- POM-POUS (pôm'pûs), *a.* Splendid, showy, stately, grand. [90-6.] [184-19.]
- *POM-POUS-LY (pôm'pûs'lè), *ad.*
Magnificently, with show.
- POM-POUS-NESS (pôm'pûs'nês), *n.*
Magnificence, splendor.
- PÔND, *n.* A small lake.
- PON-DER (pôn'dûr), *v. t.* To weigh mentally; to consider:—*v. i.*, to think; to muse. (*ap. p.*—on.)
- PON-DER-A-BLE (pôn'dûr'â-bl), *a.*
Capable of being weighed.
- PON-DER-ANCE (pôn'dûr'ânse), *n.*
Weight; gravity.
- PON-DER-OS-I-TY (pôn-dûr-ôs'è'tè),
n. Weight, heaviness.
- PON-DER-OUS (pôn'dûr'ûs), *a.* Being of moment; heavy, weighty. [54-31.]
- *PON-DER-OUS-LY (pôn'dûr'ûs-lè),
ad. With great weight.
- PON-DER-OUS-NESS (pôn'dûr'ûs-nês), *n.* Heaviness, weight.
- PO-NENT (pô'nènt), *a.* Western.
- *PON-GEE (pôn-jèé'), *n.* A kind of silk.
- *PON-IARD (pôn'yârd), *n.* A dirk, a dagger:—*v. t.*, to stab with a poniard.
- PONT-AGE (pôn'tîje), *n.* A tax paid for repairing bridges.
- PON-TIF } (pôn'tîf), *n.* { A high-
- *PON-TIFF } priest;
- the Pope.
- *PON-TIF-I-CAL (pôn-tîf'è'kâl), *a.*
Belonging to a high priest; popish; a book of ecclesiastical rites.
- PON-TIF'ICALS, *n. pl.* The full dress of a bishop or priest.
- PON-TIF-I-CATE (pôn-tîf'è'kîit), *n.*
Papacy, popedom.
- PON-TON } (pôn-tôn'), *n.* { A
- *PON-TOON } float-
- bridge; a boat.
- PO-NY (pô'né), *n.* A small horse.
- *PO'NIÉS, *n. pl.*
- POO-DLE (pôô'dl), *n.* A kind of lapdog.
- PÔDL, *n.* A lake of standing water; the stakes in gaming.
- PÔDP, *n.* The hindmost part of a ship.
- PÔDR, *a.* Indigent, not rich; trifling; mean; wanting strength; lean. (*ap. p.*—in.)

POOR-LY (pòòr'lè), *ad.* Without wealth or spirit; meanly:—*a.*, without health.
 POOR-NESS (pòòr'nès), *n.* Poverty; meanness; sterility; want.
 PÒP, *n.* A small, smart, and quick sound:—*v. i.*, to enter with a quick and sudden motion; to dart:—*v. t.*, to thrust suddenly:—*ad.*, suddenly.
 POP'PING, *p. pres.*
 POP'PED, *p. prf.*
 PÒPE, *n.* The Bishop of Rome.
 POPE-DOM (pòpe'dòm), *n.* Papal dignity; the jurisdiction of the Pope.
 PO-PER-Y (pò'pùr'è), *n.* The religion of the Church of Rome.
 POP-GUN (pòp'gùn), *n.* A toy.
 *POP-IN-JAY (pòp'ín'jà), *n.* A parrot; a fop.
 PO-PISH (pò'pish), *a.* Relating to popery.
 POP-LAR (pòp'lâr), *n.* A tree.
 POP-PY (pòp'pè), *n.* A plant from which opium is collected.
 POP'PIES, *n. pl.*
 *POP-U-LACE (pòp'ù'làs), *n.* The multitude; the common people.
 POP-U-LAR (pòp'ù'lâr), *a.* According to the will of, or pleasing to, the people; relating to the people; familiar; common.
 POP-U-LAR-I-TY (pòp'ù-lâr'è'tè), *n.* State of being favored by the people; public favor. [357-13.]
 POP-U-LAR-IZE (pòp'ù-lâr'ize), *v. t.* To make popular.
 POP'U-LAR-I-ZING, *p. pres.*
 POP-U-LAR-LY (pòp'ù-lâr'lè), *ad.* In a popular manner.
 POP-U-LATE (pòp'ù'lâte), *v. t. or v. i.* To people; to furnish with inhabitants.
 POP'U-LA-TING, *p. pres.*
 POP-U-LA-TION (pòp'ù-lâ'shùn), *n.* The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.
 POP-U-LOUS (pòp'ù'lús), *a.* Full of people or inhabitants.

POP-U-LOUS-LY (pòp'ù'lús'lè), *ad.* With many inhabitants.
 POP-U-LOUS-NESS (pòp'ù'lús'nès), *n.* State of being populous.
 *POR-CE-LAIN (pòre'sè'lâne), *n.* The finest earthenware; china-ware.
 PORCH (pòrtsh), *n.* A portico; a covered walk or entrance.
 PORCH'ES, *n. pl.*
 *POR-CINE (pòr'sine), *a.* Relating to swine.
 POR-CU-PINE (pòr'kù'pine), *n.* A species of hedgehog.
 PÒRE, *n.* A spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration; a narrow spiracle or passage:—*v. i.*, to look with great attention.
 POR'RING, *p. pres.*
 PO-RI-NESS (pò'rè'nès), *n.* State of being porous.
 PÒRK, *n.* The flesh of swine.
 PORK-ER (pòrk'ùr), *n.* A hog, a pig.
 PORK-LING (pòrk'ling), *n.* A pig.
 *PO-ROS-I-TY (pò-ròs'è'tè), *n.* The quality of having pores.
 PO-ROUS (pò'rús), *a.* Having pores.
 *POR-PHY-RIT-IC (pòr-fâr'rit'ik), *a.* Resembling porphyry.
 *POR-PHY-RY (pòr'fâr'rè), *n.* A hard stone of various colors.
 POR'PHYR'ES, *n. pl.*
 *POR-POISE (pòr'pús), *n.* The sea-hog; a dolphin.
 *POR-RIDGE (pòr'ridje), *n.* A kind of broth; a simple soup of boiled meal; pottage.
 *POR-RIN-GER (pòr'rín'jùr), *n.* A vessel for holding porridge.
 *PÒRT, *n.* A harbor; a gate; carriage; external appearance; a wine.
 PORT-A-BLE (pòrt'â'bl), *a.* Possible to be carried.
 PORT-AGE (pòrt'âje), *n.* Carriage; the price of carriage; a carrying-place.
 PORT-AL (pòrt'âl), *n.* A gate; an arch under which a gate opens. [154-2.]

*PORT-CUL-LIS (pòrt-kùl'lis), *n.* A movable frame over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.
 PORT-CUL-LIS'ES, *n. pl.*
 *PORTE (pòrt), *n.* The Turkish Court.
 *PORTE-MON-NAIE (pòrt-mân-nâ'), *n.* A wallet for money.
 POR-TEND (pòr-tènd'), *v. t.* To foretoken or foreshow.
 POR-TENOK (pòr-tènt'), *n.* Omen of ill; a fearful sign.
 *POR-TEN-TOUS (pòr-tèn'tús), *a.* Ominous, foreboding ill. [347-12.]
 *POR-TEN-TOUS-LY (pòr-tèn'tús'lè), *ad.* In a portentous manner.
 POR-TER (pòr'tùr), *n.* One who has charge of a gate; one who carries burdens for hire; a kind of strong bear.
 POR-TER-AGE (pòr'tùr'âje), *n.* Money paid for carriage.
 PORT-FO-LIO (pòrt-fò'lè'ò or pòrt-fòl'yò), *n.* A folding case for loose papers.
 *PORT-FÒL'IOS, *n. pl.*
 PORT-HOLE (pòrt'hòle), *n.* An opening to point cannon through.
 PORT-TI-CO (pòr'tè'kò), *n.* A covered walk; a piazza. [367-8.]
 *POR'TI'COS, *n. pl.*
 PORT-TION (pòr'shùn), *n.* A part; a dividend; an allotment; a fortune:—*v. t.*, to parcel; to endow with a fortune; to divide.
 PORT-TION-LESS (pòr'shùn'lès), *a.* Having no portion.
 *PORT-LI-NESS (pòr'lè'nès), *n.* Dignity of mien; bulk of body.
 PORT-LY (pòrt'lè), *a.* [PORTLIER—PORTLIEST.] Corpulent, bulky; grand of mien.
 PORT-MAN-TEAU (pòrt-mân'tò), *n.* A bag to carry clothes in.
 PORT-MAN'TEAUS, *n. pl.*
 POR-TRAIT (pòr'trà'te), }
 *POR-TRAI-TURE (pòr'trà'tshùrè), }
n. A picture drawn from life; a likeness.

- POR-TRAY** (pôr-trâ'v), *v. t.* To describe by picture; to describe vividly; to paint. [134.]†
- ***POR-TRAY-AL** (pôr-trâ'âl), *n.* Act of portraying.
- ***POR-TREEVE** (pôr-rêév), *n.* The chief officer of a port.
- POR-TRESS** (pôrt-rés), *n.* A female guardian of a gate.
- POR-TRESS'ES**, *n. pl.*
- POR-RY** (pô'rè), *a.* [**PORIER—PORIEST.**] Full of pores.
- POSE** (pôze), *v. t.* To puzzle.
- ***POS'ING**, *p. prs.*
- POS-ER** (pôz'ûr), *n.* One who, or that which, puzzles.
- PO-SI-TION** (pô-zîsh'ûn), *n.* Situation; principle laid down; attitude, manner of standing.
- POS-I-TIVE** (pôz'è'tiv), *a.* Expressed, explicit, as *positive orders*, direct, as *positive proof*; absolute, real, as *positive good*, confident, dogmatic, as persons of *positive character*; without comparison, as the *positive degree*; additive, affirmative, as a *positive quantity*; discharging electricity, as a *positive pole*; exceeding the electric equilibrium, as *positive electricity* or *substances*:—opposed to **IMPLIED**, **RELATIVE**, **CONDITIONAL**, **CIRCUMSTANTIAL**, **COMPARATIVE**, **SUPERLATIVE**, and **NEGATIVE**. [316-28.]
- ***POS-I-TIVE-LY** (pôz'è'tiv-lè), *ad.* In a positive manner.
- POS-I-TIVE-NESS** (pôz'è'tiv-nêss), *n.* The state of being positive.
- POS-I-TIV-ISM** (pôz'è'tiv-îzm), *n.* Positive Philosophy, which regards all phenomena as subjected to invariable natural laws, and as comprehended by one all-embracing science.
- POS-SE** (pôs'sè), *n.* An armed power.
- POS-SESS** (pôz-zêss' or pôs-sêss'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, POSSESSES.*] To have as an owner; to enjoy or occupy. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- POS-SES-SION** (pôz-zêsh'ân or pôs-sêsh'ân), *n.* The state of having in one's own power; property.
- POS-SES-SIVE** (pôz-zêss'îv or pôs-sêss'îv), *a.* Having possession.
- ***POS-SI-SOR** (pôz-zêss'sûr or pôs-sêss'sûr), *n.* An owner; an occupant; a proprietor.
- ***POS-SET** (pôs'sît), *n.* Milk curdled with wine:—*v. t.*, to curdle.
- POS-SI-BIL-I-TY** (pôs-sê-bil'itè'tè), *n.* State of being possible. [52.]
- 'POS-SI-BIL'I-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- POS-SI-BLE** (pôs'sè'bl), *a.* Having power to be, or to be done.
- POS-SI-BLY** (pôs'sè'blè), *ad.* Perhaps; by any power.
- PÔST**, *n.* A hasty messenger; quick course of travelling; office; situation; place; a military station; a piece of timber set erect:—*v. i.*, to travel with speed; to hasten:—*v. t.*, to station; to place; to fix on a post; to carry from the daybook or journal to the ledger.
- POST-AGE** (pôst'îje), *n.* Money paid for conveyance of a letter.
- POST-BOY** (pôst'bôé), *n.* A boy who rides a posthorse.
- ***POST-CHAISE** (pôst'shâze), *n.* A four-wheeled carriage for travelling.
- POST-DATE** (pôst'dâte), *v. t.* To date later than the real time.
- POST'DA'TING**, *p. prs.*
- ***POST-DI-LU-VI-AN** (pôst-dê-lûv'è'ân), *n.* One who lived since the Deluge:—*a.*, after the Deluge.
- POST-ER** (pôst'ûr), *n.* A courier; a large placard.
- POS-TE-RI-OR** (pôs-tè'rè'ûr), *a.* Later; subsequent; placed after.
- POS-TE-RI-OR-I-TY** (pôs-tè-rè-ôr'è'tè), *n.* State of being posterior.
- POST-ER-I-TY** (pôs-têr'è'tè), *n.* Descendants, succeeding generations. [158.] [258-1.]
- POST-ERN** (pôst'êrn), *n.* A small gate; a door.
- POST-FIX** (pôst-flîks'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, POSTFIXES.*] To add to the end.
- POST-FIX** (pôst'flîks), *n.* A suffix.
- POST'FIX'ES**, *n. pl.*
- POST-HASTE** (pôst-hâste'), *n.* Haste like that of a courier; great haste:—*ad.*, very hastily.
- POST-HORSE** (pôst'hôrse), *n.* A horse stationed for the use of couriers.
- ***POST-HU-MOUS** (pôst'hù'mûs), *a.* Done, had, or published after one's death.
- POST-HU-MOUS-LY** (pôst'hù'mûs-lè), *ad.* After one's death.
- POST-TIL** (pôs'tîl), *n.* A marginal note; a homily:—*v. t.*, to write marginal notes.
- POST'ILING**, } *p. prs.*
- ***POST'IL'ING**, } *p. prs.*
- POST'IL-ED**, } *p. prs.*
- ***POST'ILL-ED**, } *p. prs.*
- ***POST-TILL-ION** (pôs-tîl'yûn), *n.* One who guides the first pair of a set of horses before a coach:—also written **POSTILION**.
- POST-MAN** (pôst'mân), *n.* A letter-carrier.
- POST'MEN**, *n. pl.* [carrier.]
- POST-MARK** (pôst'mârk), *n.* A stamp placed on a letter at a postoffice.
- POST-MAS-TER** (pôst'mâs'tûr), *n.* A man who has the charge of a postoffice.
- ***POST-ME-RID-I-AN** (pôst-mè-rîd'è'ân), *a.* Being in the afternoon.
- ***POST-MOR-TEM** (pôst-môr'têm), *a.* Done or made after death.
- POST-NOTE** (pôst'nôte), *n.* A bank-note payable at some specified period after its date.
- ***POST-O-BIT** (pôst-ô'bit or pôst-ôb'ît), *n.* A bond payable after the death of the person named therein.
- POST-OF-FICE** (pôst'ôf'fîs), *n.* An office for the delivery or transmission of letters.
- POST-PAY** (pôst'pâ), *v. t.* [**POST-PAID** or **POSTPAYED**—**POSTPAID** or **POSTPAYED.**] To pay postage on.

POST-PONE (pòst-pòne'), *v. t.* To delay; to put off. [248.]
 POST-PON'ING, *p. prs.*
 POST-PONE-MENT (pòst-pòne'mènt), *n.* The act of putting off, or delaying.
 *POST-POS-I-TIVE (pòst-pòz'è'tiv), *a.* Placed after.
 *POST-SCRIPT (pòst'skrìpt), *n.* A paragraph added to a letter.
 POST-U-LATE (pòst'ù'láte), *v. t.* To beg or assume without proof.
 POST'U-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
 POST-U-LATE (pòst'ù'lít), *n.* Position assumed.
 POST-U-LA-TION (pòst-ù-lá'shùn), *n.* The act of supposing without proof; supplication.
 *POST-U-LA-TOR-Y (pòst'ù'lá-túr-rè), *a.* Assuming without proof.
 *POST-U-LA-TUM (pòst-ù-lá'túm), *n.* Position assumed.
 'POST-U-LA'TA, *n. pl.*
 POS-TURE (pòs'tshùr), *n.* Place, situation; disposition; position.
 PO-SY (pò'zè), *n.* A bunch of flowers; a motto on a ring.
 *PO'SIES, *n. pl.*
 PÒT, *n.* A vessel to hold liquids:—*v. t.*, to put or preserve in pots.
 POT'TING, *p. prs.*
 POT'TED, *p. prf.*
 PO-TA-BLE (pò'tá'bl), *a.* Drinkable.
 POT-ASH (pòt'ásh), } *n.* An
 *PO-TAS-SA (pò-tás'sá), } oxide
 of potassium, commonly obtained from ashes of vegetables.
 *PO-TAS-SI-UM (pò-tás'sè'úm), *n.* A soft, brilliant, white metal, lighter than water.
 PO-TA-TION (pò-tá'shùn), *n.* A drinking bout, draught. [363-18.]
 PO-TA-TO (pò-tá'tò), *n.* A plant and its esculent root.
 *PO-TA'TOES, *n. pl.*
 *PO-TEEN (pò-tèen'), *n.* Irish whiskey.
 *PO-TEN-CY (pò'tèn'sè), *n.* Influence; power, efficacy. [358-3.]
 PO'TEN'CES, *n. pl.*

PO-TENT (pò'tènt), *a.* Efficacious, powerful, forcible, mighty.
 PO-TEN-TATE (pò'tèn'táte), *n.* Monarch, sovereign.
 *PO-TEN-TIAL (pò'tèn'shál), *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act; powerful, expressing power.
 PO-TEN-TI-AL-I-TY (pò'tèn-shè-ál-lè'tè), *n.* Possibility.
 PO'TEN-TI-AL'ITIES, *n. pl.*
 *PO-TEN-TIAL-LY (pò'tèn'sháll'è), *ad.* In possibility.
 PO-TENT-LY (pò'tènt'lè), *ad.* With great force, powerfully.
 POTH-ER (pòth'ùr), *n.* Bustle; tumult:—*v. t.*, to make a blustering effort; to harass.
 POT-HERB (pòt'èrb), *n.* An herb fit for cooking.
 POT-HOOK (pòt'hùk or pòt'hòök), *n.* A hook to hang a pot on.
 POT-HOUSE (pòt'hòuse), *n.* A low drinking-house.
 POT-HOUS-ES (pòt'hòúz'èz), *n. pl.*
 PO-TION (pò'shùn), *n.* A dose; a draught.
 *POT-SHERD (pòt'shùrd), *n.* A piece of a broken pot.
 POT-TAGE (pòt'tje), *n.* Any thing boiled or decocted for food; porridge; boiled meat and herbs.
 POT-TER (pòt'tùr), *n.* A maker of earthenware.
 POT-TER-Y (pòt'tùr'rè), *n.* Earthen-ware; work of a potter; a place where earthenware is made.
 POT'TER'IES, *n. pl.*
 POT-TLE (pòt'tl), *n.* A measure containing 4 pints; a tankard; a fruit-basket.
 *POT-VAL-IANT (pòt-vál'yánt), *a.* Made valiant by liquor.
 POUCH (pòutsh), *n.* A small bag, a pocket:—*v. t.*, to pocket.
 *POUCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
 POU-CHONG (pòò-tshóng'), *n.* A kind of black tea.
 POU-LE (pòlt), *n.* A young chicken.
 *POUL-TER-ER (pòlt'ùr'ùr), *n.* One who sells fowls.

POULT-ICE (pòlt'is), *n.* A soft, mol-lifying application; a cataplasm:—*v. t.*, to apply a poultice to.
 *POULT'ICING, *p. prs.*
 POU-LE-RY (pòlt'rè), *n.* Domestic fowls.
 POUNCE (pòunse), *n.* The claw or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of a kind of gum:—*v. t.*, to perforate; to fall upon and seize.
 *POUN'GING, *p. prs.*
 POUNCE-BOX (pòunse'bòks), }
 POUN-CET-BOX (pòun'sèt'bòks), }
n. A perforated box used for sprinkling powder or pounce.
 POUN-CE'-BOX'ES, }
 POUN'CET'-BOX-ES, } *n. pl.*
 PÒUND, *n.* In *Avoirdupois Weight*, a weight equal to 7000 grains troy or 16 ounces avoirdupois; in *Apothecaries' or Troy Weight*, a weight equal to 5760 grains or 12 ounces troy; the sum of 20 shillings or \$4.84; in *Exchange*, \$4.44; a gold coin, a sovereign; an enclosure for cattle seized for trespassing:—*v. t.*, to beat; to bruise, as with a pestle; to put cattle in a pound.
 *POUND-AGE (pòund'je), *n.* A certain sum deducted from a pound; payment rated by the pound.
 POUND-ER (pòund'ùr), *n.* That which pounds; a person or thing named from a certain number of pounds; a pestle.
 POUR (pòre), *v. t.* To let liquid out of a vessel in a stream; to emit; to give vent to:—*v. i.*, to flow; to stream.
 PÒÛT, *v. i.* To look sullen; to thrust out the lips; to shoot out:—*n.*, a fit of sullenness; a fish.
 POU-ER-TY (pòv'ùr'tè), *n.* Indi-gence, pauperism; meanness.
 POW-DER (pòd'ùr), *n.* Matter finely pulverized; dust; gun-powder:—*v. t.*, to reduce to a fine dust; to sprinkle with powder.

POW-DER-Y (pöü'dâr'rè), *a.* Dusty, friable; easily crumbled.

POW-ER (pöü'âr), *n.* Command, dominion; ability; the moving force of an engine; faculty of the mind; strength; force; military force; a product arising from multiplying a number by itself; the magnifying capacity of a lens; a divinity; a government.

POW-ER-FUL (pöü'âr'füll), *a.* Potent, mighty, strong.

POW-ER-FUL-LY (pöü'âr'füll-lè), *ad.* Potently, forcibly.

POW-ER-FUL-NESS (pöü'âr'füll-nès), *n.* Power, efficacy.

POW-ER-LESS (pöü'âr'lès), *a.* Weak.

***POW-ER-LOOM** (pöü'âr'lööm), *n.* A loom worked by steam.

POW-ER-PRESS (pöü'âr'près), *n.* A printing-press worked by steam.

POW-ER-⁻PRESS-ES, *n. pl.*

***POW-WOW** (pöü'wöü), *n.* An Indian conjurer or conjuration:—*v. t.*, to practice conjuration upon.

PRAC-TI-CA-BIL-I-TY (präk-tè-käbil'lè'tè), *n.* Practicableness.

PRAC-TI-CA-BLE (präk'tè-kä-bl), *a.* Feasible, possible.

PRAC-TI-CA-BLE-NESS (präk'tè-kä-bl'nès), *n.* Possibility of being performed.

PRAC-TI-CA-BLY (präk'tè-kä-blè), *ad.* In a practicable manner.

PRAC-TI-CAL (präk'tè-käl), *a.* Relating to action; not merely speculative; capable of being used. [68-24.] [289-3.]

PRAC-TI-CAL-LY (präk'tè-käl-lè), *ad.* By practice or experience.

***PRAC-TICE** (präk'tis), *n.* The habit of doing any thing; use; custom; actual performance; medical treatment of disease [159-5] [186]:—*v. t.*, to do habitually; to exercise; to perform constantly [111-35] [338-8]:—*v. i.*, to exercise a profession; to act habitually.

PRAC-TICE The verb PRACTICE is often improperly written PRACTISE.

***PRAC'TICING**, *p. pres.*

***PRAC-TI-TION-ER** (präk-tish'ün-âr), *n.* One engaged in any art or profession.

***PRE-COG-NI-TA** (prè-kög'nè'tä), *n. pl.* Things previously known.

PRE-NO-MEN. See PRENOMEN.

***PRAG-MAT-IC** (präg-mät'ik),

PRAG-MAT-I-CAL (präg-mät'è-käl), *a.* Dictatorial; meddling.

***PRAI-RIE** (prä'rè), *n.* A level tract of country destitute of trees. [66-4.]

PRAI-SE (präze), *n.* Renown, commendation; tribute of gratitude [240-24]:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to commend; to applaud; to eulogize; to extol.

PRAI-SING, *p. pres.*

PRAI-SE-WOR-THY (präze'wür'thè), *a.* Deserving praise; laudable, commendable.

PRANCE (pränse), *v. i.* To spring and bound as a horse.

***PRAN'ING**, *p. pres.*

PRANK (prängk), *n.* A frolic; a capricious act; a trick:—*v. t.*, to dress showily.

PRÄTE, *v. i.* To talk carelessly; to chatter:—*n.*, slight talk, tattle.

PRÄTING, *p. pres.*

PRAT-IC

***PRAT-IQUE** } (prät'ik), *n.* { A license to trade, certifying that quarantine regulations have been complied with.

PRAT-TLE (prät'tl), *v. i.* To talk lightly; to chatter:—*n.*, empty talk, chatter.

PRÄTTING, *p. pres.*

PRÄT-TLER (prät'tlür), *n.* One who prattles.

PRÄV-I-TY (präv'è'tè), *n.* Corruption, badness, depravity. [220.]

***PRÄWN**, *n.* A small shell-fish.

***PRÄX-IS** (präks'is), *n.* Use, practice; an example to teach practice; a paradigm.

PRÄX'ES, *n. pl.*

PRAY (prä), *v. i.* To make petitions to Heaven; to entreat or ask submissively:—*v. t.*, to supplicate, implore, or entreat. (*ap. p.*—for, with.)

PRAY-ER (prä'âr), *n.* A petition to Heaven; entreaty; one who prays.

PRAY-ER-BOOK (prä'âr'bûk), *n.* A book containing prayers.

PRAY-ER-FUL (prä'âr'füll), *a.* Given to prayer.

PRAY-ER-FUL-LY (prä'âr'füll-lè), *ad.* In a devout manner.

PRAY-ER-LESS (prä'âr'lès), *a.* Neglecting prayer; irreligious.

PREACH (prèetsh), *v. i.* or *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, PREACHES.*] To pronounce a public discourse upon sacred subjects; to proclaim.

PREACHER (prèetsh'âr), *n.* A clergyman; one who preaches.

PRE-AD-MON-ISH (prè-äd-mön'ish), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, PREADMONISHES.*] To admonish beforehand.

PRE-AD-MO-NI-TION (prè-äd-mön-nish'ün), *n.* Previous warning.

PRE-AM-BLE (prè'am'bl), *n.* Something previous; introduction; a preface.

PREB-END (prèb'ènd), *n.* A stipend granted in a cathedral.

PREB-END-AL (prèb'ènd'äl or prèbèn'däl), *a.* Pertaining to a prebend.

PREB-EN-DA-RY (prèb'èn'dä-rè), *n.* A stipendiary of a cathedral.

***PREB'EN'DA-RIES**, *n. pl.*

***PRE-CA-RI-OUS** (prè-kä'rè'üs), *a.* Dependent; uncertain; held by courtesy; doubtful. [320-10.]

PRE-CA-RI-OUS-LY (prè-kä'rè'üs-lè), *ad.* Uncertainly, by dependence.

PRE-CA-RI-OUS-NESS (prè-kä'rè'üs-nès), *n.* Uncertainty, dependence on others.

***PREC-A-TIVE** (prèk'ä'tiv),

PREC-A-TOR-Y (prèk'ä'tür-rè), } *a.* Suppliant.

- PRE-CAU-TION (prè-kâw'shûn), *n.* Preventive measure; previous care [115-11]:—*v. t.*, to caution beforehand.
- *PRE-CAU-TION-AL (prè-kâw'shûn-â-l), *a.* Preventive.
- *PRE-CAU-TION-A-RY (prè-kâw'shûn-â-rê), *a.* Preventive.
- *PRE-CAU-TIOUS (prè-kâw'shûs), *a.* Using precaution.
- PRE-CEDE (prè-sèéd'), *v. t.* To go before.
- *PRE-CE'DING, *p. prs.*
- PRE-CE-DENCE (prè-sé'dénse), }
PRE-CE-DEN-CY (prè-sé'dén'sé), }
n. Act or state of going before, priority; superiority of rank.
- *PREC-E-DENT (près'sé'dènt), *n.* A rule or example; any thing done before of the same kind.
- *PRE-CE-DENT (prè-sé'dènt), *a.* Anterior, former, going before.
- PREC-E-DENT-ED (près'sé'dènt-éd), *a.* Having precedent.
- *PRE-CEN-TOR (prè-sèn'tûr), *n.* One who leads a choir.
- PRE-CEPT (prè'sèpt), *n.* A rule authoritatively given; mandate, order, injunction; a principle, a maxim. [150-4.] [261-21.]
- PRE-CEPT-IVE (prè-sèpt'iv), *a.* Directing the conduct, giving precepts. [343-10.]
- *PRE-CEPT-OR (prè-sèpt'ûr), *n.* A teacher, a tutor.
- *PRE-CEPT-RI-AL (prè-sèpt-tò-rè-âl), *a.* Relating to a preceptor.
- PRE-CEPTRESS (prè-sèpt'très), *n.* A female teacher.
- PRE-CEPTRESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- PRE-CES-SION (prè-sèsh'ûn), *n.* The act of going before, advance.
- *PRE-CINCT (prè'singkt), *n.* Outward limit, boundary; a district.
- PRE-CIOUS (prèsh'ûs), *a.* Valuable, of great price. [372-18.]
- *PRE-CIOUS-LY (prèsh'ûs'lè), *ad.* To a great price; in great esteem.
- PRE-CIOUS-NESS (prèsh'ûs'nés), *n.* Value, worth.
- *PRE-CI-PICE (près'sé'pîs), *n.* A headlong steep; a declivity. [290-2.]
- *PRE-CIP-I-TA-BLE (prè-sîp'è'tâ-bl), *a.* Capable of being precipitated.
- PRE-CIP-I-TANCE (prè-sîp'è'tânse), *a.* Precipitancy.
- *PRE-CIP-I-TAN-CY (prè-sîp'è'tân-sé), *n.* Rash or headlong haste.
- *PRE-CIP-I-TANT (prè-sîp'è'tânt), *a.* Falling or rushing headlong; hasty.
- PRE-CIP-I-TANT-LY (prè-sîp'è'tânt-lè), *ad.* In headlong haste.
- PRE-CIP-I-TATE (prè-sîp'è'tâte), *v. t.* To throw headlong; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom. †
- PRE-CIP-I-TA-TING, *p. prs.*
- PRE-CIP-I-TATE (prè-sîp'è'tît), *a.* Headlong, hasty:—*n.*, a corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.
- PRE-CIP-I-TATE-LY (prè-sîp'è'tît-lè), *ad.* Hastily, in blind hurry.
- PRE-CIP-I-TA-TION (prè'sîp-è-tâ'shûn), *n.* Act of precipitating; rash haste; tumultuous hurry.
- *PRE-CIP-I-TA-TOR (prè-sîp'è'tâ-tûr), *n.* One who urges on rashly.
- PRE-CIP-I-TOUS (prè-sîp'è'tûs), *a.* Headlong, steep, rash.
- PRE-CIP-I-TOUS-LY (prè-sîp'è'tûs-lè), *ad.* In a steep or rash manner.
- PRE-CISE (prè-sîsè'), *a.* Exact, strict, nice; formal; scrupulous. [289-5.]
- *PRE-CISE-LY (prè-sîsè'lè), *ad.* Exactly, nicely, accurately.
- PRE-CISE-NESS (prè-sîsè'nés), *n.* Exactness, rigid nicety.
- *PRE-CI-SION (prè-sîzh'ûn), *n.* Exact limitation; strictness; preciseness. [66-25.] [222-20.]
- PRE-CLU-DE (prè-klûdè'), *v. t.* To shut out by anticipating; to prevent; to hinder. [72-27.]
- PRE-CLU'DING, *p. prs.*
- PRE-CLU-SION (prè-klû'zhûn), *n.* Act of precluding.
- PRE-CLU-SIVE (prè-klû'siv), *a.* Hindering by anticipation.
- PRE-CLU-SIVE-LY (prè-klû'siv'lè), *ad.* By preclusion.
- *PRE-CO-CIOUS (prè-kò'shûs), *a.* Ripe before the proper time; matured too early.
- PRE-CO-CIOUS-NESS (prè-kò'shûs-nés), *n.* Precocity.
- *PRE-COC-I-TY (prè-kòs'sètè), *n.* Ripeness before the time; too early growth.
- PRE-COC'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- PRE-COG-NI-TION (prè-kòg-nîsh'ûn), *n.* Previous knowledge.
- *PRE-CON-CEIT (prè-kòn-sèè'), *n.* An opinion previously formed.
- *PRE-CON-CEIVE (prè-kòn-sèév'), *v. t.* To form an opinion beforehand. [133-13.]
- PRE-CON-CEIV'ING, *p. prs.*
- PRE-CON-CEPT-ION (prè-kòn-sèp'shûn), *n.* A preconceit.
- PRE-CON-CERT (prè-kòn-sèrt'), *v. t.* To concert beforehand.
- PRE-CON-TRACT (prè-kòn'trâkt), *n.* A contract previous to another.
- *PRE-CUR-SOR (prè-kûr'sûr), *n.* A forerunner, harbinger; omen.
- *PRE-CUR-SOR-Y (prè-kûr'sûr'è), *a.* Introductory.
- *PRE-DA-CEOUS (prè-dâ'shûs), *a.* Living by plunder.
- PRED-A-TOR-Y (prè-dâ'tûr-rè), *a.* Plundering, practicing rapine.
- *PRED-E-CES-SOR (prè-d-è-sès'sûr), *n.* One who was in any state or place before another; an ancestor. [132-20.] [245-17.]
- PRE-DES-TI-NA-RI-AN (prè-dès-tè-nâ'rè-ân), *n.* One who believes in predestination:—*a.*, relating to predestination.
- PRE-DES-TINE (prè-dès'tîn), *v. t.* To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree; to foreordain; to predetermine.
- PRE-DES-TIN'ING, }
PRE-DES-TI'NA-TING, } *p. prs.*

- PRE-DES-TI-NA-TION (pré'dés-tè-ná'shún), *n* Foreordination; fatal decree. [227-7.]
- *PRE-DES-TI-NA-TOR (pré'dés'tè'ná-túr), *n*. One who predestinates.
- PRE-DE-TERM-IN-ATE (pré-dè-tèrm'ín'tè), *a*. Determined beforehand.
- PRE-DE-TER-MI-NA-TION (pré-dè-tèr-mé-ná'shún), *n*. Determination made beforehand.
- PRE-DE-TER-MINE (pré-dè-tèr'mín), *v. t.* To doom by previous decree; to predestinate.
- PRE-DE-TER-MIN'ING, *p. prs.*
- *PRE-DI-AL (pré'dé'ál), *a*. Consisting of, or relating to, fairs.
- PRE-DI-CA-BIL-I-TY (pré-dè-ká-bl'lè'tè), *n*. State of being predicable.
- *PRE-DI-C-A-BLE (pré'dè'ká-bl), *n*. That which may be affirmed:—*a.*, proper to be affirmed.
- PRE-DIC-A-MENT (pré-dík'á'mént), *n*. A class, or arrangement; particular condition. [100-12.]
- PRED-I-CATE (pré'dè'káte), *v. t.* To affirm one thing of another.
- PRED'ICA-TING, *p. prs.*
- PRED-I-CATE (pré'dè'kát), *n*. That which is affirmed of a subject.
- PRE-DI-CA-TION (pré-dè-ká'shún), *n*. Affirmation, declaration.
- *PRE-DI-CA-TOR-Y (pré'dè'ká-túr-rè), *a*. Affirmative.
- PRE-DICT (pré-díkt'), *v. t.* To foretell; to prophesy.
- PRE-DIC-TION (pré-dík'shún), *n*. Prophecy, declaration of something future, prognostication.
- PRE-DIC-TIVE (pré-dík'tív), *a*. Prophetic.
- *PRE-DIC-TOR (pré-dík'túr), *n*. One who predicts or foretells.
- PRE-DI-LEC-TION (pré-dè-lèk'shún), *n*. Preference; previous liking. [236-29.]
- PRE-DIS-POSE (pré-dís-póze'), *v. t.* To adapt previously to any certain purpose; to incline beforehand. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- *PRE-DIS-PO'SING, *p. prs.*
- PRE-DIS-PO-SI-TION (pré'dís-pò-zísh'ún), *n*. Previous inclination or adaptation.
- *PRE-DOM-I-NANCE (pré-dóm'è-nánsè), *n*. Ascendency, superiority; prevalence.
- PRE-DOM-I-NANT (pré-dóm'è'nánt), *a*. Prevalent; ascendant, having superiority. [204-1.]
- *PRE-DOM-I-NANT-LY (pré-dóm'è-nánt-lè), *ad.* With superior influence.
- PRE-DOM-I-NATE (pré-dóm'è'náte), *v. i.* To prevail; to abound; to be ascendant. [243-1.]
- PRE-DOM'INA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *PRE-EM-I-NENCE (pré-ém'è'nènsè), *n*. Superiority of excellence; precedence; priority in rank.
- PRE-EM-I-NENT (pré-ém'è'nént), *a*. Excellent above others.
- PRE-EM-I-NENT-LY (pré-ém'è'nént-lè), *ad.* In a superior manner. [360-7.]
- *PRE-EMP-TION (pré-ém'shún), *n*. The act or privilege of purchasing before another.
- *PRÈÈN, *v. t.* To clean the feathers, as birds; to trim.
- PRE-EN-GAGE (pré-èn-gáje'), *v. t.* To engage beforehand.
- *PRE-EN-GA'GING, *p. prs.*
- PRE-EN-GAGE-MENT (pré-èn-gáje'mént), *n*. A prior obligation.
- PRE-ÈS-TAB-LISH (pré-ès-táb'lísh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, PRE-ESTABLISHES.*] To establish beforehand.
- PRE-EX-IST (pré-ég-zíst'), *v. i.* To exist beforehand.
- PRE-EX-IST-ENCE (pré-ég-zíst'ènsè), *n*. Existence beforehand.
- PRE-EX-IST-ENT (pré-ég-zíst'ént), *a*. Existing beforehand.
- PREF-ACE (pré'fás), *n*. Introduction; a preamble; preliminary remarks:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to say something introductory; to insert a preface.
- *PREF'ACING, *p. prs.*
- *PREF-A-TOR-Y (pré'áf'túr-rè), *a*. Introductory.
- PRE-FECT (pré'fèkt), *n*. A chief officer, governor; a commander.
- PRE-FEC-TURE (pré'fèk'tùre or pré'fèk'tùre), *n*. The office of a prefect.
- PRE-FER (pré-fèr'), *v. t.* To regard above another; to advance; to choose. (*ap. p.*—to, before, above, over.)
- PRE-FER'RING, *p. prs.*
- *PRE-FER'RED, *p. prf.*
- PREF-ER-A-BLE (pré'èr'á-bl), *a*. Eligible before something else; deserving preference. [234-19.] (*ap. p.*—to.)
- PREF-ER-A-BLY (pré'èr'á-blè), *ad.* In preference.
- PREF-ER-ENCE (pré'èr'ènsè), *n*. Estimation of one thing before another; choice. (*ap. p.*—over, to, above, before.) [252-28.]
- PRE-FER-MENT (pré-fèr'mént), *n*. Advancement.
- PRE-FIG-U-RATION (pré'fig'ù-rá'shún), *n*. Antecedent representation.
- PRE-FIG-U-RATIVE (pré'fig'ù-rá-tív), *a*. Foreshowing by types and figures.
- PRE-FIG-URE (pré'fig'ùre), *v. t.* To exhibit by antecedent representation; to foreshow.
- PRE-FIG'URING, *p. prs.*
- PRE-FIX (pré'fíks), *n*. A particle joined to the beginning of a word, as in *outdo*.
- PRE'FIX'ES, *n. pl.*
- PRE-FIX (pré'fíks'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, PREFIXES.*] To place, settle, or appoint before. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- PREG-NA-BLE (prég'ná'bl), *a*. Capable of being taken.
- PREG-NANT (prég'nánt), *a*. Teeming, fertile; full.
- *PRE-HEN-SILE (pré-hén'síl), *a*. Adapted to seize, grasping.
- PRE-HEN-SION (pré-hén'shún), *n*. The act of grasping.

PRE-JUDGE (prê-jûd'je'), *v. t.* To determine beforehand.

PRE-JUDG'ING, *p. prs.*

PRE-JUDGE-MENT } (prê-jûd'g'-
*PRE-JUDG-MENT } mên't), *n.*

Judgment without examination.
PRE-JU-DI-CATE (prê-jû'dê'kâte),
v. t. To prejudge.

PRE-JU'DI'CA-TING, *p. prs.*

PREJ-U-DICE (prêj'û'dis), *n.* Prepossession; judgment without examination; injury [179-22] [64-17]:—*v. t.*, to fill with prejudices; to injure; to bias the mind unfavorably. (*ap. p.*—against.)

*PREJ'U'DIC-ING, *p. prs.*

*PREJ'U'DIC-IAL (prêj'û'dish'âil),
a. Tending to impair; mischievous; injurious; detrimental. [24-21.]

*PREL-A-CY (prêl'â'sè), *n.* The dignity or office of a prelate.

PREL'A'CIES, *n. pl.*

*PREL-ATE (prêl'ât), *n.* An ecclesiastic of the highest dignity; an archbishop. [262-19.]

PRE-LAT-IC (prê-lât'ik), *a.* Pertaining to prelates.

PREL-A-TIST (prêl'â'tist), *n.* An advocate for prelates.

PRE-LEC-TION (prê-lêk'shûn), *n.* A lecture; a formal public disquisition.

PRE-LI-BA-TION (prê-li-bâ'shûn), *n.* A foretaste.

PRE-LIM-I-NA-RY (prê-lim'è'nâ-rè),
a. Introductory, previous, precedent [148-4]:—*n.*, preparatory measure; a first step.

*PRE-LIM'INA-RIES, *n. pl.*

PRE-LUDE (prê'lûde or prêl'ûde), *n.* A flourish of music played before a full concert; something introductory; preface; introduction. [303-2.]

PRE-LUDE (prê-lûde'), *v. i.* To serve as an introduction; to be previous:—*v. t.*, to precede.

PRE-LU'DING, *p. prs.*

PRE-LU-SIVE (prê-lû'siv),
PRE-LU-SOR-Y (prê-lû'sûr'rè), } *a.*
Previous, introductory.

PRE-MA-TURE (prê-mâ-tûre' or
prêm'â-tûre'), *a.* Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too hasty.

PRE-MA-TURE-LY (prê-mâ-tûre'lè
or prêm'â-tûre'lè), *ad.* Too early; too soon; before the proper time. [75.]

PRE-MA-TURE-NESS (prê-mâ-tûre'nês
or prêm'â-tûre'nês), *n.* Prematurity.

PRE-MA-TU-RI-TY (prê-mâ-tû'rètè
or prêm'â-tû'rètè), *n.* State of being premature.

PRE-MED-I-TATE (prê-méd'ètâte),
v. t. or *v. i.* To conceive beforehand.

PRE-MED'ITA-TING, *p. prs.*

PRE-MED-I-TATE-LY (prê-méd'ètâtèlè),
ad. With premeditation.

PRE-MED-I-TA-TION (prê-méd-è-tâ'shûn),
n. The act of meditating beforehand; previous meditation. [357-8.]

PRE-MIER (prême'yûr or prêm'yûr),
a. First, chief:—*n.*, the first or prime minister of a state.

PRE-MIER-SHIP (prême'yûr'shîp or
prêm'yûr'shîp), *n.* The office of a premier.

PRE-MISE (prê-mîze'), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To explain previously; to lay down premises.

*PRE-MI'SING, *p. prs.*

*PRE-MISE, }
*PRE-ISS, } *sing.* of PREMISES.

PRE-MIS-ES (prêm'is'iz), *n. pl.* Propositions antecedently supposed or proved; things previously mentioned; houses or lands. [200-9.]

*PRE-MI-UM (prê'mè'ûm), *n.* A reward offered on condition; a bounty.

PRE-MON-ISH (prê-môn'ish), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, PREMONISHES.*] To warn beforehand.

PRE-MO-NI-TION (prê-mò-nish'ân),
n. Previous warning.

PRE-MON-I-TOR-Y (prê-môn'ètûr-rè),
a. Previously advising.

PRE-MU-NI-TION (prê-mù-nish'ân),
n. A defense which answers objections antecedently.

PRE-NO-MEN (prê-nò'mên), *n.* A name prefixed to the family name.

PRE-OC-CU-PAN-CY (prê-òk'kù'pân-sè),
n. The act of taking possession before another; previous possession.

PRE-OC-CU-PA-TION (prê-òk'kù'pâ'shûn),
n. Preoccupancy.

PRE-OC-CU-PY (prê-òk'kù'pî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, PREOCCUPIES.*] To prepossess; to take possession first.

PRE-OC'CUPI-ED, *p. prf.*

PRE-OR-DAIN (prê-òr-dâne'), *v. t.* To ordain beforehand; to predestinate.

PRE-OR-DI-NA-TION (prê-òr-dè-nâ'shûn),
n. The act of preordaining, foreordination.

*PREP-AR-A-TION (prêp'âr-â'shûn)
n. The act of preparing; that which is prepared.

PRE-PAR-A-TIVE (prê-pâr'â'tiv), *a.* Having power to prepare:—*n.*, that which prepares.

PRE-PAR-A-TOR-Y (prê-pâr'â'tûr-rè),
a. Antecedently necessary; introductory.

PRE-PARE (prê-pâre'), *v. t.* To fit, adjust, or make ready:—*v. i.*, to make things ready previously. (*ap. p.*—for.)

PRE-PAR'ING, *p. prs.*

PRE-PA-RED-NESS (prê-pâ'rèd'nês),
n. The state of being prepared.

PRE-PAY (prê-pâ'), *v. t.* [PREPAID or PREPAID—PREPAID or PREPAID.] To pay in advance.

PRE-PAY-MENT (prê-pâ'mên't), *n.* Payment in advance.

PRE-PENSE (prê-pênse'), *a.* Premeditated, preconceived.

- *PRE-PON-DER-ANCE (prê-pôn'dêr-ânse), *n.* Superiority of weight or influence.
- *PRE-PON-DER-ANT (prê-pôn'dêr-ânt), *a.* Outweighing, superior in influence.
- PRE-PON-DER-ATE (prê-pôn'dêr-âte), *v. t.* To outweigh; to overpower by influence:—*v. i.*, to exceed in weight or in influence. [314-23.]
- PRE-PON'DER-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- PRE-PON-DER-A-TION (prê-pôn-dêr-ân-tîon), *n.* The act or state of outweighing, or of being superior in influence.
- PREP-O-SI-TION (prêp-ô-zîsh'ûn), *n.* A word put before another to express relation of things or thoughts.
- *PRE-POS-I-TIVE (prê-pôz'ê'tîv), *a.* Placed before:—*n.*, a prefix, that which is placed before.
- PRE-POS-SESS (prê-pôz-zês'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, PREPOSSESSES.*] To prejudice; to bias.
- PRE-POS-SES-SION (prê-pôz-zêsh'ûn), *n.* Previous possession; prejudice, preconceived opinion, effect of previous impressions.
- PRE-POS-TER-IOUS (prê-pôs'têr'ûs), *a.* Absurd, contrary to reason; perverted. [262.]
- PRE-POS-TER-IOUS-NESS (prê-pôs'têr'ûs-nês), *n.* Absurdity, folly.
- PRE-REQ-UI-SITE (prê-rêk'wê'zît), *n.* Something previously necessary:—*a.*, previously required.
- PRE-ROG-A-TIVE (prê-rôg'â'tîv), *n.* A peculiar or exclusive privilege or right. [150.]
- *PRE-SAGE (prês'îj or prês'sâje), *n.* A prognostic, something that foreshows.
- PRE-SAGE (prê-sâje'), *v. t.* To forebode, foreshow, or predict.
- PRE-SA'GING, *p. prs.*
- *PRE-SBY-TER (prêz'bê'târ or prês'bê'târ), *n.* A priest; an elder; a church officer above a deacon.
- *PRES-BY-TE-RI-AN (prêz-bê'têr-ê'an or prês-bê'têr'ê'an), *a.* Consisting of elders; governed by presbyters:—*n.*, one who belongs to the Presbyterian Church or believes in its doctrines.
- PRES-BY-TE-RI-AN-ISM (prêz-bê'têr'ê'an-îz-m or prês-bê'têr'ê'an-îz-m), *n.* Government by presbyters or presbyteries; the faith of Presbyterians.
- PRES-BY-TER-Y (prêz'bê'têr-rê or prês'bê'têr-rê), *n.* A convention composed of pastors and elders.
- *PRES'BY-TER-IES, *n. pl.*
- *PRE-SCI-ENCE (prêshê'ense), *n.* Foreknowledge. [knowing.]
- PRE-SCI-ENT (prêshê'ent), *a.* Fore-
- PRE-SCRIBE (prê-skrîbe'), *v. t. or v. i.* To order; to direct medically; to dictate; to lay down as a rule. [36-2.] [279-7.]
- PRE-SCRIB'ING, *p. prs.*
- PRE-SCRIPT (prê'skrîpt), *n.* Direction; precept; an order.
- PRE-SCRIP-TION (prê-skrîp'shûn), *n.* The act of prescribing; a rule produced and authorized by custom; medical recipe.
- PRE-SCRIP-TIVE (prê-skrîp'tîv), *a.* Established by custom; arising from prescription.
- PRES-ENCE (prêz'ense), *n.* State of being present; mien; readiness at need; self-command. [76-27.] [172-8.]
- PRE-SEN-SATION (prê-sên-sâ'shûn), *n.* Previous sensation.
- PRES-ENT (prêz'ent), *a.* Not absent; face to face; at hand; not past; not future:—*n.*, a gift; the present time.
- PRE-SENT (prê-zênt'), *v. t.* To exhibit; to offer; to give; to point or to hold forward. [67-4.]
- *PRE-SENT-A-BLE (prê-zênt'â'bl), *a.* Fit to be presented.
- PRES-EN-TATION (prêz-ên-tâ'shûn), *n.* The act of presenting, display.
- *PRE-SENT-ER (prê-zênt'ûr), *n.* One who presents.
- *PRE-SEN-TI-MENT (prê-sên'tê'mênt), *n.* Previous idea or apprehension.
- PRE-SENT-LY (prêz'ent'lê), *ad.* At present; immediately, soon after.
- *PRE-SENT-MENT (prê-zênt'mênt), *n.* The act of presenting; notice of accusation by a grand-jury.
- PRE-SER-VA-TION (prêz-êr-vâ'shûn), *n.* Act of preserving; state of being preserved. [334-20.]
- PRE-SER-V-A-TIVE (prê-zêrv'â'tîv), *n.* That which preserves:—*a.*, having power to preserve.
- PRE-SER-V-A-TOR-Y (prê-zêrv'â'tûr-rê), *n. and a.* Preservative.
- PRE-SERVE (prê-zêrv'), *v. t.* To save; to secure from injury; to keep (*ap. p.*—from):—*n.*, fruit preserved in sugar.
- PRE-SERV'ING, *p. prs.*
- PRE-SER-VER (prê-zêrv'ûr), *n.* One who, or that which, preserves.
- PRE-SIDE (prê-slîde'), *v. i.* To be set over; to act as president; to direct. (*ap. p.*—over.) [36-28.] [360-10.]
- PRE-SI'DING, *p. prs.*
- PRES-I-DEN-CY (prêz'ê'dên-sê), *n.* Superintendence; office of president; the term of his office.
- PRES'I-DEN-CIES, *n. pl.*
- *PRE-SI-DENT (prêz'ê'dênt), *n.* The Chief Magistrate of the United States; one at the head of others; a governor.
- PRE-SI-DEN-TIAL (prêz-ê'dên'shâl), *a.* Relating to a president.
- PRE-SI-DEN-T-SHIP (prêz'ê'dênt-shîp), *n.* The office or term of a president.
- PRE-SID-I-AL (prê-sîd'ê'âl), }
*PRE-SID-I-A-RY (prê-sîd'ê'â-rê), }
a. Relating to a garrison.
- PRE-SIG-NI-FY (prê-sîg'nî'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, PRESIGNIFIES.*] To signify beforehand.
- PRE-SIG'NI-FI-ED, *p. prf.*

- PRESS**, *v. t.* To squeeze; to distress; to constrain; to enforce; to force into military service:—*v. i.*, to use pressure (*ap. p.*—on, upon):—*n.*, an instrument for pressing; crowd, throng; a commission to force men into military service; the instrument of printing; the conductors of the public press.
- PRESS'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- PRESS-GANG** (prê's'gâng), *n.* A detachment of seamen, sent to press men into the naval service.
- PRESS'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, urgent; distressing.
- PRESS-ING-LY** (prê's'ing'lè), *ad.* With force or urgency.
- PRESS-MAN** (prê's'mân), *n.* One who forces another into service; one who works a printing-press.
- PRESS'MEN**, *n. pl.*
- PRES-SURE** (prêsh'ûre), *n.* The act of pressing; state of being pressed; force; gravitation; urgency, weight. [190-8.]
- PRES-TIGE** (prê's'tîje), *n.* Illusion, charm; that which gives influence; stimulus.
- PRES-TO** (prê's'tò), *ad.* Quickly; at once; gayly.
- PRE-SUM-A-BLE** (prê-sùm'â'bl), *a.* Supposable.
- PRE-SUME** (prê-zùm'), *v. t.* To suppose:—*v. i.*, to venture without positive leave; to take for granted. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.) [259-17.]
- PRE-SUM'ING**, *p. prs.*
- PRE-SUMP-TION** (prê-zùm'shûn), *n.* Previous supposition; arrogance, confidence. [63-31.] [196-23.]
- PRE-SUMP-TIVE** (prê-zùm'tiv), *a.* Taken by previous supposition; probable, supposed.
- ***PRE-SUMP-TU-OUS** (prê-zùm'tshû'ûs), *a.* Arrogant; confident; rashly bold. [63-31.]
- PRE-SUMP-TU-OUS-LY** (prê-zùm'tshû'ûs-lè), *ad.* Arrogantly, irreverently, with rash confidence.
- PRE-SUMP-TU-OUS-NESS** (prê-zùm'tshû'ûs-nês), *n.* Confidence, arrogance, irreverence.
- PRE-SUP-POSE** (prê-sûp-pòze'), *v. t.* To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent.
- PRE-SUP-PO-SING**, *p. prs.*
- PRE-SUP-PO-SI-TION** (prê-sûp-pò-zish'ûn), *n.* Supposition previously formed.
- PRE-TENCE** } (prê-têns'), *n.*
***PRE-TENSE** }
- A false show; assumption; a claim true or false. [51-13.]†
- PRE-TEND** (prê-tênd'), *v. t.* To allege falsely; to show hypocritically; to claim; to simulate:—*v. i.*, to hold out an appearance. (*ap. p.*—to.) [101.] [372.]
- PRE-TEND-ER** (prê-tênd'ûr), *n.* One who makes a claim.
- PRE-TENSE**. See **PRETENCE**.
- ***PRE-TEN-SION** (prê-tên'shûn), *n.* Claim true or false. [20-38.]
- PRE-TRE-IT** (prê'trê'it or prê'tér'êt), *a.* Past, perfectly past.
- PRE-TER-MIT** (prê-têr-mit'), *v. t.* To pass by; to omit.
- PRE-TER-MITTING**, *p. prs.*
- PRE-TER-MIT'TED**, *p. prf.*
- PRE-TER-NAT-U-RAL** (prê-têr-nâtsh'û'râl), *a.* Different from what is normal or natural; supernatural. [144-5.] [344.]
- PRE-TEXT** (prê-têkst' or prê'têkst), *n.* Pretense, false appearance or show.
- ***PRE-TOR** (prê'tûr), *n.* A Roman judge or magistrate; a general.
- PRE-TO-RI-AL** (prê-tò'rê'âl), } *a.*
***PRE-TO-RI-AN** (prê-tò'rê'ân), }
- Belonging to a pretor, judicial.
- PRE-TI-LY** (prêt'tè'lè), *ad.* Neatly, elegantly, pleasingly.
- PRE-TI-NESS** (prêt'tè'nês), *n.* Beauty without dignity, neatness.
- PRE-TY** (prêt'tè or prê'ttè), *a.* [PRETTIER—PRETTIEST.] Neat, elegant, handsome:—*ad.*, in some degree, tolerably.
- PRE-VAIL** (prê-vâle'), *v. i.* To be in force; to overcome; to have power (*ap. p.*—against, over); to persuade. (*ap. p.*—on, upon, with.) [91-26.] [278-6.]
- PRE-VAIL'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, predominant; prevalent. [56-18.] [273-14.]
- PREVA-LENCE** (prêv'âl'êns), }
PREVA-LEN-CY (prêv'âl'ên-sè), }
- n.* Superior strength; predominance; force; influence. [95-28.]
- PREVA-LENT** (prêv'âl'ênt), *a.* Victorious, predominant. [363-11.]
- PRE-VAR-I-CATE** (prê-vâr'ê'kâte), *v. i.* To evade the truth; to equivocate; to cavil or quibble.
- PRE-VAR'I-CATING**, *p. prs.*
- PRE-VAR-I-CATION** (prê-vâr-ê-kâ'shûn), *n.* Shuffle, cavil, quibble.
- ***PRE-VAR-I-CATOR** (prê-vâr'ê-kâ-tûr), *n.* One who prevaricates.
- ***PRE-VE-NI-ENT** (prê-vé'nê'ênt), *a.* Preceding; preventive.
- PRE-VENT** (prê-vênt'), *v. t.* To hinder; to obviate; to impede. (*ap. p.*—from.)
- ***PRE-VENT-A-BLE** (prê-vênt'â'bl), *a.* Possible to be prevented.
- PRE-VENTION** (prê-vên'shûn), *n.* Hindrance, obstruction.
- PRE-VENT-IVE** (prê-vênt'iv), *a.* Preserving, guarding against:—*n.*, a preservative; an antidote; that which prevents.
- PRE-VI-OUS** (prê-vè'ûs), *a.* Antecedent, prior, anterior. [322-11.]
- ***PRE-VI-OUS-LY** (prê-vè'ûs-lè), *ad.* Beforehand.
- PREY** (prâ), *n.* Something to be devoured; plunder, depredation, ravage, booty:—*v. i.*, to feed by violence; to plunder; to waste; to rob. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.) [279-8.]
- PRICE** (prîse), *n.* Value, estimation; reward; rate [146-23]:—*v. t.*, to set a price on; to inquire for the price of.
- PRIC'ING**, *p. prs.*

- PRICE-CUR-RENT (prise-kûr'rênt), *n.* A table of the current prices.
- PRI'CES-[^]CUR-RENT, *n. pl.*
- PRICE-LESS (prise'lêss), *a.* Beyond price; inestimable.
- PRICK (prik), *v. t.* To pierce; to erect; to goad or spur; to pain; to mark by a puncture; to make acid:—*v. i.*, to become acid; to prink:—*n.*, any thing by which a puncture is made; remorse of conscience; a sharp point; a spur.
- PRICK-LE (prik'kl), *n.* A small, sharp point; a thorn.
- PRICK-LI-NESS (prik'lê'nês), *n.* The state of being prickly.
- PRICK-LY (prik'lê), *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles.
- PRIDE, *n.* Inordinate self-esteem; loftiness of air; elevation; ostentation; exultation; vanity (*ap. p.—in*):—*v. t.*, to value or pique one's self. (*ap. p.—on.*)
-  PRIDE is used like INGRATIAE; as, Scott prided himself on his pedigree.
- PRI'DING, *p. pres.*
- *PRI-ER (pri'ûr), *n.* One who inquires too closely.
- PRIEST (prêst), *n.* A man who officiates in sacred offices; a clergyman; a presbyter.
- PRIEST-CRAFT (prêst'krâft), *n.* Religious fraud or artifice.
- PRIEST-ESS (prêst'ês), *n.* A woman who officiates in heathen rites.
- *PRIEST'ESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- PRIEST-HOOD (prêst'hûd), *n.* The office and character of a priest; order of priests.
- PRIEST-LY (prêst'lê), *a.* Becoming a priest.
- PRIEST-RID-DEN (prêst'rid'dn), *a.* Governed by priests.
- PRIG, *n.* A pert fellow; a thief.
- PRIG-GISH (prig'gish), *a.* Pert; conceited.
- PRIM, *a.* [*PRIMMER—PRIMMEST.] Precise, formal.—*v. t.*, to deck with great nicety.
- PRIM'ING, *p. pres.*
- *PRIM-MED (primd), *p. prof.*
- PRI-MA-CY (pri'mâ'sê), *n.* The dignity or office of primate.
- PRI'MA'CIES, *n. pl.*
- PRI-MA-DON-NÂ (prê'mâ-dôn'nâ), *n.* The principal female singer in an opera.
- PRI-MAGE (pri'mîje), *n.* A small duty paid to shipmasters.
- PRI-MA-RI-LY (pri'mâ'rê-lê), *ad.* Originally, in the first place.
- PRI-MA-RY (pri'mâ'rê), *a.* Original, principal; first; chief; preparatory to something higher:—*n.*, a preparatory school.
- PRI-MATE (pri'mît), *n.* The chief ecclesiastic in a church.
- PRIME, *n.* The dawn; the beginning; the best part; the spring of life; the first part in order of rank, excellence, or value:—*a.*, early; principal; original; excellent:—*v. t.*, to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the first colors on in painting.
- PRIM'ING, *p. pres.*
- PRIME-LY (prime'lê), *ad.* Excellently, well; originally.
- *PRIM-ER (prim'ûr), *n.* An elementary book for children.
- PRI-ME-VAL (pri-mê'vâl), *a.* Pertaining to the first age; original; primitive. [71-11.] [221-3.]
- PRIM-I-TIVE (prim'ê'tiv), *a.* Ancient; original; primary; not derived.
- PRIM-I-TIVE-NESS (prim'ê'tiv-nês), *n.* Antiquity; state of being primitive.
- PRIM-NESS (prim'nês), *n.* Affected niceness; preciseness.
- PRI-MO-GE-NI-AL ('pri-mô-jê'nê'âl), *a.* First-born; original.
- *PRI-MO-GEN-I-TOR ('pri-mô-jên'ê'tûr), *n.* The first father; an ancestor.
- *PRI-MO-GEN-I-TURE ('pri-mô-jên'ê'tûre), *n.* Seniority; the state of being first-born. [16-27.]
- *PRI-MOR-DI-AL (pri-môr'dê'âl), *a.* Original; existing from the beginning; first in order.
- PRIM-ROSE (prim'rôze), *n.* A flower.
- PRINCE (prînce), *n.* A sovereign; the son of a sovereign; a ruler; a chief.
- PRINCE-DOM (prînce'dôm), *n.* The rank, estate, or power of a prince.
- PRINCE-LY (prînce'lê), *a.* Becoming a prince; royal, grand:—*ad.*, like a prince.
- PRIN-CESS (prîn'sês), *n.* A sovereign lady; the daughter of a sovereign, the wife of a prince.
- PRIN'CESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- *PRIN-CI-PAL (prîn'sê'pâl), *a.* Chief; highest in rank; essential; most considerable; capital:—*n.*, a head or chief; a chief instructor in a school; an amount of money placed out at interest. †
- PRIN-CI-PAL-I-TY ('prîn-sê-pâl'itê), *n.* Sovereignty; the country, rank, or domain of a prince.
- *PRIN-CI-PAL'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- PRIN-CI-PAL-LY (prîn'sê'pâl'lê), *ad.* Above all, chiefly, especially.
- *PRIN-CIP-I-A (prîn-sîp'ê'â), *n. pl.* First principles.
- *PRIN-CI-PLE (prîn'sê'pl), *n.* Element; constituent part; original cause; ground of action; fundamental truth; tenet; motive [77-24] [221-14]:—*v. t.*, to furnish with principles.
- PRIN'CI'PLING, *p. pres.*
- PRINK (prîngk), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To deck for show.
- PRINT, *v. t.* To impress words, or make books, by the press; to mark; to stamp:—*v. i.*, to practice the art of typography:—*n.*, a mark or picture made by impression; the form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books, &c.; a stamp; a newspaper.
- PRINTS, *n. pl.* Engravings; calicoes.

PRINT-ER (prînt'ûr), *n.* One who prints.
 *PRI-OR (prî'âr), *a.* Antecedent, former, before (*ap. p.*—to):—*n.*, the head of a priory of monks.
 PRI-OR-ESS (prî'ûr'êss), *n.* A female superior of a priory of nuns.
 PRI'OR-ESS-ES, *n. pl.*
 *PRI-OR-I-TY (prî-ôr'î'tè), *n.* The state of being first in time, rank, or place.
 PRI-OR-Y (prî'ûr'rè), *n.* A convent in rank below an abbey.
 *PRI'OR-IES, *n. pl.*
 PRISM (prîzm), *n.* A geometrical figure whose bases are equal and parallel figures, and whose sides are parallelograms; a glass in the form of a prism.
 PRIS-MAT-IC (prîz-mât'îk), *a.* Relating to, or formed as, a prism.
 PRIS-MOID (prîz'môid), *n.* A body resembling a prism.
 PRIS-ON (prîz'n), *n.* A jail; a place of confinement:—*v. t.*, to imprison; to confine.
 PRIS-ON-ER (prîz'n'ûr), *n.* One under arrest; a captive.
 PRIS-ON-HOUSE (prîz'n'hôuse), *n.* A jail.
 PRIS-ON-HOUS-ES (prîz'n'hôûz-îz), *n. pl.*
 PRIS-TINE (prîs'tîn), *a.* Ancient; original, first. [73-11.]
 PRITH-EE (prîth'êê), *n.* A corruption of *I pray thee*.
 PRI-VA-CY (prî'vâ'sè), *n.* State of being secret; retirement.
 PRI'VA-CIES, *n. pl.*
 PRI-VATE (prî'vât), *a.* Secret, not open or public; alone; peculiar to an individual:—*n.*, a common soldier.
 PRI-VA-TEER (prî'vâ'tèer'), *n.* A private ship or person commissioned to take prizes:—*v. t.*, to commission privateers:—*v. i.*, to cruise in, or fit out, a privateer.
 PRI-VATE-LY (prî'vât'lè), *ad.* In a private manner.

PRI-VA-TION (prî'vâ'shûn), *n.* The state of being deprived; want; loss; absence.
 PRIV-A-TIVE (prîv'â'tîv), *a.* Causing privation:—*n.*, a negative prefix, as *un* in *unable*.
 PRIV-A-TIVE-LY (prîv'â'tîv-lè), *ad.* By privation.
 PRIV-ET (prîv'êt), *n.* An evergreen.
 PRIV-I-LEGE (prîv'è'lîje), *n.* Peculiar advantage; immunity; prerogative [24-27] [270]:—*v. t.*, to grant or invest with a privilege; to exempt. [379.]
 PRIV'ILE-GING, *p. prs.*
 PRIV-I-LY (prîv'è'lè), *ad.* Secretly, privately.
 PRIV-I-TY (prîv'è'tè), *n.* Private knowledge, secrecy.
 PRIV'ITIES, *n. pl.*
 PRIV-Y (prîv'è), *a.* Private; admitted to secrets (*ap. p.*—to):—*n.*, in *Law*, a partaker. (*ap. p.*—in.)
 PRIVIES, *n. pl.*
 PRIZE, *n.* A reward gained by contest with competitors; plunder; a valuable acquisition:—*v. t.*, to rate, value, or esteem.
 PRIZING, *p. prs.*
 PRÒ, *prep.* For:—*v. t.* [*prs. t. 3*, PROES], to argue in defense of:—see CON.
 PROB-A-BIL-I-TY (pròb-â-bîl'î'tè), *n.* Likelihood, appearance of truth. [36-26.] [178-26.]
 PROB-A-BIL'ITIES, *n. pl.*
 PROB-A-BLE (pròb'â'bl), *a.* Exhhibiting or having probability. [314-6.]
 PROB-A-BLY (pròb'â'blè), *ad.* Perhaps, likely.
 PRO-BATE (prò'bâte), *n.* The proof of a will:—*a.*, relating to the proof of wills.
 PRO-BA-TION (prò'bâ'shûn), *n.* Proof, evidence; trial, novitiate.
 PRO-BA-TION-AL (prò'bâ'shûn'âl), *a.* Probationary.
 PRO-BA-TION-A-RY (prò'bâ'shûn'ârè), *a.* Serving for trial.

PRO-BA-TION-ER (prò'bâ'shûn'âr), *n.* One upon trial; a novice.
 PRO-BA-TIVE (prò'bâ'tîv), }
 PRO-BA-TOR-Y (prò'bâ'tûr-rè), } *a.*
 Serving for trial or proof.
 PRÔBE, *n.* A surgeon's instrument for searching wounds:—*v. t.*, to search; to try by an instrument; to scrutinize.
 PRÔ'BING, *p. prs.*
 PRO-B-I-TY (pròb'è'tè), *n.* Honesty, integrity, rectitude.
 PRO-B-LEM (pròb'lém), *n.* A question proposed for solution.
 PRO-B-LE-MAT-I-CAL (pròb-lè-mât'è-kâl), *a.* Uncertain, disputable, questionable.
 *PRO-BOS-CIS (prò-bôs'sîs), *n.* A snout; the trunk of an elephant.
 *PRO-BOS'CIDES, *n. pl.*
 PRO-CE-DURE (prò-sèè'jûr), *n.* Conduct; manner of proceeding. [111-37.] [262-18.]
 PRO-CEED (prò'sèèd'), *v. i.* To go forward; to come forth; to advance; to act; to make progress.
 PRO-CEED'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, progress from one thing to another, transaction.
 PRO-CEEDS (prò'sèèdz or prò'sèèdz), *n. pl.* Produce, income, rent.
 PRO-CESS (pròs'sès), *n.* Tendency; operation; gradual progress; a projecting part of a bone; course of law. [57-12.]
 PRO'CESS'ES, *n. pl.*
 PRO-CES-SION (prò-sèsh'ûn), *n.* The act of proceeding; a train advancing in a formal march. [182-8.]
 PRO-CES-SION-AL (prò-sèsh'ûn'âl), *a.* Pertaining to a procession.
 PRO-CLAIM (prò-klâme'), *v. t.* To promulgate; to tell openly; to announce; to publish; to outlaw. [135.] [246.]
 PROC-LA-MA-TION (pròk-lâ-mâ'shûn), *n.* An official notice; a decree; publication by authority. [170-3.]

- PRO-CLIV-I-TY (prò-kliv'è'tè), *n.* Tendency, propensity, proneness.
- PRO-CLIV'ÏTIES, *n. pl.*
- PRO-CON-SUL (prò-kôn'sûl), *n.* A Roman governor.
- PRO-CON-SUL-AR (prò-kôn'shù'lâr or prò-kôn'sûl'âr), *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul.
- *PRO-CON-SUL-ATE (prò-kôn'shù-'lît or prò-kôn'sûl'it), *n.* A proconsulship.
- PRO-CON-SUL-SHIP (prò-kôn'sûl-'shîp), *n.* The office of a proconsul.
- PRO-CRAS-TI-NATE (prò-krâs'tè-'nâte), *v. t. or v. i.* To defer; to delay; to put off.
- PRO-CRAS'TI-NATING, *p. prs.*
- PRO-CRAS-TI-NATION (prò-krâs-tè-'nâ'shun), *n.* Delay.
- PRO-CRAS-TI-NATOR (prò-krâs'tè-'nâ-tûr), *n.* One who procrastinates.
- PRO-CRE-ATE (prò'krè'âte), *v. t.* To generate; to produce.
- PRO'CRE'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- PRO-CRE-A-TION (prò-krè-'â'shûn), *n.* Generation, production.
- PRO-CRE-A-TIVE (prò'krè-'â-tiv), *a.* Generative, productive.
- PRO-CRE-A-TOR (prò'krè-'â-tûr), *n.* One who begets.
- *PRO-CUR (pròk'tûr), *n.* An attorney; an officer of a university.
- PRO-CUM-BENT (prò-kûm'bènt), *a.* Lying down; prone; trailing.
- PRO-CU-RABLE (prò-kù'râ'bl), *a.* Obtainable.
- PRO-CU-RATION (pròk-ù-râ'shûn), *n.* Procurement; management of another's affairs.
- *PRO-CU-RATOR (pròk-ù-râ'tûr), *n.* A manager, an agent.
- PRO-CURE (prò-kûre'), *v. t.* To manage; to transact for another; to obtain or acquire; to gain; to earn.
- PRO-CU'RING, *p. prs.*
- PRO-CURE-MENT (prò-kûre'mènt), *n.* The act of procuring; obtaining.
- PRO-CU-RER (prò-kù'rûr), *n.* One who gains, or obtains.
- PRO-DIG-I-GAL (pròd'è'gâl), *a.* Profuse, very liberal; wasteful; expensive:—*n.*, a spendthrift.
- PRO-DIG-I-GAL-I-TY (pròd'è-gâl'lè'tè), *n.* Extravagance, waste, excess.
- 'PROD-I-GAL'ÏTIES, *n. pl.*
- PRO-DIG-I-GAL-LY (pròd'è'gâl-lè), *ad.* Profusely, wastefully. [220-16.]
- *PRO-DIG-I-OUS (prò-dij'ûs), *a.* Amazing, wonderful, monstrous. [67-16.] [165-11.]
- PRO-DIG-I-OUS-LY (prò-dij'ûs'lè), *ad.* Wonderfully, amazingly.
- PRO-DIG-I-OUS-NESS (prò-dij'ûs-'nès), *n.* Enormousness.
- PRO-DIG-I-GY (pròd'è'jè), *n.* Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature; a monster. [336-6.]
- PRO-DIG'IGIES, *n. pl.*
- PRO-DUCE (pròd'ûse), *n.* Product; production; amount; increase, gain. [56-22.]
- PRO-DUCE (pròd'ûse'), *v. t.* To exhibit; to bear; to bring forth; to bring to view; to furnish; to cause. [187-21.]
- PRO-DU'CING, *p. prs.*
- PRO-DU-CER (pròd'û'sûr), *n.* One who produces.
- *PRO-DU-CI-BLE (pròd'û'sè'bl), *a.* Possible to be produced.
- PRO-DUCT (pròd'ûkt), *n.* Something produced, effect, result.
- PRO-DUC-TION (pròd'ûk'shûn), *n.* The thing produced, product. [57.]
- PRO-DUC-TIVE (pròd'ûk'tiv), *a.* Having power to produce; fertile; efficient. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- PRO-DUC-TIVE-NESS (pròd'ûk'tiv-'nès), *n.* Fruitfulness.
- *PRO-EM (prò'èm), *n.* Preface, introduction.
- PRO-FANA-TION (pròf-â-nâ'shûn), *n.* Violation of things sacred; a treating with irreverence.
- PRO-FANE (prò-fâne'), *a.* Irreverent, impious, irreligious; secular:—*v. t.*, to violate; to put to wrong use; to treat sacred objects with irreverence. [74-16.]
- PRO-FAN'ING, *p. prs.*
- PRO-FAN-ER (prò-fânûr), *a. com.*:—*n.*, one who profanes.
- PRO-FANE-LY (prò-fâne'lè), *ad.* Wickedly, with irreverence.
- PRO-FANE-NESS (prò-fâne'nès), *n.* Irreverence, impiety, blasphemy.
- PRO-FESS (prò-fè's'), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, PROFESSES.] To avow; to declare openly; to publish one's skill. [83-1.]
- PRO-FES-SED-LY (prò-fès'sèd'lè), *ad.* According to open declaration.
- PRO-FES-SION (prò-fèsh'ûn), *n.* An employment requiring an education; open declaration. [131-4.]
- PRO-FES-SION-AL (prò-fèsh'ûn'âl), *a.* Relating to a profession.
- PRO-FES-SION-AL-LY (prò-fèsh'ûn-'âl-lè), *ad.* By profession.
- *PRO-FES-SOR (prò-fès'sûr), *n.* One who publicly teaches an art; one who professes.
- PRO-FES-SO-RIAL (prò-fès-sò'rè-'âl), *a.* Pertaining to a professor.
- PRO-FES-SOR-SHIP (prò-fès'sûr-'shîp), *n.* The office of a professor.
- PRO-FER (pròf'ûr), *v. t.* To offer; to propose; to attempt:—*n.*, offer made; an attempt.
- PRO-FI-CI-ENCE (prò-fish'ênse), }
PRO-FI-CI-EN-CY (prò-fish'ên'sè), }
n. Advancement, improvement, progress.
- *PRO-FI-CIENT (prò-fish'ènt), *n.* One who has made advancement in any study or employment.
- PRO-FILE (prò'fèl or prò'file), *n.* The side face; a side view of a portrait.
- PRO-FIT (pròf'it), *n.* Gain, advantage, benefit:—*v. t.*, to benefit; to advantage; to improve:—*v. i.*, to gain advantage; to improve. (*ap. p.*—by.)

- PROF-IT-A-BLE** (prôf'it'â-bl), *a.* Gainful; useful; advantageous. (*ap. p.*—to.) [151-9.]
- PROF-IT-A-BLE-NESS** (prôf'it'â-bl-nês), *n.* Advantageousness.
- PROF-IT-A-BLY** (prôf'it'â-blê), *ad.* Advantageously, with profit.
- PROF-IT-LESS** (prôf'it'lês), *a.* Void of gain or advantage.
- ***PROF-LI-GA-CY** (prôf'lîg'â-sê), *n.* Vicious course of life, depravity, wickedness.
- PROF-LI-GATE** (prôf'lîg'ât), *a.* Lost to virtue and decency; wicked; abandoned [83-14] [270-12]:—*n.*, an abandoned, shameless wretch.
- PROF-LI-GATE-NESS** (prôf'lîg'ât-nês), *n.* The quality of being profligate.
- PRO-FOUND** (prô-fôund'), *a.* Deep; submissive; learned; very abstruse; skilful [97-14] [164-4]:—*n.*, the sea; an abyss.
- PRO-FOUND-LY** (prô-fôund'lî), *ad.* Deeply, thoroughly, with insight.
- PRO-FOUND-NESS** (prô-fôund'nês),
- PRO-FUND-I-TY** (prô-fôund'êtê), *n.* Depth of knowledge or of place.
- PRO-FUND'I-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- PRO-FUSE** (prô-fûse'), *a.* Lavish, prodigal; liberal to excess. †
- PRO-FUSE-LY** (prô-fûse'lî), *ad.* Prodigally, lavishly.
- PRO-FUSE-NESS** (prô-fûse'nês), *n.* Prodigality.
- PRO-FU-SION** (prô-fû'zhûn), *n.* Lavishness; abundance. [225-16.] [150-9.]
- PRÔG, n.** Mean food; victuals; one who shifts for his food.
- ***PRO-GEN-I-TOR** (prô-jên'êtûr), *n.* An ancestor.
- ***PROG-E-NY** (prôj'ênê), *n.* Race, offspring, children. †
- PROG'ENIES**, *n. pl.*
- PROG-NO-SIS** (prôg-nô'sis), *n.* The foretelling of the event of a disease by its symptoms.
- PROG-NOS-TIC** (prôg-nô's'tik), *n.* A prediction; a foretelling; a sign:—*a.*, foretelling; foreshowing. [345-6.]
- PROG-NOS-TI-CATE** (prôg-nô's'tê-kâte), *v. t.* To foretell; to foreshow.
- PROG-NOS-TI'CA-TING**, *p. pres.*
- PROG-NOS-TI-CA-TION** (prôg-nô's'tê-kâ'shûn), *n.* A foretoken; a foretelling.
- ***PROG-NOS-TI-CA-TOR** (prôg-nô's'tê-kâ-tûr), *n.* One who foretells.
- ***PRO-GRAMME** (prô'grâm), *n.* A bill exhibiting the plan of a public performance.
- PROG-RESS** (prôg'rês), *n.* Course; advancement; a circuit; motion forward. [177-7.]
- PRO-GRESS** (prô-grês'), *v. i.* [*pres. t.* 3, PROGRESSES.] To advance; to move forward.
- PRO-GRES-SION** (prô-grêsh'ûn), *n.* Progress; regular and gradual advance; improvement; course; a series of numbers in which the terms increase or decrease according to a uniform law.
- PRO-GRES-SION-AL** (prô-grêsh'ûn-âl), *a.* Advancing; favoring progression.
- PRO-GRES-SIVE** (prô-grês'siv), *a.* Going forward, advancing.
- PRO-GRES-SIVE-LY** (prô-grês'siv-lî), *ad.* By regular course.
- PRO-HIB-IT** (prô-hîb'it), *v. t.* To forbid; to interdict; to hinder.
- PRO-HI-BI-TION** (prô-hê-bîsh'ûn), *n.* Forbiddance, interdict.
- PRO-HIB-IT-IVE** (prô-hîb'êtiv), *a.* Prohibitory.
- PRO-HIB-I-TOR-Y** (prô-hîb'êtûr-rê) *a.* Implying prohibition; forbidding.
- PROJ-ECT** (prôj'êkt), *n.* Scheme, contrivance, design. [51-28.]
- PRO-JECT** (prô-jêkt'), *v. t.* To throw or cast forward; to contrive; to scheme:—*v. i.*, to shoot forward.
- PRO-JEC-TILE** (prô-jêk'til), *n.* A body projected, thrown, or intended to be thrown:—*a.*, impelled forward.
- PRO-JEC-TION** (prô-jêk'shûn), *n.* The act of shooting forward; that which is projected; delineation, plan.
- PRO-JECT-OR** (prô-jêk'tûr), *n.* One who plans. [200-6.]
- PRO-LATE** (prô-lâte or prô-lâte'), *a.* Swelling at the poles:—opposed to **OBLATE**:—see "Vogdes's Mensuration," p. 131.
- PRO-LIF-IC** (prô-lîf'ik), *a.* Fruitful, fertile; generative; productive. [328-13.]
- PRO-LIF-I-CA-TION** (prô-lîf-ê-kâ'shûn), *n.* Production.
- PRO-LIX** (prô-lîks'), *a.* Tedious; long, tiresome.
- PRO-LIX-I-TY** (prô-lîks'êtê), *n.* Tediousness, great length.
- PRO-LIX-LY** (prô-lîks'lî), *ad.* Tediously.
- ***PRO-LOC-U-TOR** (prô-lôk'ûtûr or prô-lô-kû'tûr), *n.* The speaker of a convocation.
- ***PRO-LOGUE** (prô'lôg or prô'lôg), *n.* A preface; an introduction to a play or discourse:—*v. t.*, to introduce with a prologue. †
- ***PRO-LOGU'ING**, *p. pres.*
- PRO-LONG** (prô-lông'), *v. t.* To lengthen out; to continue; to protract.
- PRO-LON-GA-TION** (prô-lông-gâ'shûn), *n.* Delay to a longer time.
- PROM-E-NADE** (prôm'ênâde), *n.* A walk for amusement; a place of walking:—*v. i.*, to walk; to take a promenade.
- PROM'ENA-DING**, *p. pres.*
- PROM-NENT** (prôm'ênênt), *a.* Protuberant; standing out beyond other parts; chief. [175-1.] [63.]
- PROM-I-NENCE** (prôm'ênênsê),
- PROM-I-NEN-CY** (prôm'ênênsê), *n.* Protuberance; distinction.
- ***PROM'INEN-CIES**, *n. pl.*

- PROM-I-NENT-LY** (pròm-è'nènt-lè), *ad.* Conspicuously; with prominence.
- PROM-MIS-CU-OUS** (prò-mĩs-kù'ũs), *a.* Mingled, confused; indiscriminate; common.
- PROM-MIS-CU-OUS-LY** (prò-mĩs-kù'ũs-lè), *ad.* Indiscriminately; with confused mixture. [52-36.]
- PROM-ISE** (pròm'ĩs), *n.* A binding declaration; an engagement; hope; expectation:—*v. t.*, to assure by a promise; to give indications of:—*v. i.*, to make a promise; to excite hopes.
- PROM-IS'ING**, *p. pres.*
- PROM-IS-EE** (pròm-ĩs-èè'), *n.* One to whom a promise is made.
- PROM-IS-ER** (pròm'ĩs'ũr), *n.* One who promises.
- ***PROM-IS-OR** (pròm-ĩs-ũr'or pròm'ĩs'ũr), *n.* *In Law*, a promiser.
- ***PROM-IS-SOR-Y** (pròm'ĩs'sũr-rè), *a.* Containing a promise.
- PROM-ON-TOR-Y** (pròm'ũn'tũr-rè), *n.* A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the sea.
- PROM'ON-TOR-IES**, *n. pl.*
- PRO-MOTE** (prò-mòtè'), *v. t.* To forward or advance; to elevate; to exalt; to prefer; to contribute to the growth or excellence of an object [331-10]:—see **DE-MOTE**.
- PRO-MO'TING**, *p. pres.*
- PRO-MO-TER** (prò-mò'tũr), *n.* A forwarder; that which promotes.
- PROM-O-TION** (prò-mò'shũn), *n.* Advancement, preferment, exaltation to some honor or rank:—see **DEMOTION**.
- PROM-O-TIVE** (prò-mò'tĩv), *a.* Tending to promote or to encourage; forwarding; helpful.
- PROMPT** (pròm't), *a.* Quick, ready without hesitation; hasty; expeditious:—*v. t.*, to assist a speaker when at a loss; to remind; to incite or instigate. [123-24.] [283.]
- PROMPT-ER** (pròm't'ũr), *a. com.*:—*n.*, one who prompts.
- PROMPT-I-TUDE** (pròm't'è'tũde), *n.* Readiness, quickness.
- PROMPT-LY** (pròm't'lè), *ad.* With expedition, readily.
- PROMPT-NESS** (pròm't'nè's), *n.* Readiness, quickness, alacrity.
- PRO-MUL-GATE** (prò-mũl'gáte), *v. t.* To make known by open declaration; to publish.
- PRO-MUL'GA'TING**, *p. pres.*
- PRO-MUL-GA-TION** (pròm-ũl'gá'shũn), *n.* Publication; open exhibition.
- ***PRO-MUL-GA-TOR** (pròm-ũl'gá'tũr), *n.* One who promulgates.
- PRO-MULGE** (prò-mũl'je'), *v. t.* To promulgate; to publish.
- PRO-MULG'ING**, *p. pres.*
- PRO-MULG-ER** (prò-mũl'jũr), *n.* A promulgator.
- PRO-NATE** (prò'náte), *v. t.* To turn the palm of the hand downward:—opposed to **SUPINATE**.
- PRON'ATING**, *p. pres.*
- PRON-A-TION** (prò-ná'shũn), *n.* The act of pronating:—opposed to **SUPINATION**.
- ***PRON-A-TOR** (prò-ná'tũr), *n.* A muscle which pronates.
- PRONE**, *a.* Bending downward; lying with the face downward; headlong; sloping; disposed. (*ap. p.*—to.) [236-18.]
- ***PRONE-NESS** (pròne'nè's), *n.* State of bending downwards, or of lying with the face downwards; declivity; habitual inclination.
- PRONG**, *n.* A branch of a fork.
- PRO-NOM-I-NAL** (prò-nòm'è'nál), *a.* Having the nature of a pronoun.
- PRO-NOUN** (prò'nũn), *n.* A word used in stead of a noun.
- PRO-NOUNCE** (prò-nũn'se'), *v. t.* To speak, utter; to utter solemnly or distinctly:—*v. i.*, to speak. (*ap. p.*—against a person, on a thing.)
- PRO-NOUN'ING**, *p. pres.*
- ***PRO-NOUNCE-A-BLE** (prò-nũn'se'-á'bl), *a.* Capable of being pronounced or uttered.
- PRO-NUN-CI-A-TION** (prò'nũn-shè-á'shũn or prò'nũn-sè-á'shũn), *n.* The act or mode of utterance; delivery.
- PRŌŦF**, *n.* Evidence, test, trial, experiment; impenetrability; *in Printing*, an impression upon which corrections are to be made [264-3]:—*a.*, impenetrable, able to resist. (*ap. p.*—against.)
- PRŪP**, *v. t.* To sustain; to keep up, support, or uphold:—*n.*, a support or stay, that on which any thing rests. [217-2.]
- PROP'ING**, *p. pres.*
- PROP'PED**, *p. prof.*
- PROP-A-GAN-DIST** (pròp-á-gán'dĩst), *n.* A missionary.
- PROP-A-GATE** (pròp'á'gáte), *v. t.* To increase; to promote; to disseminate; to generate.
- PROP'A'GA-TING**, *p. pres.*
- PROP-A-GA-TION** (pròp-á-gá'shũn), *n.* Act of propagating.
- PROP-A-GA-TOR** (pròp'á'gá-tũr), *n.* One who propagates.
- PRO-PEL** (prò-pèl'), *v. t.* To urge forward by force; to drive forward.
- PRO-PEL'LING**, *p. pres.*
- PRO-PELL'ED**, *p. prof.*
- PRO-PEL-LER** (prò-pèl'lũr), *n.* That which propels; a steam vessel propelled by a screw-wheel; a wheel which propels.
- PRO-PEN-SI-TY** (prò-pèn'sè'tè), *n.* Inclination; tendency; bias.
- PRO-PEN'SI'TIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***PRO-PER** (pròp'ũr), *a.* Peculiar; fit; just; correct; peculiar to an individual, as a proper name.
- PRO-PER-LY** (pròp'ũr'lè), *ad.* Correctly; duly, fitly.
- PRO-PER-TY** (pròp'ũr'tè), *n.* Peculiar quality; right of possession; a possession; an estate.
- PRO-PER'TIES**, *n. pl.*

*PROPH-E-CY (prôf'è'sè), *n.* Prediction; a declaration of something to come. [258-4.]

*PROPH'E'CIES, *n. pl.*

*PROPH-E-SY (prôf'è'sl), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, *PROPHESIES.*] To predict; to foretell; to foreshow:—*v. i.*, to utter prophecies.

PROPH'E'SI-ED, *p. prf.*

PROPH-ET (prôf'it), *n.* A man who foretells.

PROPH-ET-ESS (prôf'it'è's), *n.* A woman who foretells.

PROPH'ET-ESS-ES, *n. pl.*

PRO-PHET-IC (prô-fêt'ik),

PRO-PHET-I-CAL (prô-fêt'è'kál), }
a. Foretelling. [146-16.]

PRO-PHET-I-CAL-LY (prô-fêt'è'kál-lè), *ad.* By way of prophecy.

*PROPH-Y-LAC-TIC (prôf-è-lâk'tik), *n.* A preventive medicine:—*a.*, preventive.

*PRO-PIN-QUI-TY (prô-pîngk'wè'tè) *n.* Nearness in time or in relationship.

*PRO-PI-TI-A-BLE (prô-pîsh'è'â-bl), *a.* Admitting of propitiation.

PRO-PI-TI-ATE (prô-pîsh'è'âte), *v. t.* To conciliate; to induce to favor; to make atonement.

PRO-PI-TI-A-TING, *p. prs.*

PRO-PI-TI-A-TION (prô-pîsh-è'â-shûn), *n.* Act or means of making propitious; atonement.

*PRO-PI-TI-A-TOR (prô-pîsh-è'â-tûr), *n.* One who atones; an appeaser.

PRO-PI-TI-A-TOR-Y (prô-pîsh'è'â-tûr'è), *a.* Having power or adapted to atone; conciliatory:—*n.*, the mercy-seat.

PRO-PI-TIOUS (prô-pîsh'ûs), *a.* Favorable, kind; ready to forgive; auspicious.

PRO-PI-TIOUS-LY (prô-pîsh'ûs'lè), *ad.* Favorably, kindly.

PRO-PI-TIOUS-NESS (prô-pîsh'ûs-nè's), *n.* Favorableness, kindness.

PRO-PO-NENT (prô-pò'nènt), *n.* One who makes a proposal.

PRO-POR-TION (prô-pòr'shûn), *n.* Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio; an expression of equality between two ratios; the rule of three; equal or just share [205-24]:—*v. t.*, to adjust by comparative relation; to form with symmetry. [65-6.] [380-12.]

PROPORTION is the relative magnitude or value which one quantity bears to another of the same kind: *RATIO* is the measure of proportion, or it is the quotient obtained by dividing the antecedent (*the assumed standard measure*) into the consequent (*the thing to be measured*); thus, the proportion of *a* to *b* is $\frac{a}{b}$ expressed by the ratio $b : a = \frac{a}{b}$.

A *PROPORTION* is an expression of the equality of ratios; thus, $\frac{b}{a} = c$ and $\frac{n}{m} = c$; therefore $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{n}{m}$, which is usually written

$$a : b :: m : n.$$

In this proportion *a* and *n* are the *extremes*, *b* and *m* the *means*; *a* and *m* are *antecedents*, *b* and *n* *consequents*; *a : b* constitutes the *first couplet*, *m : n* the *second couplet*; each letter is a *term* or *proportional*.

PRO-POR-TION-A-BLE (prô-pòr'shûn'â-bl), *a.* Adjusted by comparative relation; admitting proportion.

PRO-POR-TION-A-BLY (prô-pòr'shûn'â-blè), *ad.* By proportion.

PRO-POR-TION-AL (prô-pòr'shûn'âl), *a.* Having a settled comparative relation:—*n.*, a quantity in proportion.

PRO-POR-TION-AL-I-TY (prô-pòr'shûn'âl'itè'tè), *n.* The state of being in proportion.

PRO-POR-TION-AL-LY (prô-pòr'shûn'âl-lè), *ad.* In due proportion.

PRO-POR-TION-ATE (prô-pòr'shûn'âte), *v. t.* To make proportional.

PRO-POR-TION'À-TING, *p. prs.*

PRO-POR-TION-ATE (prô-pòr'shûn'it), *a.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate.

PRO-POR-TION-ATE-LY (prô-pòr'shûn'it-lè), *ad.* Proportionally.

*PRO-PO-SAL (prô-pò'sâl), *n.* A scheme propounded; offer, overture; design. [100-22.] [300-6.]

PRO-POSE (prô-pòzè'), *v. t.* To offer to the consideration; to tender; to bid (*cp. p.*—to):—*v. i.*, to offer in marriage.

PRO-PO-SING, *p. prs.*

PRO-PO-SER (prô-pò'zûr), *n.* One who proposes.

PRO-P-O-SITION ('prôp-ò-zîsh'ûn), *n.* A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed; proposal.

PRO-P-O-SITION-AL ('prôp-ò-zîsh'ûn'âl), *a.* Belonging to a proposition.

PRO-FOUND (prô-pòund'), *v. t.* To offer for consideration; to propose formally.

PRO-PRI-E-TA-RY (prô-pri'è'tâ-rè), *n.* A possessor in his own right:—*a.*, belonging to an owner.

PRO-PRI'E-TA-RIES, *n. pl.*

*PRO-PRI-E-TOR (prô-pri'è'tûr), *n.* A possessor in his own right; an owner.

PRO-PRI-E-TOR-SHIP (prô-pri'è'tûr'shîp), *n.* The state of a proprietor.

PRO-PRI-E-TRESS (prô-pri'è'très), *n.* A female proprietor.

PRO-PRI'E-TRESS-ES, *n. pl.*

PRO-PRI-E-TY (prô-pri'è'tè'tè), *n.* Exclusive right; accuracy; justness, suitableness, decorum. [272.]

PRO-PRI'E-TIES, *n. pl.*

PRO-PUL-SION (prô-pûl'shûn), *n.* The act of driving forward.

PRO-RO-GATION (prô-rò-gâ'shûn), *n.* The continuance of the English Parliament to another session; continuance.

- PRO-ROGUE (prô-rôg'), *v. t.* To protract; to put off; to continue the parliament to another session.
- *PRO-ROGU-ING (prô-rôg'ing), *p. prs.*
- PRO-RUP-TION (prô-rûp'shûn), *n.* The act of bursting forth.
- PRO-SA-IC (prô-zâ'ik), *a.* Resembling prose; commonplace.
- PRO-SA-IST (prô-zâ'ist or prô-zâ'lst), *n.* A writer of prose.
- *PRO-SCE-NI-UM (prô-sé'nè'ûm), *n.* The front part of a stage in a theatre.
- PRO-SCRIBE (prô-skrîbe'), *v. t.* To censure capitally; to condemn; to denounce; to outlaw.
- PRO-SCRI-BING, *p. prs.*
- PRO-SCRIP-TION (prô-skrîp'shûn), *n.* Doom to death or confiscation; condemnation.
- PRO-SCRIP-TIVE (prô-skrîp'tiv), *a.* Tending to proscribe; dooming.
- PROSE (prôze), *n.* Language not restrained to harmonic sounds or to a set number of syllables [214-4]:—*a.*, consisting of prose:—*v. i.*, to make a tedious relation.
- PRO'SING, *p. prs.*
- PRO-S-E-CUTE (prô-s'èkûte), *v. t.* To pursue; to continue; to sue by law; to arraign.
- PRO-S'E-CU-TING, *p. prs.*
- PRO-S-E-CU-TION (prô-s'èkû'shûn), *n.* Pursuit; endeavor to carry on; a suit in a court of law.
- *PRO-S-E-CU-TOR (prô-s'èkû-tûr), *n.* One who prosecutes.
- *PRO-S-E-LYTE (prô-s'èllite), *n.* A new convert [129-23]:—*v. t.*, to convert.
- PRO-S'E-LYT-ING, *p. prs.*
- PRO-S-E-LY-TISM (prô-s'èll-îz-m), *n.* The making of new converts.
- PRO-SER (prô-zûr), *n.* A writer of prose; a tedious relater.
- PRO-SLA-VER-Y (prô-slâ'vûr'rè), *a.* Advocating slavery.
- PRO-SO-DI-AL (prô-sô'dè'âl), } *a.*
- PRO-SOD-I-CAL (prô-sô'd'è'kâl), } *a.*
- Relating to prosody.
- PRO-SO-DI-AN (prô-sô'dè'ân), } *n.*
- *PRO-SO-DIST (prô-sô'd'ist), } *n.* One versed in metre or prosody.
- PRO-SO-DY (prô-sô'dè'), *n.* That part of grammar which treats of versification.
- *PRO-SO-PO-PŒ-IA (prô-sô-pô-pè'yâ), *n.* Personification.
- PRO-SPECT (prô-s'pèkt), *n.* View of something distant; the object of view; reason to hope [63-18]:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to search for mines or placers.
- PRO-SPECT-IVE (prô-s'pèk'tiv), *a.* Viewing at a distance; future.
- PRO-SPECT-IVE-LY (prô-s'pèk'tiv-lè), *ad.* With reference to the future.
- PRO-SPEC-TUS (prô-s'pèk'tûs), *n.* Plan of a proposed literary work.
- PRO-SPEC-TUSES, *n. pl.*
- PRO-SPER (prô-s'pûr), *v. t.* To cause to be prosperous:—*v. i.*, to be successful; to thrive; to make gain.
- PRO-SPER-I-TY (prô-s'pèr'è'tè), *n.* Success, good fortune. [32.] [384-22.]
- PRO-SPER-OUS (prô-s'pûr'ûs), *a.* Successful, fortunate, lucky.
- PRO-SPER-OUS-LY (prô-s'pûr'ûs-lè), *ad.* Fortunately, successfully.
- PRO-SPE-TIS (prô-s'thè'sis), *n.* In *Grammar*, a figure by which a letter or syllable is prefixed to a word; as, *enchain*.
- PRO-S-TRATE (prô-s'trâte or prô-s'trît), *a.* Lying at length; flat; humble. [124.] [266-2.]
- PRO-S-TRATE (prô-s'trâte), *v. t.* To throw down; to fall down in adoration. [256-9.]
- PRO-S'TRA-TING, *p. prs.*
- PRO-S-TRA-TION (prô-s'trà'shûn), *n.* Act of falling down; depression.
- PRO-SY (prô'zè), *a.* [PROSIE—PROSIEST.] Like prose; tedious.
- *PRO-SY-AN (prô-tè'ân), *a.* Relating to Proteus; changing shape at will.
- PRO-TECT (prô-tèkt'), *v. t.* To support; to cherish; to defend; to keep in safety. (*ap. p.*—*others* from, *ourselves* against.)
- PRO-TEC-TION (prô-tèk'shûn), *n.* A defense; a shelter from evil. [335-7.]
- PRO-TEC-TIVE (prô-tèk'tiv), *a.* Defensive, sheltering.
- *PRO-TEC-TOR (prô-tèk'tûr), *n.* A defender; a supporter.
- PRO-TEC-TOR-ATE (prô-tèk'tûr'it), *n.* A protectorship.
- PRO-TEC-TOR-SHIP (prô-tèk'tûr-'shîp), *n.* Government by a protector.
- PRO-TEC-TRESS (prô-tèk'trés), *n.* A female who protects.
- *PRO-TE-GE (prô-tè-zhâ'), *n.* One protected; a dependant.
- PRO-TEST (prô-tèst or prô-tèst), *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion against something; a notice that a note is not paid.
- PRO-TEST (prô-tèst'), *v. i.* To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution; to assert; to remonstrate (*ap. p.*—against):—*v. t.*, to note the nonpayment of a bill of exchange.
- PRO-T-EST-ANT (prô-t'èst'ânt), *a.* Belonging to Protestants:—*n.*, one who protests against the Roman Catholic Church.
- PRO-T-EST-ANT-ISM (prô-t'èst'ânt-îz-m), *n.* The principles or religion of Protestants.
- PRO-T-EST-A-TION (prô-t'èst-â'shûn), *n.* A solemn declaration; a protest.
- *PRO-T-EST-ER (prô-tèst'ûr), *n.* One who protests.
- PRO-TE-US (prô-tè'ûs), *n.* In *Mythology*, a marine deity, supposed to assume a variety of shapes.
- *PRO-THON-O-TA-RY (prô-thôn'ô-tâ-rè), *n.* The head registrar; a clerk of a court.
- PRO-THON'O-TA-RIES, *n. pl.*

- PRO-TO-COL (prò'tò'kól), *n.* The original copy of any writing.
- *PRO-TO-MAR-TYR (prò-tò'mâr'túr), *n.* The first martyr, Stephen.
- *PRO-TYPE (prò'tò'típe), *n.* The original of a copy; exemplar; model; archetype.
- PRO-TRACT (prò-trákt'), *v. t.* To draw out; to delay; to prolong; to lengthen; to retard; to put off. [108-14.] [240.]
- PRO-TRAC-TION (prò-trák'shûn), *n.* Act of protracting.
- PRO-TRACT-ER. See PROTRACTOR.
- PRO-TRAC-TIVE (prò-trák'tív), *a.* Dilatory, delaying.
- *PRO-TRACT-OR (prò-trákt'úr), *n.* One who, or that which, protracts; a mathematical instrument used in drawing angles.
- PRO-TRUDE (prò-trùde'), *v. t.* To thrust forward or out;—*v. i.*, to be thrust forward.
- PRO-TRU'DING, *p. prs.*
- PRO-TRU-SION (prò-trò'd'zhûn), *n.* The act of thrusting forward; state of being protruded.
- PRO-TRU-SIVE (prò-trù'sív), *a.* Thrusting forward.
- PRO-TU-BER-ANCE (prò-tù'bêr'ânse), *n.* Something swelling above the rest; a prominence.
- PRO-TU-BER-ANT (prò-tù'bêr'ânt), *a.* Swelling, prominent.
- PRO-TU-BER-ATE (prò-tù'bêr'âte), *v. i.* To bulge out.
- PRO-TU-BER-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- PRÔÛ, *a.* Having great self-esteem; haughty, arrogant, ostentatious; fungous. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- PROUD-LY (prôûd'lè), *ad.* Arrogantly; in a proud manner.
- PROVE (prôûv), *v. t.* [PROVED—PROVED OR PROVEN.] To show by argument or testimony; to establish as truth:—*v. i.*, to make trial. [58-12.]
- PROVING, *p. prs.*
- *PROV-A-BLE (prôûv'ábl), *a.* Admitting of proof.
- PROV-EN-DER (pròv'ên'dúr), *n.* Dry food for brutes, as hay, corn, &c.
- PROV-ERB (pròv'êrb), *n.* A common saying, an adage; a by-word. [163-11.]
- PRO-VER-BI-AL (prò-vêr'bê'ál), *n.* Mentioned in a proverb; used as a proverb.
- PRO-VER-BI-AL-ISM (prò-vêr'bê'ál-izm), *n.* A proverbial phrase.
- PRO-VER-BI-AL-LY (prò-vêr'bê'ál-lè), *ad.* By a proverb. [266-8.]
- PRO-VIDE (prò-víde'), *v. t.* To procure beforehand; to furnish; to supply. (*ap. p.*—with, against, for.) [273-17.]
- PRO-VÍ-DING, *p. prs.*
- PRO-VÍ-DED, *p. prf.*:—*con. d.*, on condition that.
- PRO-VÍ-DENCE (pròv'ê'dênsê), *n.* The care of God over created beings; frugality; timely preparation or care; prudence; foresight. [78-1.] [330-6.]
- PRO-VÍ-DENT (pròv'ê'dênt), *a.* Prudent; forecasting.
- *PROVÍ-DEN-TIAL (pròv'ê-dên'shál), *a.* Relating to, or effected by, Providence.
- PROVÍ-DEN-TIAL-LY (pròv'ê-dên'shál'lè), *ad.* By Providence.
- PROVÍ-DENT-LY (pròv'ê'dênt'lè), *ad.* With wise precaution.
- PROV-IN-CE (pròv'ínse), *n.* A conquered country, governed by a delegate; proper office or business; a district, a region. [53.]
- PRO-VIN-CIAL (prò-vín'shál), *a.* Relating to a province; unpolished, rude [67]:—*n.*, one belonging to a province.
- *PROV-IN-CIAL-ISM (prò-vín'shál-izm), *n.* Peculiar speech of a province.
- PRO-VIS-ION (prò-vízh'ûn), *n.* Act of providing beforehand; stipulation; measure taken; food [57-17] [265-12]:—*v. t.*, to supply with provisions.
- PRO-VIS-ION-AL (prò-vízh'ûn'ál), *a.* Provisionary.
- PRO-VIS-ION-AL-LY (prò-vízh'ûn'ál'lè), *ad.* Temporally.
- PRO-VIS-ION-A-RY (prò-vízh'ûn'ârè), *a.* Provided for present need; temporary.
- PRO-VÍ-SO (prò-ví'zò), *n.* A stipulation; a condition.
- *PRO-VÍ-SOS, *n. pl.*
- *PRO-VÍ-SOR (prò-ví'zúr), *n.* A steward, a purveyor.
- PRO-VÍ-SOR-Y (prò-ví'zúr'rè), *a.* Conditional, containing a proviso.
- PROV-O-CATION (pròv'ò-ká'shûn), *n.* Incitement; cause of anger. [19-25.] [205-10.]
- PROV-O-CATIVE (pròv'ò'ká'tív), *n.* That which stimulates appetite:—*a.*, exciting, stimulating.
- PRO-VOKE (prò-vò'ké'), *v. t.* To rouse; to incense; to make angry. [112-15.]
- PRO-VÓ-KING, *p. prs.*
- PRO-VÓ-KING-LY (pròv'ò'king'lè), *ad.* So as to raise anger.
- *PROV-OST (pròv'úst), *n.* One who presides over a city, a college, or a king's household; a mayor, a president, a chief officer.
- PRO-VOST (pròv'ò' or pròv'úst), *n.* The chief of the criminal department of an army or navy; the official prosecutor of counterfeiters.
- *PROV-OST-SHIP (pròv'ò'shíp or pròv'úst'shíp), *n.* The office of a provost.
- PROW (prôû), *n.* The head or forepart of a ship. [352-11.]
- PROW-ESS (prôû'ês), *n.* Bravery, valor, military gallantry.
- PROWL (prôûl), *v. i.* To wander for prey; to rove about:—*n.*, a ramble for prey.
- PROX-I-MATE (pròks'ê'mít), *a.* Immediate, direct, next, nearest.
- PROX-I-MATE-LY (pròks'ê'mít'lè), *ad.* Immediately; by immediate relation; next.

- PROX-IM-I-TY (prôx-îm'è'tè), *n.* Nearness, adjacency.
- PROX-I-MO (prôks'è'mô), *n.* The next month.
- *PROX-Y (prôks'è), *n.* The agency of another; a substitute.
- PROX'IES, *n. pl.*
- PRUDE (prôd), *n.* A woman overnice and scrupulous.
- PRU-DENCE (prôd'dèns), *n.* Wisdom applied to practice, caution. [82-28.]
- PRU-DENT (prôd'dènt), *a.* Discreet, practically wise; judicious; frugal. [69-3.] [211-2.]
- *PRU-DEN-TIAL (prôd-dèn'shâll), *a.* Dictated by prudence; having care or superintendence.
- PRU-DEN-TIALS (prôd-dèn'shâllz), *n. pl.* Maxims of prudence.
- PRU-DENT-LY (prôd'dènt'lè), *ad.* Discreetly, wisely.
- PRU-DER-Y (prôd'dèr'rè), *n.* Affected reserve or nicety in conduct.
- PRU-DISH (prôd'dîsh), *a.* Affectedly grave, reserved, or precise.
- PRUNE (prôdn), *v. t.* To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities; to trim:—*n.*, a dried plum.
- PRU'NING, *p. prs.*
- PRU-NEL-LA (prôd-nèl'lâ), } *n.*
- *PRU-NEL-LO (prôd-nèl'lô), } *n.*
- A kind of silken stuff; a prune.
- PRU-NEL'LOES, *n. pl.*
- *PRU-RI-ENCE (prôd'rè'èns), *n.* An itching or great desire.
- PRU-RI-ENT (prôd'rè'ènt), *a.* Itching, uneasy with desire.
- PRUS-SIC (prûs'sîk or prûs'sîk), *a.* Noting a poisonous acid.
- PRY (prî), *v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, PRIES.*] To peep narrowly; to inspect closely:—*v. t.*, to raise with a lever:—*n.*, a lever.
- PRY'ED, *p. prf.*
- PSALM (sâm or sâlm), *n.* A sacred song or hymn.
- *PSALM-IST (sâm'îst, sâlm'îst, or sâlm'îst), *n.* A writer of sacred songs.
- PSAL-MOD-I-CAL (sâl-môd'è'kâl or sâlm-ôd'è'kâl), *a.* Relating to psalms or psalmody.
- *PSAL-MO-DIST (sâl'mô'dîst or sâlm'ô'dîst), *n.* A singer of psalms.
- PSAL-MO-DY (sâl'mô'dè or sâlm'ô'dè), *n.* The act of singing sacred songs; a collection of sacred songs. [303-11.]
- PSAL'MOD'IES, *n. pl.*
- *PSAL-TER (sâwl'tûr), *n.* The Book of Psalms.
- *PSAL-TER-Y (sâwl'tûr'rè), *n.* A kind of harp.
- PSAL'TER'IES, *n. pl.*
- *PSEU-DO (sû'dô), *a.* False, counterfeit:—used only in compound words; thus, *pseudo-philanthropist*.
- PSHAW (shâw), *in.* An expression of contempt or disdain.
- PSY-CHO-LOG-IC-AL ('sî-kô-lôj'îk'âl) *a.* Relating to psychology; mesmeric:—see MESMERISM.
- *PSY-CHOL-O-GIST (sî-kôl'lô'jîst), *n.* One versed in psychology.
- PSY-CHOL-O-GIZE (sî-kôl'lô'jîze), *v. t.* To put into a mesmeric state.
- PSY-CHOL'O-GI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *PSY-CHOL-O-GY (sî-kôl'lô'jè), *n.* The science of the nature of the soul; a branch of mesmerism.
- *PSY-CHO-MAN-CY (sî'kô'mân-sè), *n.* Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.
- PUB-BER-TY (pû'bèr'tè), *n.* The age following childhood.
- PUB-BES-CENCE (pû-bès'sèns), *n.* State of puberty; down of plants.
- PUB-BES-CENT (pû-bès'sènt), *a.* Arriving at puberty; downy.
- PUB-LIC (pûb'lik), *a.* Belonging to a state or nation; open, notorious, common:—*n.*, the general body of a nation.
- PUB-LI-CAN (pûb'lè'kân), *n.* A toll-gatherer; an innkeeper.
- PUB-LI-CA-TION (pûb-lè-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of publishing; a proclamation. [239-15.]
- *PUB-LI-CIST (pûb'lè'sîst), *n.* A writer on the laws of nations.
- *PUB-LI-C-I-TY (pûb-lls'sè'tè), *n.* State of being public, notoriety.
- PUB-LIC-LY (pûb'lik'lè), *ad.* Openly.
- PUB-LISH (pûb'lish), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, PUBLISHES.*] To make openly known; to declare; to put forth. [282-13.]
- PUB-LISH-ER (pûb'lish'ûr), *n.* One who makes public; one who publishes a book.
- PUB-LISH-MENT (pûb'lish'mènt), *n.* A public notice of an intended marriage.
- *PUCE (pûse), *a.* Of a dark brown color:—formerly written PUCKE.
- PUCK (pûk), *n.* A roguish spirit; a fairy; Robin-goodfellow.
- PUCK-ER (pûk'kûr), *v. t.* To gather into wrinkles; to contract into folds:—*n.*, a wrinkle; a small fold.
- PUD-DER (pûd'dûr), *n.* A tumult:—*v. t.*, to perplex.
- PUD-DING (pûd'dîng), *n.* A kind of food variously compounded.
- PUD-DLE (pûd'dl), *n.* A small, muddy lake or pool:—*v. t.*, to make muddy; to line with clay, dirt, or sand to prevent leakage.
- PUD'DLING, *p. prs.*
- PUD-DLY (pûd'dlè), *a.* Muddy.
- PUD-DEN-CY (pû'dèn'sè), *n.* Shamefacedness, modesty.
- PUD-DIC-I-TY (pû-dîs'sè'tè), *n.* Modesty, chastity.
- *PU-E-RILE (pû-è'rîl), *a.* Childish, boyish; weak; juvenile.
- PU-E-RIL-I-TY (pû-è-rîl'îé'tè), *n.* Childishness, harmlessness.
- 'PU-E-RIL'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- PUFF, *n.* A small blast of wind; a fungus; any thing light and porous; something to sprinkle powder on the hair; unmerited commendation:—*v. t.*, to swell with wind; to inflate; to praise extravagantly:—*v. i.*, to swell the cheeks with air; to pant.

- *PUL-FI-NESS (pûl'fê'nês), *n.* State of being turgid or puffy.
- PUL-FY (pûl'fê), *a.* [PUFFIER—PUFFIEST.] Windy; turgid.
- PÛG, *n.* A name of a fondled animal.
- PUGH (pôh), *in.* A word of contempt.
- PU-GIL-ISM (pû'jil'izm), *n.* The practice of fighting with the fist.
- *PU-GIL-IST (pû'jil'ist), *n.* One who fights with the fist, a boxer.
- PU-GIL-IST-IC (pû-jil-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to pugilism.
- *PUG-NA-CIOUS (pûg-nâ'shûs), *a.* Quarrelsome, contentious.
- PUG-NAC-I-TY (pûg-nâs'sê'tê), *n.* Inclination to fight.
- *PUIS-NE (pû'nê), *a.* Inferior; younger; petty.
- *PU-IS-SANCE (pû'is'sânse or pû'is'sânse), *n.* Strength; power; force.
- PU-IS-SANT (pû'is'sânt or pû'is'sânt), *a.* forcible, powerful.
- PÛKE, *v. t. or v. i.* To vomit; to spew:—*n.*, a vomit; a medicine that causes vomiting:—see PUCE.
- PÛKING, *p. prs.*
- *PUL-CHRI-TUDE (pûl'krê'tûde), *n.* Beauty, comeliness.
- PÛLE, *v. i.* To cry like a chicken; to whine; to whimper.
- PÛLING, *p. prs.*
- PÛLL, *v. t. or v. i.* To draw forcibly; to pluck down; to tear:—*n.*, the act of pulling.
- PULL-BACK (pûl'bâk), *n.* Something that pulls back or hinders, restraint.
- PUL-LET (pûl'lît), *n.* A young hen.
- *PUL-LEY (pûl'le), *n.* A small wheel with a groove for a running cord; a mechanical power.
- PUL-MO-NARY (pûl'mô'nâ-rê), *a.* Belonging to, or affecting, the lungs.
- PUL-MON-IC (pûl-môn'ik), *n.* A medicine for diseases of the lungs; one diseased in the lungs.
- PÛLP, *n.* Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.
- PUL-PIT (pûl'pît), *n.* An elevated desk or structure for speakers.
- PUL-PUS (pûl'pûs), } *a.* Soft, like
PULP-Y (pûl'pê), } pulp.
- PUL-SATE (pûl'sâte), *v. i.* To beat or throb, as an artery.
- PUL'SA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *PUL-SA-TILE (pûl'sâ'tîl), *a.* Admitting of striking or beating.
- *PUL-SA-TIL-LA (pûl-sâ-tîl'lâ), *n.* A plant and its flower; a species of anemone.
- PUL-SA-TION (pûl-sâ'shûn), *The* act of throbbing. [105-24.]
- PUL-SA-TIVE (pûl'sâ'tiv), } *a.*
PUL-SA-TOR-Y (pûl'sâ'tôr-rê), } Beating, throbbing like the pulse.
- PÛLSE, *n.* The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it; leguminous plants. [319-1.]
- PUL-SIF-IC (pûl-sîf'ik), *a.* Exciting the pulse.
- PUL-VER-A-BLE (pûl'vêr'â-bl), *a.* Capable of pulverization.
- PUL-VER-I-ZA-TION (pûl'vêr-ê-zâ'shûn), *n.* Reduction to dust or powder.
- PUL-VER-IZE (pûl'vêr'îze), *v. t.* To reduce to powder; to triturate.
- PUL'VER'Ï-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *PUL-VER-U-LENCE (pûl'vêr'û-lênse), *n.* Dustiness, powder.
- *PUM-ICE (pûm'mîs or pû'mîs), *n.* A cinder of some fossil; a porous substance.
- *PU-MI-CEOUS (pû-mîsh'ûs), *a.* Like pumice.
- PUM-MEL. See POMMEL.
- PÛMP, *n.* An engine by which water is drawn up from wells, &c.; a kind of light shoe:—*v. i.*, to work a pump:—*v. t.*, to examine artfully.
- *PUMP-BRAKE (pûmp'brâke), *n.* The handle of a pump.
- PUMP-DALE (pûmp'dâle), *n.* A wooden tube to convey water from a chain-pump across a ship.
- POMP-I-ON (pûmp'ê'ôn), } *n.*
PUMP-I-ON (pûmp'yôn), }
*PUMP-KIN (pûmp'kin), } A plant and its fruit.
- PÛN, *n.* A play upon words which agree in sound, but differ in meaning:—*v. i.*, to make puns.
- PUN'NING, *p. prs.*
- PUN'NED, *p. prf.*
- PUNCH (pûnsh), *n.* A pointed instrument; a beverage made by mixing spirituous liquor with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons; the harlequin of a puppet-show; a blow:—*v. t.*, to bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument; to thrust.
- PUNCH'ES, *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*
- *PUNCH-EON (pûnsh'ûn), *n.* A wine-cask of 84 gallons or two tierces; the contents of a punch-eon; a tool for stamping:—see GALLON.
- *PUN-CHI-NEL-LO ('pûn-shê-nêl'lo), *n.* A buffoon; a punch.
- 'PUN-CHI-NEL'LOES, *n. pl.*
- PUN-CH-TED (pûnk'tâ'têd), *a.* Drawn into a point, pointed.
- PUN-C-TIL-IO (pûngk-tîl'yô), *n.* Nicety of behavior. [268.]
- *PUN-C-TIL'IOUS, *n. pl.*
- *PUN-C-TIL-IOUS (pûngk-tîl'yûs), *a.* Nice, exact, very precise. [244-9.] [129-10.]
- PUN-C-TO (pûngk'tô), *n.* The point in fencing; a nice point in ceremony; a punctilio.
- *PUN'C-TOES, *n. pl.*
- PUN-C-TUAL (pûngk'tshû'âl), *a.* At the precise time, exact.
- PUN-C-TU-AL-I-TY (pûngk'tshû-âl-lê'tê), *n.* Nicety, scrupulous exactness, in time. [306-7.]
- PUN-C-TU-AL-LY (pûngk'tshû-âl-lê), *ad.* Nicely, exactly, scrupulously in regard to time. [328.]
- PUN-C-TU-ATE (pûngk'tshû'âte), *v. t.* To mark literary composition with points or stops.
- PUN'C-TU-A-TING, *p. prs.*

- PUN-TU-A-TION** (pûngk-tshù-â-shûn), *n.* The art or method of pointing a writing.
- PUNC-TURE** (pûngk'tshûr), *n.* A hole made with a sharp point:—*v. t.*, to pierce with a point.
- PUNCTURING**, *p. prs.*
- PUN-DIT** (pûn'dit), *n.* A learned Brahmin.
- PÛNG**, *n.* A rude, one-horse sleigh.
- PUN-GEN-CY** (pûn'jên'sè), *n.* Power of pricking; keenness, sharpness.
- PUN-GENT** (pûn'jênt), *a.* Pricking, sharp, acrimonious.†
- PUN-NIC** (pûnik), *a.* Pertaining to Carthage; treacherous.
- PUN-NI-NESS** (pû'nê'nês), *n.* Little-ness, smallness, weakness.
- PUN-ISH** (pûn'ish), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, PUNISHES.*] To chastise; to correct; to castigate; to afflict with pain for a fault.
- PUN-ISH-A-BLE** (pûn'ish'â-bl), *a.* Liable to punishment.
- PUN-ISH-MENT** (pûn'ish'mênt), *n.* An infiction for a fault or crime.
- *PUN-ITIVE** (pû'nê'tiv), *a.* Penal, inflicting punishment.
- PUNK** (pûngk), *n.* A fungus; rotten wood.
- PUN-STER** (pûn'stûr), *n.* One given to punning.
- PÛNT**, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat.
- PUN-Y** (pû'nê), *a.* [PUNIER—PUNEST.] Little, petty; young; weak; inferior. [58-27.]
- PÛP**, *n.* A young dog, a puppy.
- PUN-PA** (pû'pâ), *n.* An insect in the second stage of its existence; chrysalis:—see CATERPILLAR.
- PUPPÆ**, *n. pl.*
- PUP-PIE** (pû'pil), *n.* The apple of the eye; a scholar.
- PUP-PIL-AGE** (pû'pill'je), *n.* State of being a scholar; wardship.
- PUP-PIL-A-RY** } (pû'pill'â-rê), *a.*
 ***PUP-PIL-LA-RY** }
 Pertaining to a pupil or ward.
- PUP-PET** (pûp'pît), *n.* A small image moved by a wire, a doll.
- PUP-PET-SHOW** (pûp'pît'shò), *n.* A mock drama performed by images moved by wires.
- PUP-PY** (pûp'pé), *n.* A whelp; an impertinent fellow.
- PUP-PIES**, *n. pl.*
- *PUP-PY-ISM** (pûp'pè'izm), *n.* Conceit; cringing meanness.
- PUR**. See PURR.
- PUR-BLIND** (pûr'blînd), *a.* Near-sighted.
- *PUR-CHASE-A-BLE** (pûr'tshâs'â-bl), *a.* Possible to be purchased.
- PUR-CHASE** (pûr'tshâs), *n.* Any thing bought; a bargain; mechanical advantage:—*v. t. or v. i.*, to obtain; to buy.
- PUR-CHAS'ING**, *p. prs.*
- PÛRE**, *a.* Unsullied; clear; free from guilt; chaste.
- PURE-LY** (pûrè'lê), *ad.* In a pure manner, without mixture; merely.
- PURE-NESS** (pûrè'nês), *n.* Clearness; simplicity; innocence.
- PUR-GA-TION** (pûr-gâ'shûn), *n.* The act of cleansing or purifying.
- PUR-GA-TIVE** (pûr-gâ'tiv), *a.* Cathartic, tending to purge:—*n.*, a purgative medicine.
- PUR-GA-TO-RI-AL** (pûr-gâ-tò'rè'âl), *a.* Belonging to purgatory.
- PUR-GA-TOR-Y** (pûr-gâ'tûr-ê), *n.* According to the faith of some Christians, a place in which souls are purified by punishment.
- PURGE** (pûrje), *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify; to clear:—*v. i.*, to become pure or clean (*ap. p.*—of, from, away):—*n.*, a cathartic.
- PUR'GING**, *p. prs.*
- PUR-RI-FI-CATION** (pûr-rê-fê-kâ'shûn), *n.* Act of making pure.
- PUR-RI-FI-ER** (pûr-rê'fi-ûr), *n.* One who or that which purifies.
- PUR-RI-FY** (pû'rê'fi), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, PURIFIES.*] To make pure; to cleanse:—*v. i.*, to become pure.
- PUR'RIFI-ED**, *p. prf.*
- PUR-RIM** (pû'rîm), *n.* The Jewish feast of lots.
- PUR-RIST** (pû'rîst), *n.* One extremely nice in the choice of words.
- PUR-RI-TAN** (pû'rè'tân), *n.* A dis-senter from the Church of England; one very strict in morals, religious duties, &c.
- PUR-RI-TAN-I-CAL** (pû-rè-tân-ê'kâl), *a.* Relating to Puritans.
- PUR-RI-TAN-ISM** (pû'rè'tân-izm), *n.* The practice or creed of the Puritans.
- PUR-RI-TY** (pû'rè'tê), *n.* Chastity; cleanness; genuineness. [84-20.] [378-16.]
- PÛR'RIES**, *n. pl.*
- PÛRL**, *n.* A kind of lace; a medicated malt liquor; a gentle rippling:—*v. i.*, to murmur; to flow with a gentle noise.
- PUR-LIEU** (pûr'lê), *n.* Border; enclosure; district. [141-38.]
- *PUR-LIEUS** (pûr'lûze), *n. pl.*
- PUR-LOIN** (pûr-lôin'), *v. t.* To take by theft:—*v. i.*, to practice theft.
- PUR-LOIN-ER** (pûr-lôin'ûr), *n.* A thief.
- PUR-PLE** (pûr'pl), *a.* Red tinged with blue:—*v. t.*, to color with purple:—*n.*, a purple color or dress.
- PUR'PLING**, *p. prs.*
- PUR'PLES**, *n. pl.* A kind of scurvy.
- PUR-PLISH** (pûr'plish), *a.* Somewhat purple.
- PUR-PORT** (pûr'pòrt), *n.* Design; tendency:—*v. t.*, to intend; to show; to import.
- PUR-POSE** (pûr'pûs), *n.* Design, intention, aim, object [248]:—*v. t.*, to intend or design:—*v. i.*, to have an intention.
- PUR'POS'ING**, *p. prs.*
- PUR-POSE-LY** (pûr'pûs'lê), *ad.* By design, on purpose.
- PUR** } (pûr), *v. i.* { To murmur
 ***PURR** } as a cat;
 [317-20]:—*n.*, murmur of a cat.
- PÛRSE**, *n.* A small bag for money; the prize of money at a race:—*v. t.*, to contract as a purse; to put into a purse.

PUR'SING, *p. prs.*
 PÔRSE'PRIDE, *n.* Pride of wealth.
 PURSE-PROUD (pûrse'prôdd), *a.*
 Puffed up with riches.
 PUR-SER (pûr'sûr), *n.* The pay-
 master of a ship.
 PUR-SI-NESS (pûr'sè'nès), *n.* Short-
 ness of breath with corpulence.
 PUR-SU-ANCE (pûr-sù'ânse), *n.* Pro-
 cess; prosecution; consequence.
 PUR-SU-ANT (pûr-sù'ânt), *a.* Done
 in consequence; consequent;
 agreeable.
 PUR-SUE (pûr-sù'), *v. t.* To follow;
 to chase; to prosecute:—*v. i.*, to
 go on; to proceed.
 PUR-SU'ING, *p. prs.*
 PUR-SU-ER (pûr-sù'ûr), *n.* One
 who pursues.
 PUR-SUIT (pûr-sùte'), *n.* The act of
 following; employment, occupa-
 tion; chase. [139-24.]
 *PUR-SUI-VANT (pûr'swè'vânt), *n.*
 A state messenger.
 PUR-SY (pûr'sè), *a.* Short-breathed,
 in consequence of corpulence.
 PUR-TE-NANCE (pûr'tè'nânse), *n.*
 The pluck of an animal.
 PU-RU-LENCE (pû'rù'lénse), } *n.*
 PU-RU-LEN-CY (pû'rù'lén-sè), }
 Generation of pus and matter; pus.
 PU-RU-LENT (pû'rù'lènt), *a.* Con-
 sisting of pus.
 PUR-VEY (pûr-vâ'), *v. t.* To pro-
 vide:—*v. i.*, to buy in provisions.
 PUR-VEY-ANCE (pûr-vâ'ânse), *n.*
 Act of purveying; provision.
 PUR-VEY-OR (pûr-vâ'ûr), *n.* One
 who provides.
 PUR-VIEW (pûr-vù), *n.* Sphere;
 limit, scope; the body of a statu-
 ete distinct from the preamble.
 PÛS, *n.* The yellowish-white mat-
 ter of an ulcer, sore, &c.
 PÛSH, *v. t.* To drive; to urge; to
 thrust; to make a push:—*n.*, an
 impulse; a trial; a thrust.
 PUSH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
 PU-SIL-LAN-IM-I-TY (pû'sil-lân-lm'-
 è'tè), *n.* Cowardice, timidity.

*PU-SIL-LAN-I-MOUS (pû-sil-lân-è-
 'mûs), *a.* Cowardly.
 PÛSS, *n.* A cat; a hare.
 PÛSS'ES, *n. pl.*
 PUST-U-LATE (pûs'tshù'lâte), *v. i.*
 To form into pustules.
 PUST'U-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
 PUS-TULE (pûs'tshùle), *n.* A pim-
 ple containing pus.
 *PUS-TU-LOUS (pûs'tshù'lûs), *a.*
 Having pustules.
 PÛT, *v. t.* [PUT—PUT.] To lay; to
 bring to a condition; to propose:
 —*v. i.*, to shoot (*forth*); to steer.
 PUT'TING, *p. prs.*
 PÛT, *n.* A rustic; a clown; a game
 at cards.
 PU-TA-TIVE (pû'tâ'tiv), *a.* Sup-
 posed; not real.
 PU-TID (pû'tid), *a.* Low; base.
 PUT-OFF (pû'tôf or pû'tâwf), *n.*
 An excuse, an evasion.
 PU-TRE-FAC-TION (pû-trè-fâk'-
 shûn), *n.* State of growing rotten.
 *PU-TRE-FAC-TIVE (pû-trè-fâk'-
 tiv), *a.* Becoming or making
 rotten.
 *PU-TRE-FY (pû'trè'fî), *v. i.* [*prs.*
t. 3, PÛTREFIES.] To rot:—*v. t.*,
 to cause to rot.
 PÛT'RE'FI-ED, *p. prf.*
 *PU-TRES-CENCE (pû-très'sènce), *n.*
 State of rotting, rottenness.
 PU-TRES-CENT (pû-très'sènt), *a.*
 Growing rotten; putrid.
 PU-TRES-CI-BLE (pû-très'sèbl), *a.*
 Liable to become rotten.
 PU-TRID (pû'trid), *a.* Rotten, corrupt.
 PU-TRID-I-TY (pû'trid'è'tè), } *n.*
 PU-TRID-NESS (pû'trid'nès), }
 Rottenness.
 PUT-TY (pû'ttè), *n.* A cement used
 by glaziers:—*v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, PÛT-
 TIES.*] to cement with putty.
 PUZZ-LE (pûz'zl), *v. t.* To perplex:
v. i., to be perplexed:—*n.*, em-
 barrassment, perplexity; a toy
 or game to test ingenuity.
 PUZZLING, *p. prs.*
 PYE. See PIE.

*PYG-ME-AN (pîg-mè'ân), *a.* Like
 a pigmy, dwarfish.
 PYG-MY (pîg'mè), *n.* A dwarf:—
a., pygmean, dwarfish:—some-
 times written PIGMY.
 PYG'MIES, *n. pl.*
 PYR-A-MID (pîr'â'mid), *n.* A solid
 having a base of three or more
 sides, and a like number of con-
 joined triangular faces termina-
 ting in a point called the vertex.
 [98-5.]
 PY-RAM-I-DAL (pè-râm'è'dâl),
 *PYR-A-MID-I-CAL (pîr-â-mid'è'kâl)
a. Having the form of a pyramid.
 *PYRE (pîre), *n.* A funeral-pile;
 a pile to be burnt.
 PYR-ITE (pîr'ite), *n.* Fire-stone;
 a combination of sulphur with
 iron, copper, nickel, or cobalt.
 *PY-RI'TES, *n. sing.* or *pl.*
 *PYR-O-LIG-NE-OUS (pîr-ò-llg'ne-
 'ûs), *a.* Noting an impure acetic
 acid obtained by distilling wood,
 coal, &c.
 PYR-OL-O-GY (pîr-ò'lò'jè), *n.* The
 science of heat.
 PYR-OM-E-TER (pîr-òm'è'tûr), *n.* An
 instrument used to measure in-
 tense heat, or the expansion
 caused by heat.
 PYR-O-TECH-NIC (pîr-ò-tèk'nîk), *a.*
 Pertaining to fireworks, or to
 their manufacture.
 *PYR-O-TECH-NICS (pîr-ò-tèk'nîks)
n. pl. The art of making fireworks.
 PYR-O-TECH-NIST (pîr-ò-tèk'nîst),
n. One skilled in pyrotechnics.
 PYR-RHIC (pîr'rîk), *n.* A poetic
 foot of two short syllables:—*a.*,
 relating to a pyrrhic.
 *PYR-RHO-NISM (pîr'rò'nîzm), *n.*
 Skepticism, universal doubt; the
 doctrines of Pyrrho.
 *PYTH-O-NESS (pîth'ò'nès), *n.* The
 priestess of Apollo at Delphi; a
 witch.
 PYX (pîks), *n.* The box in which
 the host is carried; a box used to
 test coins:—often written PIX.

Q (kù), *n.* The seventeenth letter and the twelfth consonant is always followed by *u*. The name is written *Que*, and the plural *Ques*. It is usually the abbreviation of *queen* or *question*. **Q.E.D.** stand for *quod erat demonstrandum* (*which was to be proved*); *qr.* for *quarter* or *quadrans* (*a farthing*).

QUACK (kwák), *v. i.* To cry like a duck:—*n.*, a boastful pretender to any art; an empiric, a mountebank, a charlatan:—*a.*, secret in composition and reputed to possess great efficacy; as, a *quack* medicine; empiric; guilty of quackery; as, a *quack* doctor.

QUACK-ER-Y (kwák'kúr'rè), *n.* Pretension to a knowledge of physic; practice of a quack.

QUACK'ERIES, *n. pl.*

QUACK-ISH (kwák'ish), *a.* Like a quack; empiric.

***QUAD-RA-GES-I-MA** ('kwòd-rá-jès'-è'má), *n.* The season of Lent, lasting forty days.

QUAD-RA-GES-I-MAL ('kwòd-rá-jès'-è'mál), *a.* Relating to Lent.

QUAD-RAN-GLE (kwòd'ráng'gl), *n.* A plane figure with four angles; a quadrilateral.

QUAD-RAN-GU-LAR (kwòd-ráng'gh'úr), *a.* Having four angles; quadrilateral.

QUAD-RANT (kwòd'ránt), *n.* The fourth part; an instrument with which altitudes are taken; a quarter of a circle, or 90°.

QUAD-RANT-AL (kwòd-ránt'ál), *a.* Included in the fourth part of a circle; pertaining to a quadrant.

QUAD-RAT (kwòd'rít), *n.* A square piece of metal used to fill up spaces in printing.

QUAD-RATE (kwòd'rít), *a.* Square; having four sides; divisible into four parts; adapted:—*n.*, a square surface.

QUAD-RATE (kwòd'ráte), *v. i.* To square; to suit; to adapt.

QUAD'RA'TING, *p. prs.*

QUAD-RAT-IC (kwòd-rát'ík), *a.* Belonging to a square; produced by squaring; including a square.

QUAD-RA-TURE (kwòd'rát'shùrè), *n.* The act of squaring.

***QUAD-REN-NIAL** (kwòd-rèn'nè'ál), *a.* Happening once in four years.

QUAD-RI-LAT-ER-AL ('kwòd-rè-lát'-è'rál), *a.* Having four sides:—*n.*, a plane figure having four sides; a quadrangle.

***QUA-DRILLE** (ká-dríl'), *n.* A game at cards; a dance.

QUAD-RIL-LION (kwòd-ríl'yún), *a. or n.* By the French or American method of numeration, a number expressed by a unit in the sixteenth place; by the English method, a unit in the twenty-fifth place.

QUAD-RIP-AR-TITE (kwòd-ríp'ár-'títe), *a.* Divided into four parts; binding four parties.

***QUAD-RU-MA-NOUS** (kwòd-rù'má-nùs), *a.* Having four hands.

QUAD-RU-PED (kwòd'rù'péd), *n.* An animal that has four legs:—*a.*, having four feet.†

QUAD-RU-PLE (kwòd'rù'pl), *v. t.* To make four times as many:—*a.*, fourfold; four times told.

QUAD-RU'PLING, *p. prs.*

QUAD-RU-PLI-CATE (kwòd-rù'plè-'kít), *a.* Fourfold.

QUAD-RU-PLI-CATE (kwòd-rù'plè-'kâte), *v. t.* To double twice.

QUAD-RU'PLI'CA-TING, *p. prs.*

QUAD-RU-PLI-CA-TION ('kwòd-rù'plè-ká'shún), *n.* The taking of a thing four times.

QUAFF (kwáf or kwáf), *v. t.* To drink; to swallow.

QUAG (kwág), *n.* A quagmire.

***QUAG-GY** (kwág'gè), *a.* [QUAG-GIER—QUAGGIEST.] Boggy.

QUAG-MIRE (kwág'míre), *n.* A shaking, yielding marsh.

QUAIL (kwáile), *n.* A bird of game:—*v. i.*, to languish; to deject:—*v. t.*, to crush; to depress; to cause to quail.

QUAINT (kwánt), *a.* Neat; whimsical; strange; odd; affected; fanciful. [25–36.]

QUAINT-LY (kwánt'lè), *ad.* Nicely, exactly; oddly; fancifully.

***QUAINT-NESS** (kwánt'nès), *n.* Oddness; nicety; affected preciseness.

QUAKE (kwáke), *v. i.* To shake with cold or fear; to tremble; to shudder:—*n.*, a shuddering, a trembling.

QUA'KING, *p. prs.*

QUA-KER (kwá'kúr), *n.* One of a religious sect called Friends.

QUA-KER-ISM (kwá'kúr'izem), *n.* The principles of Quakers.

QUAL-I-FI-A-BLE (kwól'lè'fí-'á'bl), *a.* Admitting of qualification or modification.

QUAL-I-FI-CA-TION ('kwól'lè'fè-ká'shún), *n.* Accomplishment; accomplishment; abatement; that which qualifies. [322–18.]

QUAL-I-FI-ER (kwól'lè'fí-'ér), *n.* One who or that which qualifies.

QUAL-I-FY (kwól'lè'fí), *v. t.* [*pr.* t. 3, QUALIFIES.] To fit for; to accomplish; to modify; to abate; to limit; to soften.

QUAL'I'FI-ED, *p. prf.*

QUAL-I-TY (kwól'lè'tè), *n.* Nature relatively considered; property; rank; persons of rank; character; temper, disposition. [123–2.] [384–15.]

QUAL'I'TIES, *n. pl.*

***QUALM** (kwám or kwám), *n.* A sudden fit of sickness, nausea; scruple of conscience, compunction, self-reproof.

QUALM-ISH (kwâm'ish or kwâm'ish), *a.* Seized with sickly languor.

QUAN-DA-RY (kwôn-dâ'rê or kwôn'dâ'rê), *n.* A doubt, a difficulty; state of perplexity.

QUAN-DA'RIES, *n. pl.*

QUAN-TI-TY (kwôn'tê'tê), *n.* That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished; bulk or weight; a portion; a part; measure; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

QUAN-TI'TIES, *n. pl.*

QUAN-TUM (kwôn'tûm), *n.* Amount, quantity.

*QUAR-AN-TINE (kwôr-rân-tên'), *n.* Forty days; the time which a ship suspected of infection is obliged to forbear intercourse with the shore:—*v. t.*, to restrain from intercourse so as to avoid danger from infectious diseases.

QUAR-REL (kwôr'rîl), *n.* A brawl, a dispute, a contest; a scuffle:—*v. i.*, to debate, squabble; to dispute violently. (*ap. p.*—with.)

QUAR'RELING, } *p. prs.*

*QUAR'RELING, } *p. prs.*

QUAR'REL-ED, } *p. prf.*

QUAR-REL-SOME (kwôr'rîl'sûm), *a.* Inclined to contentions.

*QUAR-REL-SOME-NESS (kwôr'rîl'sûm-nês), *n.* Contentiousness.

QUAR-RY (kwôr'rê), *n.* Game pursued or killed by birds of prey; a place where stone, &c. is dug:—*v. t.*, to prey upon; to dig out stones.

QUAR'RIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

QUAR'RI-ED, *p. prf.*

QUART (kwârt), *n.* In *Ale, Wine, Beer, or Dry Measure*, the fourth part of a gallon; the eighth part of a peck:—see GALLON.

*QUAR-TAN (kwâr'tân), *n.* The fourth-day ague:—*a.*, occurring every fourth day.

QUAR-TER (kwâr'tûr), *n.* A fourth part; the place where soldiers are lodged; mercy granted by a conqueror; a measure of eight bushels; a weight of 28 pounds avoirdupois; the after part of a ship's side; a point of the compass or the region to which it points; a section of a town or country:—*v. t.*, to divide into four parts; to station or lodge soldiers:—*v. i.*, to lodge. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.)

QUAR-TER-DAY (kwâr'tûr'dâ), *n.* The day when quarterly payments are made.

QUAR-TER-DECK (kwâr'tûr'dêk), *n.* The short upper deck of a ship between the main and mizzen mast.

QUAR-TER-LY (kwâr'tûr'lê), *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year:—*a.*, containing a fourth part; recurring every three months:—*n.*, a periodical issued every three months.

QUAR'TER'LIES, *n. pl.*

QUAR-TER-MAS-TER (kwâr'tûr'mâs-târ), *n.* One who regulates the provisions and quarters of soldiers.

QUAR-TERN (kwâr'tûrn), *n.* The fourth part of a pint; a gill.

QUAR-TER-SES-SIONS (kwâr-tûr-sêsh'ûnz), *n. pl.* A court of law, held quarterly.

*QUAR-TER-STAFF (kwâr'tûr'stâf), *n.* A staff used in defense.

*QUAR'TER'STAFES, } *n. pl.*

*QUAR-TET } (kwâr-têt'), *n.* A piece of music in four parts; a stanza of four lines.

*QUAR-TETS', } *n. pl.*

QUAR-TETTES', } *n. pl.*

QUAR-TILE (kwâr'tîl), *n.* An aspect of two planets ninety degrees distant from each other.

QUAR-TO (kwâr'tò), *n.* A book in which a sheet of paper makes four leaves:—*a.*, having four leaves to a sheet.

*QUAR'TOS, } *n. pl.*

QUAR'TOES, } *n. pl.*

*QUARTZ (kwârtz), *n.* A mineral; rock-crystal.

*QUASH (kwôsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* QUASHES.] To crush; to subdue; to annul.

*QUA-SI (kwâ'si), *a.* Implied, as a quasi contract; as it were; pretended, as a quasi corporation.

*QUAS-SI-A (kwôsh'êâ), *n.* A medicinal plant, the wood of which is noted for its intense and abiding bitterness.

QUAS-SIN } (kwâs'sin), *n.* { The bitter principle of quassia.

*QUAS-SINE } *n.* { The bitter principle of quassia.

QUA-TER-NA-RY (kwâ-têr'nârê), *a.* Consisting of four:—*n.*, the number 4.

*QUA-TER-NI-ON (kwâ-têr'nê'ûn), *n.* The number 4; a file of four soldiers.

*QUA-TRAIN (kwâ'trîn), *n.* A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

QUA-VER (kwâ'vûr), *v. i.* To shake the voice, to vibrate:—*n.*, a shake of the voice; in *Music*, an eighth note, marked thus [♩].

*QUAY (kê), *n.* An artificial bank to the sea or a river, a wharf, a mole:—*v. t.*, to furnish with quays:—often written key.

*QUAY-AGE (kê'jê), *n.* Money paid for the use of a quay.

*QUEACH-Y (kwê'êtsh'ê), *a.* Shaking from mire, quaggy.

*QUEAN (kwêèn), *n.* A worthless woman.

*QUEA-SI-NESS (kwêè'si'nês), *n.* Nausea.

*QUEA-SY (kwê'zê), *a.* [QUEASIER—QUEASIEST.] Squeamish, fastidious; sick at the stomach.

- *QUEEN (kwéên), *n.* A supreme governess; the wife of a king:—*v. i.*, to play or act the queen.
- QUEEN-DOW-A-GER (kwéên-dôû'â-jûr), *n.* The widow of a king.
- QUEEN-LY (kwéên'lè), *ad.* [QUEEN-LIER—QUEENLIEST.] Like a queen.
- QUERER (kwèér), *a.* Odd, strange, droll, fanciful.
- QUERER-LY (kwèér'lè), *ad.* Oddly, strangely.
- QUERER-NESS (kwèér'nès), *n.* Oddness, singularity.
- QUELL (kwèll), *v. t.* To crush; to subdue.
- QUELL-ER (kwèll'âr), *n.* One who crushes or subdues.
- QUENCH (kwénsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, QUENCHES.*] To extinguish; to repress; to allay; to destroy; to cool:—*v. i.*, to grow cool.
- QUENCH-A-BLE (kwénsh'â'bl), *a.* Possible to be quenched.
- QUENCH-LESS (kwénsh'lès), *a.* Unextinguishable.
- *QUER-CIT-RON (kwâr'sit'rôn), *n.* The bark of the black oak, used for dyeing black.
- *QUER-I-MO-NI-OUS ('kwér-è-mô'nè's), *a.* Complaining, murmuring.
- QUER-I-MO-NI-OUS-LY ('kwér-è-mô'nè's-lè), *ad.* Complainingly.
- *QUE-RIST (kwè'ríst), *n.* An inquirer.
- *QUERN (kwûrn), *n.* A handmill.
- *QUER-U-LOUS (kwèr'û'lûs), *a.* Habitually complaining; expressing complaint. [260-5.]
- QUER-U-LOUS-LY (kwèr'û'lûs-lè), *ad.* Complainingly.
- QUER-U-LOUS-NESS (kwèr'û'lûs-nès), *n.* A habit of complaining.
- QUE-RY (kwè'rè), *n.* A question; an inquiry to be resolved:—*v. t.*, to ask questions; to inquire:—*v. i.*, to question; to be uncertain of.
- *QUE-RIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- *QUE'RI-ED, *p. prf.*
- QUEST (kwést), *n.* The act of seeking; search; inquiry; request [150-30]:—*v. t.*, to seek for; to search.
- QUES-TION (kwès'tshûn), *n.* That which is asked, interrogatory, inquiry:—*v. i.*, to inquire; to interrogate:—*v. t.*, to examine one by questions; to doubt; to be uncertain of. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.)
- QUES-TION-ED, *p. prf.* (*ap. p.*—on, upon, by.)
- QUES-TION-A-BLE (kwès'tshûn'â-bl), *a.* Doubtful, disputable.
- QUES-TION-A-BLE-NESS (kwès'tshûn'â-bl'nès), *n.* State of being questionable.
- QUES-TION-A-RY (kwès'tshûn'â-rè), *a.* Inquiring.
- QUES-TION-ER (kwès'tshûn'âr), *n.* One who questions.
- QUES-TION-LESS (kwès'tshûn'lès), *ad.* Without doubt; unquestionably:—*a.*, unquestionable; certain.
- *QUES-TOR (kwès'tûr), *n.* A Roman treasurer.
- QUES-TOR-SHIP (kwès'tûr'shîp), *n.* The office of a questor.
- *QUEUE (kû), *n.* A tie of hair; a cue:—see CUE.
- QUIB (kwîb), *n.* A taunt; a sarcasm; a quib.
- QUIB-BLE (kwîb'bl), *v. i.* To pun; to cavil; to play on the sounds of words:—*n.*, a low conceit, a pun; a punster.
- QUIB'BLING, *p. prs.*
- QUIB-BLER (kwîb'blâr), *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.
- QUICK (kwîk), *a.* Living; swift; nimble:—*ad.*, nimbly, speedily:—*n.*, any sensible part; the living flesh; the living.
- QUICK-EN (kwîk'kn), *v. t.* To make alive; to hasten; to accelerate; to sharpen; to excite:—*v. i.*, to become alive; to move with speed.
- *QUICK-EN-ER (kwîk'kn'âr), *n.* One that quickens.
- QUICK-LIME (kwîk'lîme), *n.* Lime fresh-burnt or unquenched.
- QUICK-LY (kwîk'lè), *ad.* [QUICK-LIER—QUICKLIEST.] Nimbly; speedily, without delay.
- QUICK-NESS (kwîk'nès), *n.* Speed, celerity; activity.
- QUICK-SAND (kwîk'sând), *n.* Unsolid ground, moving sand.
- QUICK-SCENT-ED (kwîk'sènt'èd), *a.* Having acute smell.
- QUICK-SET (kwîk'sèt), *n.* A living plant set to grow:—*a.*, formed of living plants:—*v. t.* [QUICK-SET—QUICKSET], to plant with living trees.
- QUICK'SETTING, *p. prs.*
- QUICK-SIGHT-ED (kwîk'sîgt'èd), *a.* Having a sharp sight.
- QUICK-SIGHT-ED-NESS (kwîk-sîgt'èd'nès), *n.* Sharpness of sight.
- QUICK-SIL-VER (kwîk'sîl'vâr), *n.* The metal mercury.
- QUICK-WIT-TED (kwîk'wit'tèd), *a.* Having ready wit.
- QUID (kwîd), *n.* A chew, a cud.
- QUID-DI-TY (kwîd'dè'tè), *n.* Es-sence; a cavil; a trifling nicety.
- *QUID'DI-TIES, *n. pl.*
- *QUID-NUNC (kwîd'nûnk), *n.* One curious to know every thing.
- *QUI-ESCE (kwî-ès'), *v. i.* To have no sound, as a letter.
- QUI-ES'CEING, *p. prs.*
- QUI-ES-CENCE (kwî-ès'sènce), *n.* Rest, repose, silence, quiet.
- *QUI-ES-CENT (kwî-ès'sènt), *a.* Resting; silent; quiet.
- QUI-ET (kwî'èt), *a.* Still, peaceable; calm:—*n.*, rest, repose:—*v. t.*, to calm; to still.
- QUI-ET-ISM (kwî'èt'îzm), *n.* The faith of the Quietists.
- QUI-ET-IST (kwî'èt'îst), *n.* One who believes that religion consists in the quiet contemplation of God, and in calm submission to his will.

R (âr), *n.* The eighteenth letter and the thirteenth consonant is also a semi-vowel and a liquid. The name is written *Ar*, and the plural *Ars*. It is the abbreviation of *rood*, *Rex* (*King*), *Regina* (*Queen*), and *recipe* (*take of*). R.A. commonly stand for *Royal Academy* or *Royal Artillery*, R.N. for *Royal Navy*, R.R. for *railroad*, and R.W. for *Right Worthy* or *Right Worshipful*.

RAB-BET (ràb'bít), *v. t.* To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another:—*n.*, a joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.

***RAB-BI** (ràb'bé or ràb'bi), } *n.*

RAB-BIN (ràb'bin), }
A doctor among the Jews; an expounder of Jewish law. [226.] [117-3.]

***RAB-BIN-I-CAL** (ràb-bin'èkál), *a.* Belonging to the Rabbins.

RAB-BIT (ràb'bít), *n.* A small animal.

***RAB-BLE** (ràb'bl), *n.* A tumultuous crowd; a mob. [211-22.]

RAB-ID (ràb'íd), *a.* Fierce, furious.

RAB-ID-NESS (ràb'íd'nés), *n.* Madness; fierceness.

***RA-CA** (rà'ká), *n.* A term of contempt; a wretch.

***RAC-COON** (ràk-kòon'), *n.* An American animal.

RACE (ràse), *n.* A family; generation; particular breed; contest in running; course; an artificial water-course:—*v. i.*, to run swiftly:—*v. t.*, to run in contest with.

RA'GING, *p. prs.*

RACE-HORSE (ràse'hòrse), *n.* A horse bred to run for prizes.

***RAC-E-MA-TION** (ràs-è-má'shùn), *n.* A cluster, as of grapes or currants.

RA-CER (rà'sûr), *n.* One that contends in speed; a runner.

***RA-CHIT-IC** (rà-ki'tík), *a.* Diseased with rachitis or in the joints; rickety.

***RA-CHI-TIS** (rà-ki'tís or rà-kè'tís), *n.* The rickets; inflammation of the spine.

RA-CI-NESS (rà'sè'nés), *n.* The quality of being racy.

RACK (ràk), *n.* An engine of torture; torture; a wooden grate in which hay is put for cattle; a spirituous liquor [258]:—*v. t.*, to torment; to stretch; to draw off from the lees:—*v. i.*, to fly as clouds; to amble.

RACK-RENT (ràk'rènt), *n.* Rent raised to the utmost.

RACK-ET (ràk'kít), *n.* A clattering noise; an instrument for striking a ball; a snow-shoe.

***RACK-ET-Y** (ràk'ki'tè), *a.* Noisy.

RA-CY (rà'sè), *a.* [RACIER—RACI-EST.] Flavorous; spicy.

RAD-DLE (rà'd'ld), *n.* A stick used in hedging:—*v. t.*, to twist together.

RAD'DLING, *p. prs.*

RA-DI-ANCE (rà'dè'ànse), } *n.*

***RA-DI-AN-CY** (rà'dè'àn-sè), }
Sparkling lustre; brilliancy; glare.

RA-DI-ANT (rà'dè'ànt), *a.* Brightly sparkling, shining.†

RA-DI-ANT-LY (rà'dè'ànt-lè), *ad.* With sparkling brightness.

RA-DI-ATE (rà'dè'àte), *v. i.* To emit rays; to sparkle:—*v. t.*, to emit as rays; to enlighten.

RA'DI-A-TING, *p. prs.*

RA-DI-A-TION (rà-dè'à'shùn), *n.* Emission of rays; lustre.

***RA-DI-A-TOR** (rà'dè'à-tûr), *n.* That which radiates.

***RAD-I-CAL** (ràd'è'kál), *a.* Primitive, original; native; pertaining to the root; thorough:—*n.*, root of a word; a political reformer.

RAD-I-CAL-ISM (ràd'è'kál-izm), *n.* The doctrine of radical reform in government.

RAD-I-CAL-LY (ràd'è'kál-lè), *ad.* Originally, thoroughly.

RAD-I-CA-TION (ràd-è-ká'shùn), *n.* Act of planting deeply.

RAD-I-CLE (ràd'è'kl), *n.* That part of the seed of a plant which becomes its root.

RAD-ISH (ràd'ísh), *n.* A garden-root.

***RAD'ISH'ES**, *n. pl.*

***RA-DI-US** (rà'dè'ûs), *n.* The semi-diameter of a circle.

***RA-DI-I** (rà'dè'í),

RA-DI-US-ES (rà'dè'ûs-ès), } *n. pl.*

***RA-DIX** (rà'díks), *n.* The root.

***RA-DI-CES** (rà-dí'sèz), *n. pl.*

RÁFF, *n.* A confused heap; the rabble, the mob.

RAF-FLY (ràf'fl), *v. i.* To cast dice for a prize:—*n.*, a species of game or lottery.

RAF'FLING, *p. prs.*

RÁFT, *n.* A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber across each other:—*v. t.*, to transport on a raft.

RAFT-ER (ràft'ûr), *n.* A timber supporting a roof.

RÁG, *n.* A torn piece of cloth; a tatter.

RAG-A-MUF-FIN (ràg-â-mûf'fin), *n.* A mean fellow.

RAGE (ràje), *n.* Violent anger, vehement fury [345]:—*v. i.*, to be heated with excessive anger.

RA'GING, *p. prs.*

RAG-GED (ràg'gíd), *a.* Rent into tatters; uneven; broken.

RAG-GED-NESS (ràg'gíd'nés), *n.* State of being dressed in rags; unevenness.

RA-GING-LY (rà'jing'lè), *ad.* With vehement fury.

RAG-MAN (ràg'mán), *n.* A man who deals in rags.

RAG'MEN, *n. pl.*

***RA-GOUT** (rà'gòd'), *n.* Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RAG-WHEEL (ràg'hwèèl), *n.* A wheel having cogs or notches.

RAIL (ràle), *n.* A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts; a bar of iron used on railroads:—*v. t.*, to enclose with rails:—*v. i.*, to use insolent language; to scoff. (*ap. p.*—*at.*)

RAIL'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a series of rails; reproachful language.

RAIL-ER (ràle'úr), *n.* A scoffer.

***RAIL-LER-Y** (ràl'lúr'è or ràl'úr'è), *n.* Slight satire; jesting pleasantry; banter. [199-17.]

RAIL'LER'IES, *n. pl.*

RAIL-ROAD (ràle'ròde), } *n.* A road

RAIL-WAY (ràle'wà), } on which rails are laid for wheels to run on.

***RAI-MENT** (rà'mént), *n.* Dress, vesture, garments.

RAIN (ràne), *n.* The moisture or water that falls from the clouds:—*v. i.*, to fall in drops from the clouds:—*v. t.*, to pour down.

RAIN-BOW (ràne'bò), *n.* The iris, a semicircle of various colors formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays.

***RAIN-GAUGE** (ràne'gàje), *n.* An instrument to receive and measure the quantity of rain that falls.

RAIN (ràne'è), *a.* [RAINIER—RAINIEST.] Showery, wet.

RAISE (ràze), *v. t.* To elevate; to exalt; to advance; to lift; to excite; to levy; to cause to grow.

RAIS'ING, *p. prs.*

rais' To RAISE is the causative verb of to RISE.

***RAIS-ER** (ràze'úr), *n.* One who raises.

***RAI-SIN** (rà'nz), *n.* A dried grape.

***RA-JAH** (rà'jà), *n.* In India, a native prince.

RAKE, *n.* An instrument with teeth; a loose, disorderly fellow:—*v. t.*, to gather with a rake; to search; to fire on a ship in the direction of head and stern.

RA'KING, *p. prs.*

RA-KISH (rà'kìsh), *a.* Loose, lewd.

RAL-LY (ràl'lè), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, RALLIES.*] To put disordered forces into order; to treat with satirical merriment; to banter; [94-26] [380-8]:—*v. i.*, to come back to order; to recover; to jeer:—*n.*, the act of collecting disordered troops; a banter.

RAL'LIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

***RAL'LI-ED**, *p. prf.*

RÀM, *n.* A male sheep; an instrument to batter walls, or to raise water:—*v. t.*, to drive with violence; to stuff; to cram.

RÀM'MING, *p. prs.*

RÀM'MED, *p. prf.*

RÀM-BLE (ràm'bl), *v. i.* To rove loosely; to range; to roam:—*n.*, an irregular excursion.

RÀM'BLING, *p. prs.*

RÀM-BLER (ràm'blúr), *n.* One who rambles.

***RÀM-I-FI-CATION** (ràm-è-fè-ká'shún), *n.* Division into branches; a branch; a subdivision.

RÀM-I-FY (ràm'èfí), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, RAMIFIES.*] To separate into branches:—*v. i.*, to be separated into branches.

***RÀM'I'FI-ED**, *p. prf.*

RÀM-MER (ràm'múr), *n.* An instrument with which any thing is driven hard; a ramrod.

RÀ-MOUSE (rà'mòse), } *a.* Branchy.

RÀ-MOUS (rà'mús), }

RÀMP, *v. i.* To frisk; to climb as a plant:—*n.*, leap, spring.

RÀM-PAN-CY (ràm'pán'sè), *n.* Excessive prevalence, exuberance.

RÀM-PANT (ràm'pánt), *a.* Exuberant; active, frisky, rearing.

RÀM-PART (ràm'párt), *n.* The wall round fortified places.

RÀM-ROD (ràm'ròd), *n.* The rod or rammer of a gun.

RÀM, *pat. t.* of **RUN**.

***RÀN-CHE-RO** (ràn-tshà'rò), *n.* A Mexican peasant, or herdsman.

RÀN-CHE'ROS, *n. pl.*

RÀNCH (ràntsh), } *n.* A small

***RÀN-CHO** (ràn'tshò), } farm; a hamlet.

RÀNCH'ES, } *n. pl.*

RÀN-CH'ES, } *n. pl.*

RÀN-CID (ràn'sìd), *a.* Strong-scented.

RÀN-CID-NESS (ràn'sìd'nès), } *n.*

***RÀN-CID-I-TY** (ràn-sìd'è'tè), } Strong scent; mustiness.

RÀN-COR (ràng'kúr), *n.* Inveterate malignity, bitter enmity.

***RÀN-COR-OUS** (ràng'kúr'ús), *a.* Malignant; malicious.

RÀN-DOM (ràn'dòm), *n.* Want of direction:—*a.*, done by chance.

RÀNG, *pat. t.* of **RING**.

RÀNGE (rànje), *n.* A rank; a class; a row of things; distance to which shot are thrown; excursion; room for excursion; a cooking-apparatus [245-7]:—*v. t.*, to place in order; to rove over; to move parallel with:—*v. i.*, to rove at large; to run or be parallel. [56-14.] [223-6.]

RÀNG'ING, *p. prs.*

RÀNK (ràngk), *a.* High-growing, luxuriant; strong-scented:—*n.*, a line of men placed abreast; a row; order, degree; a class:—*v. t.*, to place abreast; to range in any particular class:—*v. i.*, to be placed abreast; to be ranged in a class.

RÀNK-LE (ràngk'l), *v. i.* To become inflamed; to fester.

RÀNK'LING, *p. prs.*

RÀNK-LY (ràngk'lè), *ad.* With luxuriance, coarsely, grossly.

RÀNK-NESS (ràngk'nès), *n.* Exuberance; a strong scent.

RÀN-SACK (ràn'sák), *v. t.* To plunder; to search narrowly.

RÀN-SOM (ràn'sòm), *n.* The price paid for redemption:—*v. t.*, to free from captivity by purchase.

RÀNT, *v. i.* To rave in high-sounding, empty language:—*n.*, high-sounding, empty language.

RÂP, *v. i.* of *v. t.* [RAPPED or RAPT—RAPPED or RAPT.] To strike with a quick, smart blow:—*n.*, a quick, smart blow.

RAP'PING, *p. pres.*

RA-PA-CIOUS (rà-pá'shûs), *a.* Given to plunder, seizing by violence.

RA-PA-CIOUS-LY (rà-pá'shûs'lè), *ad.* In a rapacious manner.

***RA-PAC-I-TY** (rà-pás'sè'tè), *n.* Disposition to plunder; raven-ousness. [260–21.]

RAP-ID (ràp'id), *a.* Swift, quick.

RAP'IDS, *n. pl.* Swift currents in a river.

RA-PID-I-TY (rà-pld'è'tè), *n.* Swift-ness, velocity.

RA-PID'ITIES, *n. pl.*

RAP-ID-LY (ràp'id'lè), *ad.* Swiftly.

***RA-PI-ER** (rà'pè'ûr), *n.* A small sword used only in thrusting.

***RAP-INE** (ràp'in), *n.* Plundering by violence. [13.] [260–20.]

***RAP-PEE** (ràp-pè'dè'), *n.* A kind of snuff.

RAP-PER (ràp'pûr), *n.* One who or that which raps.

***RAPT**, *past. t.* and *p. pres.* of **RAP**:—*a.*, transported with excitement. [136–22.]

RAP-TURE (ràp'tshûr), *n.* Transport, ecstasy. [164–21.]

RAP-TUR-OUS (ràp'tshûr'ûs), *a.* Transporting, ravishing.

RÂRE, *a.* Scarce; occurring seldom; excellent; not dense, subtle; not fully cooked, raw.

RA-R-E-FAC-TION (ràr-è-fâk'shûn), *n.* Extension of the parts of a body; act of rarefying.

***RA-R-E-FI-A-BLE** (ràr-è-fi-â'bl), *a.* Capable of rarefaction.

RA-R-E-FY (ràr-è'fi), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, **RARIFIES**.] To make thin by expansion:—*v. i.*, to become thin by expansion:—opposed to **CONDENSE**.

***RA-R-E-FI-ED**, *p. pres.*

RA-R-E-LY (ràr-è'lè), *ad.* Seldom; finely.

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RARE-NESS (ràr-è'nès), *n.* Un-
commonness; thinness.

RA-RI-TY (rà'rè'tè or ràr'è'tè), *n.* Rareness; a thing valued for its scarcity; value arising from scarcity. [57–23.]

RA'R'ITIES, *n. pl.*

RAS-CAL (ràs'kâl), *n.* A dishonest person; a mean fellow.

***RAS-CAL-I-TY** (ràs-kâl'lè'tè), *n.* Dishonesty, villainy.

***RAS-CALL-ION** (ràs-kâl'yûn), *n.* One of the lowest people; a mean wretch:—also written **RASCALION**.

RAS-CAL-LY (ràs'kâl'lè), *a.* Mean; base; dishonest.

RASE. See **RAZE**.

RÂSH, *n.* A cutaneous disease:—*a.*, hasty, violent. [282–18.]

RASH'ES, *n. pl.*

RASH-ER (ràsh'ûr), *a. com.*:—*n.*, a thin slice of bacon.

RASH-LY (ràsh'lè), *ad.* Without thought; hastily, precipitately.

RASH-NESS (ràsh'nès), *n.* Foolish contempt of danger; thoughtless haste. [382–13.]

RÂSP, *n.* A rough file:—*v. t.*, to rub with a rasp.

RASP-BER-RY (ràz'bèr'rè or ràs'-bèr'rè), *n.* A plant and its fruit.

***RASP'BER-RIES**, *n. pl.*

***RA-SURE** (rà'zhûr), *n.* Erasure.

RÂT, *n.* An animal; one who works for less than trade prices:—*v. i.*, to desert a falling party; to work for less than trade prices.

RAT'ING, *p. pres.*

RAT'TED, *p. pres.*

RA-TA-BLE (rà'tâ'bl), *a.* Possible to be set at a certain rate.

***RAT-AN** (ràt-ân'), *n.* An Indian cane.

RATCH-ET (ràtsh'èt), *n.* A small tooth in clockwork.

RÂTE, *n.* Price fixed; quantity assignable; tax imposed:—*v. t.*, to estimate; to value; to chide hastily:—*v. i.*, to be classed.

RA'TING, *p. pres.*

RATH-ER (ràth'ûrorràth'ûr)*ad. com.* More willingly; in preference.

~~**RATH**~~ **RATH** the positive and **RATHEST** the superlative of **RATHER** are now obsolete.

***RAT-I-FI-CATION** (ràt-è-fè-kâ'shûn), *n.* Confirmation.

***RAT-I-FI-ER** (ràt'è'fi-ûr), *n.* One who confirms.

RAT-I-FY (ràt'è'fi), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, **RATIFIES**.] To confirm; to sanction; to settle.

***RAT'IFI-ED**, *p. pres.*

RA-TI-O (rà'sh'è'ò), *n.* The measure of the relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind; the number of times that one quantity contains another regarded as a standard:—see **PROPORTION**. [57–9.]

***RA-TI-OS** (rà'sh'è'oze), *n. pl.*

***RA-TI-O-CI-NA-TION** (ràsh-è'òs-è-nâ'shûn), *n.* The act of reasoning.

RA-TION (rà'shûn), *n.* An allowance of provisions for a day.

RA-TION-AL (ràsh'ûn'âl), *a.* Agreeable to reason; reasonable; endowed with reason. [282–6.]

***RA-TION-A-LE** (rà'shûn-â'lè or rà'shûn-â'lè), *n.* A detail with reason.

RA-TION-AL-ISM (ràsh'ûn'âl-izm), *n.* In *Religion*, adherence to reason only; neology.

RA-TION-AL-IST (ràsh'ûn'âl-ist), *n.* In *Religion*, one who adheres to reason only.

***RA-TI-O-NAL-I-TY** (ràsh-è-ò-nâl'l-è'tè), *n.* The power of reasoning.

RA-TION-AL-LY (ràsh'ûn'âl-lè), *ad.* Reasonably, with reason.

RATS-BANE (ràts'bâne), *n.* Arsenic.

***RAT-TEEN** (ràt-tèen'), *n.* A kind of woollen stuff.

RAT-TLE (ràt'tl), *v. i.* To make a quick, sharp noise; to talk rapidly:—*v. t.*, to cause to rattle:—*n.*, a sharp noise rapidly repeated; an instrument for making a clattering noise; rapid and empty talk.

RAT'LING, *p. prs.*

RAT-TLE-HEAD-ED (rát'tl'héd-éd),
a. Giddy, noisy.

RAT-TLE-SNAKE (rát'tl'snâke), *n.*
A venomous serpent, having a
tail which terminates in a rattle.

*RAU-CL-RY (rá'sé'té), *n.* Hoarseness.

RAV-AGE (ráv'íje), *n.* Devasta-
tion, spoil, waste:—*v. t.*, to lay
waste; to pillage.

RAV'AGING, *p. prs.*

RAVE, *v. i.* To be delirious; to
rage [20]:—*n.*, the upper side-
piece of a cart.

RA'VING, *p. prs.*

RAV-EL (ráv'vl), *v. t.* To entan-
gle; to unweave; to make intri-
cate:—*v. i.*, to be entangled; to
be unwoven.

RAV'EL'ING, } *p. prs.*

*RAV'EL'LING, }

RAV'EL-ED, } *p. prf.*

*RAV'ELL-ED, }

*RAVE-LIN (ráv'lín), *n.* In *Forti-*
fication, a half-moon.

*RA-VEN (rá'vn), *n.* A bird.

*RA-EN (ráv'vn), *v. t. or v. i.* To
devour with great eagerness:—
n., prey; rapine; plunder.

RAV-EN-OUS (ráv'vn'ús), *a.* Vo-
racious, greedy. [74-1.] [368-23.]

RAV-EN-OUS-LY (ráv'vn'ús-lé), *ad.*
With raging voracity. [221.]

RAV-EN-OUS-NESS (ráv'vn'ús-nés),
n. Furious voracity.

RAV'IN. See RAV-EN.

*RA-VINE (rá-véén), *n.* A deep
hollow passage between mount-
ains; a gorge.

RAV-ISH (ráv'ísh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3,*
RAVISHES.] To take away by
violence; to delight, to transport.

RAV-ISH-MENT (ráv'ísh'mént), *n.*
Rapture.

RAW, *a.* Uncooked; not subdued
by fire; bleak, chill; immature;
not tanned.

RAW-BON-ED (ráw'bónd), *a.* Hav-
ing bones scarcely covered with
flesh.

RAW-HEAD (ráw'héd), *n.* A spectre.

RAW-LY (ráw'lé), *ad.* Unskilfully.

RAW-NESS (ráw'nés), *n.* State
of being raw.

RAY (rá), *n.* A beam of light; a
fish:—*v. t.*, to shoot forth; to
streak.

RAY-LESS (rá'lés), *a.* Dark.

*RÁZE, *v. t.* To overthrow; to
destroy; to efface; to abolish;
to extirpate:—sometimes writ-
ten RASE.

RA'ZING, *p. prs.*

*RA-ZEE (rá-zéé'), *n.* A ship of
war cut down to a smaller size:
—*v. t.*, to cut down, as ships.

*RA-ZOR (rá'zûr), *n.* An instru-
ment for shaving.

~~RE~~ The prefix RE commonly
means *back* or *again*, as in
recall, *readmit*; it sometimes
means *against*, as in *resist*.
It has not been deemed judi-
cious to insert in this work
many words compounded with
RE, which are self-explaining
and of simple orthography.

REACH (rèètsh), *v. t.* To touch
with the hand extended; to ar-
rive at; to stretch; to extend;
to penetrate to:—*v. i.*, to be ex-
tended:—see *RETCH*:—*n.*, act of
reaching by extension of the
hand; power; contrivance; ex-
tent; limit.

*REACH'ES, *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*

RE-ACT (ré-ák't'), *v. t.* To return
the impression; to act against;
to resist:—*v. i.*, to act again.

RE-ACT-I-ON (ré-ák'shûn), *n.* Re-
ciprocation of an impulse; coun-
teraction.

RE-ACT-I-VE (ré-ák'tiv), *a.* Acting
back.

READ (rèéd), *v. t.* [READ (réd)—
READ (réd).] To peruse; to
discover; to recite:—*v. i.*, to
peruse books.

READ'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, study; pe-
rusal of books; a lecture.

*READ-A-BLE (rèéd'à'bl), *a.* Legi-
ble; interesting to readers.

READ-ER (rèéd'ûr), *n.* One who reads.

READ-ER-SHIP (rèéd'ûr'shîp), *n.*
The office of reading prayers.

READ-I-LY (rèéd'é'lé), *ad.* Cheer-
fully; promptly; quickly.

*READ-I-NESS (rèéd'é'nés), *n.* Quick-
ness, promptitude; cheerfulness.

RE-AD-MIS-SION (ré-ád-mîs'ûn), *n.*
The act of admitting again.

RE-AD-MIT (ré-ád-mît'), *v. t.* To
let in again.

'RE-AD-MIT'TING, *p. prs.*

'RE-AD-MIT'TED, *p. prf.*

*RE-AD-MIT-TANCE (ré-ád-mît'-
tânse), *n.* Allowance to re-enter.

*READ-Y (rèéd'é), *a.* [READIER—
READIEST.] Prompt; prepared;
willing; near at hand.

*RE-AF-FIRM-ANCE (ré-áf-fêrm'-
ânse), *n.* Second affirmation.

RE-A-GENT (ré-ájént), *n.* A chem-
ical test.

RE-AL (ré'ál), *a.* True, genuine;
actual [171-20]:—*n.*, a Spanish
coin valued at 10 or 12½ cents.

RE-AL-I-TY (ré-ál'lé'té), *n.* Truth,
fact; certainty.

*RE-AL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

RE-AL-I-ZA-BLE (ré'ál'í-zâ'bl), *a.*
Possible to be realized.

RE-AL-I-ZA-TION (ré-ál-é-zâ'shûn),
n. The act of realizing.

RE-AL-IZE (ré'ál'íze), *v. t.* To
bring into being or act; to make
real; to fulfil. [143-21.] [383-10.]

RE'AL-I-ZING, *p. prs.*

RE-AL-LY (ré'ál'lé), *ad.* With ac-
tual existence; truly; in truth.

*REALM (rélm), *n.* A kingdom;
an empire. [58-28.]

REAM (réém), *n.* Twenty quires
of paper.

RE-AN-I-MATE (ré-ân'é'máte), *v. t.* To
revive, to restore to life. [97-33.]

RE-AN'IMA-TING, *p. prs.*

RE-AN-NEX (ré-ân-néks'), *v. t.*
[*prs. t. 3,* REANNEXES.] To an-
nex again.

- REAP (rêép), *v. t.* To cut grain; to gather; to obtain as a reward:—*v. i.*, to cut grain.
- REAP-ER (rêép'ûr), *n.* One who reaps.
- RE-AP-PEAR ('rê-âp-pêér'), *v. i.* To appear again.
- RE-AP-PEAR-ANCE ('rê-âp-pêér'-ânse), *n.* The act of appearing again.
- RE-AP-POINT ('rê-âp-pôint'), *v. t.* To appoint again.
- RE-AP-POINT-MENT ('rê-âp-pôint'-mênt), *n.* A second or renewed appointment.
- REAR (rêér), *n.* The hinder troop of an army; the last class; the last in order:—*v. t.*, to raise up; to educate; to rouse; to exalt [38-4]:—*v. i.*, to rise upon the hind legs, as a horse. [108-32.]
- REAR-AD-MIRAL (rêér-âd'mêrâl), *n.* An admiral of the third rank.
- *REAR-GUARD (rêér'gârd), *n.* The part of an army which marches in the rear.
- REAR-RANK (rêér'rânk), *n.* The last rank of a battalion.
- REAR-WARD (rêér'wârd), *n.* The last troop; the latter part; the end:—also written REREWARD.
- RE-AS-CEND ('rê-âs-sênd'), *v. t. or v. i.* To mount again.
- *RE-AS-CEN-STION ('rê-âs-sên'shûn), *n.* The act of remounting.
- REA-SON (rê'zn), *n.* Cause; principle; the faculty of distinguishing truth from falsehood; right; argument; motive; moderation [112]:—*v. t. or v. t.*, to argue rationally; to debate; to persuade.
- REA'SONING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, argumentation.
- REA-SON-A-BLE (rê'zn'â-bl), *a.* Having the faculty of reason; agreeable to reason; rational; fair.
- REA-SON-A-BLE-NESS (rê'zn'â-bl-nêss), *n.* Agreeableness to reason; moderation.
- REA-SON-A-BLY (rê'zn'â-blê), *ad.* Agreeably to reason.
- REA-SON-ER (rê'zn'ûr), *n.* One who reasons.
- RE-AS-SEM-BLE ('rê-âs-sêm'bl), *v. t. or v. i.* To collect anew.
- 'RE-AS-SEM'BLING, *p. prs.*
- RE-AS-SERT ('rê-âs-sûrt'), *v. t.* To assert again.
- RE-AS-SER-TION ('rê-âs-sûr'shûn), *n.* A repeated assertion.
- *RE-AS-SIGN ('rê-âs-slue'), *v. t.* To assign again.
- RE-AS-SUME ('rê-âs-sûme'), *v. t.* To resume.
- 'RE-AS-SU'MING, *p. prs.*
- *RE-AS-SU-RANCE ('rê-âsh-shù'-rânse), *n.* An assurance repeated.
- RE-AS-SURE ('rê-âsh-shûre'), *v. t.* To free from fear; to assure again.
- 'RE-AS-SU'RING, *p. prs.*
- RE-BAP-TIZE ('rê-bâp-tîze'), *v. t.* To baptize again.
- 'RE-BAP-TÏ'ZING, *p. prs.*
- RE-BATE (rê-bâte'), *v. t.* To blunt; to abate:—*n.*, a groove or channel in the edge of a board.
- RE-BA'TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-BATE-MENT (rê-bâte'mênt), *n.* A diminution; a deduction.
- *RE-BEC (rê'bêk), *n.* A three-stringed fiddle.
- RE-BEL (rê'bêl), *n.* One who opposes lawful authority; an insurgent:—*a.*, rebellious; resisting authority.
- RE-BEL (rê'bêl'), *v. i.* To rise in opposition to lawful authority.
- RE-BEL'LING, *p. prs.*
- RE-BELL'ED, *p. prof.*
- RE-BELL-ION (rê-bêl'yûn), *n.* Resistance to lawful authority. [105-5.]
- RE-BELL-IOUS (rê-bêl'yûs), *a.* Resisting lawful authority.
- *RE-BELL-IOUS-LY (rê-bêl'yûs'lê), *ad.* With rebellion.
- RE-BOUND (rê-bôund'), *v. i. or v. t.* To spring back; to recoil:—*n.*, the act of flying back; recoil.
- RE-BUFF (rê-bûf'), *n.* Quick and sudden resistance; sudden check:—*v. t.*, to beat back; to repel.
- *RE-BUILD (rê-bîld'), *v. t.* [RE-BUILT—REBUILT.] To re-edify; to repair; to build anew.
- RE-BUKE (rê-bûke'), *v. t.* To chide; to check:—*n.*, reprehension, chiding expression. [15-23.] [379-26.]
- RE-BU'KING, *p. prs.*
- RE-BUS (rê'bûs), *n.* An enigmatical representation of a name; *e.g.*, a pear represented by placing the letter *p* before a picture of an ear.
- *RE'BUS'ES, *n. pl.*
- RE-BUT (rê-bût'), *v. t.* To drive back; to repel by argument.
- RE-BUT'TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-BUT'TED, *p. prof.*
- RE-CALL (rê-kâll'), *v. t.* To call back; to revoke:—*n.*, revocation; a calling back. [126-16.]
- RE-CANT (rê-kânt'), *v. t. or v. i.* To retract; to recall; to renounce.
- REC-ANT-A-TION ('rêk-ânt-â'shûn), *n.* Retraction.
- RE-CA-PIT-U-LATE ('rê-kâ-pîth'sh-û-lâte), *v. t.* To repeat again distinctly; to reiterate.
- *RE-CA-PIT'U-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-CA-PIT-U-LA-TION ('rê-kâ-pîth'sh-û-lâ'shûn), *n.* Repetition.
- RE-CAP-TION (rê-kâp'shûn), *n.* Act of retaking; a reprisal.
- RE-CAP-TURE (rê-kâp'tshûr), *v. t.* To retake, as a prize.
- RE-CAP'TURING, *p. prs.*
- RE-CAST (rê-kâst'), *v. t.* [RECAST—RECAST.] To cast again.
- RE-CEDE (rê-sêde'), *v. i.* To fall back; to retreat; to desist [35-18]:—*v. t.*, to cede back to a former owner.
- *RE-CE'DING, *p. prs.*
- *RE-CEIPT (rê-sêét'), *n.* The act of receiving; a note by which money is acknowledged to have been received; a recipe.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nò, môve,

- RE-CEIV-A-BLE (rê-sèèv'á'bl), *a.* Capable of being received.
- RE-CEIVE (rê-sèèv'), *v. t.* To take; to admit; to accept.
- *RE-CEIV'ING, *p. pres.*
- RE-CEIV-ER (rê-sèèv'ûr), *n.* One who receives.
- *RE-CEN-CY (rê'sên'sè), *n.* Newness; state of being recent.
- *RE-CEN-SION (rê-sên'shûn), *n.* An enumeration; review.
- RE-CENT (rê'sènt), *a.* New; late; fresh. [236-1.]
- RE-CENT-LY (rê'sènt'lè), *ad.* Newly, lately, freshly. [57-38.]
- RE-CENT-NESS (rê'sènt'nês), *n.* Newness, freshness.
- *RE-CEP-TA-CLE (rê-sêp'tá'kl), *n.* A vessel or place into which any thing is received. [126-29.] [180-26.]
- *RE-CEP-TI-BIL-I-TY (rê'sêp-tè-bil'lè'tè), *n.* State of being receivable.
- RE-CEP-TION (rê-sêp'shûn), *n.* The act of receiving, manner of being received. [127-30.]
- RE-CEP-TIVE (rê-sêp'tív), *a.* Having the quality of admitting; disposed to receive.
- RE-CESS (rê-sès'), *n.* Retirement; retreat; suspension of business; privacy; a niche; time for relaxation. [95-11.]
- RE-CESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- RE-CESS-ION (rê-sêsh'ûn), *n.* Act of retreating or withdrawing.
- RE-CHARGE (rê-tshârj'), *v. t.* To charge or attack anew.
- RE-CHAR'GING, *p. pres.*
- RE-CHAR-TER (rê-tshâr'tûr), *v. t.* To charter again.
- RE-CHOOSE (rê-tshôôze'), *v. t.* [RE-CHOOSE—RECHOSEN.] To choose again.
- RE-CHOOSES'ING, *p. pres.*
- *REC-I-PE (rê'sè'sèp'), *n.* A medical prescription.
- *RE-CIP-I-EN-CY (rê-síp'è'sên-sè), *n.* Act of receiving.
- *RE-CIP-I-ENT (rê-síp'è'sènt), *n.* A receiver.
- RE-CIP-RO-CAL (rê-síp'rò'kál), *a.* Acting in return; alternate; mutual [342-24]:—*n.*, the quotient resulting from the division of unity by any number.
- ~~REC~~ Affection is MUTUAL when both parties fall in love at once; it is RECIPROCAL when the previous affection of the one has drawn forth the attachment of the other.
- RE-CIP-RO-CAL-LY (rê-síp'rò'kál'lè), *ad.* In an alternate manner; mutually, interchangeably.
- RE-CIP-RO-CATE (rê-síp'rò'kâte), *v. i.* To alternate; to act mutually:—*v. t.*, to exchange mutually; to interchange.
- RE-CIP'RO'CA-TING, *p. pres.*
- RE-CIP-RO-CA-TION (rê'síp-rò'ká'shûn), *n.* Action interchanged; interchange; alternation.
- *REC-I-PRO-CI-TY (rê'sè-pròs'sè'tè), *n.* A mutual return; reciprocal obligation.
- RE-CI-TAL (rê-sí'tál), }
 REC-I-TA-TION (rê'sè-tá'shûn), }
n. A repetition, rehearsal; narration; account. [256.]
- *REC-I-TA-TIVE (rê'sè-tá-tèèv'), }
 REC-I-TA-TIV-O (rê'sè-tá-tèèv'ò), }
n. A kind of tuneful pronunciation; a chant.
- REC-I-TA-TIV'OES, *n. pl.*
- RE-CITE (rê-sít'), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To tell over; to rehearse; to repeat.
- RE-CIT'ING, *p. pres.*
- RECK-LESS (rêk'lès), *a.* Heedless, careless; without regard.
- RECK-LESS-NESS (rêk'lès'nês), *n.* Carelessness, heedlessness.
- RECK-ON (rêk'kn), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To compute; to number; to form an estimate; to esteem. (*cp. p.*—on, upon, with.)
- RECK'ON'ING, *p. pres.*:—*n.*, computation; money charged by a host; estimated place of a ship.
- RECK-ON-ER (rêk'kn'ûr), *n.* One who or that which computes.
- RE-CLAIM (rê-klám'), *v. t.* To reform; to tame; to recover; to restore. [225-21.]
- RE-CLAIM-A-BLE (rê-klám'e'á'bl), *a.* Admitting of reclamation.
- *RE-CLAIM-ANT (rê-klám'e'ánt), *n.* One who reclaims.
- RE-LA-MA-TION (rêk-lá-má'shûn), *n.* Recovery; demand.
- *REC-LI-NATE (rêk'lè'náit), *a.* Bent downward.
- REC-LI-NA-TION (rêk-lè-ná'shûn), *n.* The act of reclining.
- RE-CLINE (rê-klín'), *v. t.* To lean back or sidewise:—*v. i.*, to repose. (*cp. p.*—on, upon.)
- RE-CLI'NING, *p. pres.*
- RE-CLOSE (rê-klòze'), *v. t.* To close again.
- RE-CLO'SING, *p. pres.*
- RE-CLUSE (rê-klûse'), *a.* Shut up or retired; solitary:—*n.*, a person shut up or retired.
- RE-CLU-SION (rê-klû'shûn), *n.* Retirement.
- RE-CLU-SIVE (rê-klû'sív), *a.* Affording retirement.
- REC-OG-NI-TION (rêk-òg-nísh'ûn), *n.* An acknowledgment; an avowal; act of recognizing.†
- *REC-OG-NIZ-A-BLE (rêk'òg'niz-á'bl or rêk'ò'niz-á'bl—rê-kòg'nè-zá-bl or rê-kón'nè-zá-bl), *a.* Capable of being recognized.
- *RE-COG-NI-SANCE (rê-kòg'nè-zánsè or rê-kón'è-zánsè), *n.* A bond of record; a badge.
- REC-OG-NIZE (rêk'òg'níze or rêk'ò'níze), *v. t.* To acknowledge; to review; to know a second time. [116-19.] [266-4.]
- *REC'OG'NI-ZING, *p. pres.*
- RE-COG-NI-ZEE (rêkòg-nè-zèè' or rêkón-è-zèè'), *n.* One in whose favor a recognizance is made.
- *RE-COG-NI-ZOR (rêkòg-nè-zòr' or rêkón-è-zòr'), *n.* One who gives a recognizance.

- REC-OG-NI-TION ('rêk-ôg-nîsh'ûn), *n.* Acknowledgment. †
- RE-COIL ('rê-kôil'), *v. i.* To rush back; to shrink; to rebound [38-17]:—*n.*, movement backward; rebound.
- RE-COIN-AGE ('rê-kôin'âje), *n.* The act of coining anew.
- RE-COL-LECT ('rê-kôl-lêkt'), *v. t.* To collect anew.
- REC-OL-LECT ('rêk-ôl-lêkt'), *v. t.* To combine remembrances; to remember.
- REC-OL-LECTION ('rêk-ôl-lêk'shûn) *n.* Act of combining remembrances; remembrance. [67-25.]
- REMINISCENCE is the act of recovering, and RECOLLECTION the act of combining, remembrances. RECOLLECTION implies action of the will, REMEMBRANCE does not.
- REC-OL-LEC-TIVE ('rêk-ôl-lêk'tiv), *a.* Having power, or causing, to recollect.
- REC-OM-MEND ('rêk-ôm-mênd'), *v. t.* To praise to another; to make acceptable; to commit with prayers. [173-12.]
- REC-OM-MEND-A-BLE ('rêk-ôm-mênd'â'bl), *a.* Worthy of praise.
- REC-OM-MEND-A-TION ('rêk-ôm-mênd-â'shûn), *n.* The act of recommending; commendation.
- *REC-OM-MEND-A-TOR-Y ('rêk-ôm-mênd'â'tûr-rê), *a.* Conveying praise; laudatory.
- REC-OM-MIT ('rê-kôm-mît'), *v. t.* To commit anew.
- *REC-OM-MIT'TING, *p. prs.*
- *REC-OM-MIT'TED, *p. prf.*
- *REC-OM-MIT-MENT ('rê-kôm-mît'mênt), *n.* Recommittal.
- *REC-OM-MIT-TAL ('rê-kôm-mît'tâl), *n.* A second commitment.
- REC-OM-PENSE ('rêk'ôm'pênse), *v. t.* To pay back an equivalent; to repay; to requite:—*n.*, equivalent, compensation; reward.
- *REC'OM'PEN-SING, *p. prs.*
- REC-ON-CILE ('rêk'ôn'sîle), *v. t.* To compose differences; to make a thing consistent; to restore to favor; to adjust. (*ap. p.*—*a person to; a thing with.*) [342-25.]
- *REC'ON'CI-LING, *p. prs.*
- *REC-ON-CIL-A-BLE ('rêk-ôn-sîl'ê'â'bl), *a.* Capable of reconciliation; consistent.
- REC-ON-CIL-A-BLE-NESS ('rêk-ôn-sîl'ê'â'bl-nês), *n.* Possibility to be reconciled; consistency.
- REC-ON-CILE-MENT ('rêk'ôn'sîllemênt), *n.* Reconciliation.
- REC-ON-CIL-I-A-TION ('rêk-ôn'sîl-ê-â'shûn), *n.* Renewal of friendship; adjustment; the act of reconciling. †
- REC-ON-CIL-I-A-TOR-Y ('rêk-ôn-sîl'ê-â'tûr-rê), *a.* Tending to reconcile.
- *REC-ON-DITE ('rêk'ôn'dîte), *a.* Secret, abstruse, hidden.
- REC-ON-DUCT ('rê-kôn-dûkt'), *v. t.* To conduct again.
- *REC-ON-NOIS-SANCE ('rê-kôn'nîs-sânse), *n.* Act of reconnoitring.
- REC-ON-NOI-TER } ('rê-kôn-
*REC-ON-NOI-TRE } nôê'tûr),
v. t. To examine; to survey. [376-20.]
- *REC-ON-NOI'TER'ING, }
*REC-ON-NOI'TRING, } *p. prs.*
- *REC-ON-NOI'TER-ED, }
*REC-ON-NOI'TRED, } *p. prf.*
- REC-ON-QUER ('rê-kôngk'ûr), *v. t.* To conquer again.
- REC-ON-SID-ER ('rê-kôn-sîd'ûr), *v. t.* To consider again.
- REC-ON-SID-ER-A-TION ('rê-kôn'sîd-ûr-â'shûn), *n.* Act of reconsidering.
- REC-ON-STRUCT ('rê-kôn-strûkt'), *v. t.* To construct again.
- REC-ON-VEY ('rê-kôn-vâ'), *v. t.* To convey back again.
- REC-ON-VEY-ANCE ('rê-kôn-vâ-ânse), *n.* A conveying back.
- REC-ORD ('rêk'ôrd), *n.* A register, authentic memorial. [270-1.]
- REC-ORD ('rê-kôrd'), *v. t.* To celebrate; to register.
- REC-ORD-ER ('rê-kôrd'ûr), *n.* A judicial officer; one who registers events, wills, &c.
- REC-ORD-ER-SHIP ('rê-kôrd'ûr'ship), *n.* The office of a recorder.
- REC-COUNT ('rê-kôunt'), *v. t.* To relate in detail; to narrate; to recite. [18-15.]
- *REC-COURSE ('rê-kôrse'), *n.* Application as for help or protection; access; return. [100-17.]
- REC-COV-ER ('rê-kûv'ûr), *v. t.* To restore from sickness; to regain; to get again:—*v. i.*, to regain health or a former condition; *in Law*, to obtain a judgment. (*ap. p.*—*from.*) [111-22.] [257-9.]
- REC-COV-ER-A-BLE ('rê-kûv'ûr-â'bl), *a.* Possible to be restored.
- REC-COV-ER-Y ('rê-kûv'ûr-rê), *n.* Restoration from sickness; act of regaining. [212-20.]
- REC-COV-ERIES, *n. pl.*
- *REC-RE-ANT ('rêk-rê-ânt), *a.* False; cowardly; apostate.
- *REC-CRE-ATE ('rê-krê-âte'), *v. t.* To create anew.
- REC-CRE-A'TING, *p. prs.*
- *REC-RE-ATE ('rêk-rê-âte), *v. t.* To refresh; to amuse; to divert:—*v. i.*, to take recreation.
- *REC'RE-A'TION, *p. prs.*
- *REC-CRE-A-TION ('rê-krê-â'shûn), *n.* A creating anew.
- *REC-RE-A-TION ('rêk-rê-â'shûn), *n.* Amusement; refreshment.
- REC-RE-A-TIVE ('rêk-rê-â'tiv), *a.* Refreshing, amusing.
- REC-RE-MENT ('rêk-rê'mênt), *n.* Dross; spume; useless matter.
- REC-CRIM-I-NATE ('rê-krîm'ênâte), *v. i.* To return one accusation with another; to accuse the accuser.
- REC-CRIM'I-NA-TING, *p. prs.*
- REC-CRIM-I-NA-TION ('rê-krîm-ê-nâ'shûn), *n.* Return of one accusation with another. †

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pîn—nò, môve,

- RE-CRIM-I-NA-TIVE (rè-krím'è'nà-tív), *a.* Retorting an accusation.
- RE-CRUIT (rè-kròót'), *v. t.* To repair; to supply:—*v. i.*, to raise new soldiers; to receive new strength:—*n.*, a supply of any thing wasted; a new soldier for land or sea service. [200–28.]
- REC-TAN-GLE (rèk'tàng'gl), *n.* A right-angled parallelogram.
- REC-TAN-GU-LAR (rèk-tàng'gù'lâr), *a.* Right-angled.
- REC-TI-FI-A-BLE (rèk'tè'fì-à'bl), *a.* Capable of being set right.
- REC-TI-FI-CATION (rèk-tè-fè-ká'shún), *n.* Act of rectifying.
- *REC-TI-FI-ER (rèk'tè'fì-âr), *n.* One who rectifies.
- REC-TI-FY (rèk'tè'fì), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, RECTIFIES.*] To make right; to amend; to improve by repeated distillation. [185–23.]
- REC'TI-FI-ED, *p. prf.*
- REC-TI-LIN-E-AL (rèk-tè-lín'è'àl),
- REC-TI-LIN-E-AR (rèk-tè-lín'è'âr), *a.* Consisting of one or more right lines; bounded by right lines.
- *REC-TI-TUDE (rèk'tè'tùde), *n.* Uprightness; justice; state of being right. [243–17.]
- *REC-TOR (rèk'tôr), *n.* A ruler; parson of a parish; the head of a seminary or religious house.
- *REC-TOR-ATE (rèk'tôr'át), *n.* The office of a rector.
- REC-TO-RIAL (rèk-tò'rè'àl), *a.* Belonging to a rector. [of a rector.]
- REC-TOR-SHIP (rèk'tôr'shíp), *n.* Office
- REC-TOR-Y (rèk'tôr'rè), *n.* A parish church or living; a rector's house.
- REC'TORIES, *n. pl.*
- *REC-CUM-BEN-CY (rè-kùm'bén'sè), *n.* The posture of leaning; rest.
- REC-CUM-BENT (rè-kùm'bént), *n.* Lying, leaning, reposing.
- RE-CU-PER-ATE (rè-kù'pèr'áte), *v. t.* To recover; to regain.
- RE-CU'PER-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-CU-PER-A-TIVE (rè-kù'pèr'á-tív), *a.* Restoring.
- RE-CUR (rè-kûr'), *v. i.* To come back to the thought; to happen again; to return. [339.]
- *RE-CUR'RING, *p. prs.*
- RE-CUR'RED, *p. prf.*
- *RE-CUR-RENCE (rè-kûr'rènsè), *n.* Return; a coming again. [350.]
- RE-CUR-RENT (rè-kûr'rènt), *a.* Returning from time to time.
- RE-CUR-VA-TION (rè-kûr-và'shûn),
- RE-CUR-VI-TY (rè-kûr've'tè), *n.* Flexure backwards.
- RE-CUR'VITIES, *n. pl.*
- *RE-CU-SAN-CY (rè-kù'sán'sè or rèk'ù'sán-sè), *n.* Nonconformity.
- RE-CU'SAN'SIES, *n. pl.*
- *RE-CU-SANT (rè-kù'sánt or rèk'ù-zánt), *n.* One who does not conform:—*a.*, refusing to conform.
- RÊD, *a.* [REDDER—REDDEST.] Of the color of blood:—*n.*, one of the primitive colors.
- *RE-DAN (rè-dân'), *n.* In *Fortification*, a rampart formed thus [A].
- RED-BREAST (rèd'brèst), *n.* A small bird.
- RED-DEN (rèd'dn), *v. t.* To make red:—*v. i.*, to grow red; to blush.
- RED-DISH (rèd'dish), *a.* Something red.
- RED-DISH-NESS (rèd'dlsh'nès), *n.* Tendency to redness.
- *RED-DI-TION (rèd-dlsh'ûn), *n.* Resignation; surrender.
- RE-DEEM (rè-dèém'), *v. t.* To ransom; to rescue; to fulfil, as a promise.
- RE-DEEM-A-BLE (rè-dèém'à'bl), *a.* Capable of redemption.
- RE-DEEM-ER (rè-dèém'âr), *n.* Our Saviour; one who redeems. †
- RE-DE-LIV-ER (rè-dè-liv'âr), *v. t.* To deliver back or again.
- RE-DE-LIV-ER-Y (rè-dè-liv'âr'rè), *n.* The act of delivering back.
- RE-DE-LIV'ER'IES, *n. pl.*
- RE-DEMPTION (rè-dém'shûn), *n.* The deliverance of sinners by Christ; ransom, release.
- RE-DEMP-TIVE (rè-dém'tív), *a.* Redeeming.
- *RE-DEMP-TOR-Y (rè-dém'tôr'rè), *a.* Paid for ransoming.
- RED-HOT (rèd'hót), *a.* Heated to redness.
- RE-DIN-TE-GRATE (rè-dln'tè'grâte), *v. t.* To restore; to renew.
- RE-DIN'TE'GRA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *RE-DIN-TE-GRATION (rè-dln-tè-grà'shûn), *n.* Restoration; renovation.
- RED-NESS (rèd'nès), *n.* The quality of being red.
- RED-O-LENCE (rèd'ò'lènsè),
- *RED-O-LEN-CY (rèd'ò'lèn-sè), } *n.*
- Sweet scent, fragrance.
- RED-O-LENT (rèd'ò'lènt), *a.* Sweet of scent, fragrant.
- RE-DOUB-LE (rè-dùb'bl), *v. t.* To repeat often:—*v. i.*, to become twice as much.
- *RE-DOUB'LING, *p. prs.*
- RE-DOUBT (rè-dòút'), *n.* An outlook of a fortification, a fortress.
- *RE-DOUBT-A-BLE (rè-dòút'à'bl), *a.* Formidable; terrible. [366–17.]
- RE-DOUND (rè-dòúnd'), *v. i.* To be sent back by reaction; to contribute; to result.
- RE-DRESS (rè-drès'), *n.* Relief; remedy for wrong [155–8] [260]:—*v. t.*, to set right; to relieve.
- RE-DRESS'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- RE-DRESS'ING, *p. prs.*
- RE-DRESS-IVE (rè-drès'slv), *a.* Tending to redress.
- RE-DUCE (rè-dùse'), *v. t.* To make less; to diminish in size; to downgrade; to bring into a class; to subdue; to change the denomination of. (*ap. p.*—to, under.)
- RE-DU'ING, *p. prs.*
- RE-DU-CENT (rè-dù'sènt), *a.* Tending to reduce.
- *RE-DU-CIBLE (rè-dù'sè'bl), *a.* Possible to be reduced.
- RE-DUC-TION (rè-dùk'shûn), *n.* The act of reducing, conquest, change of denomination. (*ap. p.*—of.)

RE-DUC-TIVE (rè-dûk'tiv), *a.* Having the power of reducing.
 RE-DUN-DANCE (rè-dûn'dânse), }
 *RE-DUN-DAN-CY (rè-dûn'dân'sè) }
n. Superfluity, excess.
 RE-DUN'DAN'CIES, *n. pl.*
 *RE-DUN-DANT (rè-dûn'dânt), *a.* Exuberant, superfluous, using more words or images than are necessary.
 RE-DU-PLI-CATE (rè-dû'plè'kâte), *v. t.* To double.
 RE-DU'PLI'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
 RE-DU-PLI-CA-TION (rè'dû'plè-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of doubling.
 RE-ECH-O (rè-êk'kò), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To echo back [156-4]:—*n.*, the return or echo of an echo.
 *RE-ECH'ONES, *n. pl.* and *p. t.* 3.
 RÊÊD, *n.* A hollow stalk; a small pipe; an arrow; part of a loom.
 *REED-EN (rè-êd'ên), *a.* Consisting of reeds.
 REED-Y (rèêd'è), *a.* [REEDIER—REEDIEST.] Abounding with reeds.
 RÊÊF, *n.* A chain of rocks near the surface of the water; the fold of a sail [56-12]:—*v. t.*, to take in or fold up, as a sail.
 RÊÊK, *n.* Smoke, steam:—*v. i.*, to smoke; to steam.
 REEK-Y (rèêk'è), *a.* [REEKIER—REEKIEST.] Smoky; foul.
 RÊÊL, *n.* A frame upon which yarn is wound; a dance:—*v. t.*, to gather yarn from the spindle:—*v. i.*, to stagger; to whirl.
 RE-E-LECT (rè-ê-lèkt'), *v. t.* To elect again.
 RE-E-LEC-TION (rè-ê-lèk'shûn), *n.* Repeated election.
 *RE-ËL-I-GI-BLE (rè-êl'è'jè-bl), *a.* Qualified to be re-elected.
 RE-ËM-BARK (rè-êm-bârk'), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To embark again.
 RE-ËN-ACT (rè-ên-âkt'), *v. t.* To enact anew.
 RE-ËN-FOR-CE (rè-ên-fôr'sè'), *v. t.* To strengthen with additional assistance.

*RE-ËN-FOR'CING, *p. prs.*
 RE-ËN-FOR-CE-MENT (rè-ên-fôr'sè'mènt), *n.* Fresh assistance; additional aid or force.
 RE-ËN-LIST (rè-ên-lîst'), *v. t.* To enlist a second time.
 RE-ËN-TER (rè-ên'tûr), *v. t.* To enter again.
 RE-ËN-TRANCE (rè-ên'trânse), *n.* Act of entering again.
 RE-ËS-TAB-LISH (rè-ês-tâb'lîsh), *v. t.* [*pr.* t. 3, RE-ESTABLISH-ES.] To establish anew.
 RE-ËS-TAB-LISH-MENT (rè-ês-tâb'lîsh'mènt), *n.* The act of re-establishing.
 RE-ËX-AM-IN-A-TION (rè-êgz'âm-è-nâ'shûn), *n.* A second examination.
 RE-ËX-AM-INE (rè-êgz-âm'in), *v. t.* To examine anew.
 RE-ËX-AM'INING, *p. prs.*
 RE-ËX-PORT (rè-êks-pòrt'), *v. t.* To export imports.
 RE-FASH-ION (rè-fâsh'ûn), *v. t.* To fashion anew.
 RE-FEC-TION (rè-fèk'shûn), *n.* Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.
 RE-FEC-TOR-Y (rè-fèk'tûr'è), *n.* A room for refreshment or meals.
 *RE-FEC'TOR'IES, *n. pl.*
 RE-FER (rè-fèr'), *v. t.* To dismiss for information or judgment; to send back for explanation:—*v. i.*, to have relation or recourse; to appeal; to allude. (*ap. p.*—to.) [83-38.]
 *RE-FER'RING, *p. prs.*
 RE-FER'RED, *p. prf.*
 *REF-ER-A-BLE (rèf'ûr'â-bl), }
 RE-FER-RI-BLE (rè-fèr'rè-bl), } *a.*
 Admitting to be referred.
 *REF-ER-RE (rèf-èr-èè'), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred.
 REF-ER-ENCE (rèf'èr'ènsè), *n.* Relation, allusion to; dismission to another tribunal; arbitration. (*ap. p.*—to.) [316.]
 RE-FER-RI-BLE. See REFERABLE.

RE-FINE (rè-fîne'), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To clear from dross; to purify; to polish; to make elegant. [330.]
 RE-FIN'ING, *p. prs.*
 RE-FIN-ED-LY (rè-fîne'èd'lè), *ad.* With refinement.
 RE-FINE-MENT (rè-fîne'mènt), *n.* The act of purifying; improvement; affectation of elegance; purity of taste or heart; elegance; subtlety. [96-5.] [236-10.]
 RE-FIN-ER (rè-flû'ûr), *n.* One who refines.
 RE-FIN-ER-Y (rè-flû'ûr'è), *n.* A place for refining.
 RE-FIN'ER'IES, *n. pl.*
 RE-FIT (rè-flît'), *v. t.* To restore after injury; to repair.
 RE-FIT'TING, *p. prs.*
 RE-FIT'TED, *p. prf.*
 RE-FLECT (rè-flèkt'), *v. t.* To throw back:—*v. i.*, to throw reproach; to ponder; to consider. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.) [79-9.] [177-26.]
 RE-FLEC-TION (rè-flèk'shûn), *n.* The act of throwing back; that which is reflected; thought on the past, consideration; censure. [68-9.] [72-13.]
 RE-FLECT-IVE (rè-flèkt'iv), *a.* Considering things past; reflecting.
 *RE-FLECT-OR (rè-flèkt'ûr), *n.* One who or that which reflects.
 RE-FLEX (rè'flèks), *a.* Directed backward; bent back.
 RE-FLEX-I-BIL-I-TY (rè'flèks-è-bîl'lè'tè), *n.* The quality of being reflexible.
 *RE-FLEX-I-BLE (rè-flèks'è-bl), *a.* Capable of being thrown back.
 RE-FLEX-IVE (rè-flèks'iv), *a.* Having respect to something past.
 RE-FLOUR-ISH (rè-flûr'îsh), *v. t.* or *v. i.* [*pr.* t. 3, REFLOURISHES.] To flourish anew.
 REF-LU-ENCE (rèfl'û'ènsè), }
 REF-LU-EN-CY (rèfl'û'èn-sè), } *n.*
 State of flowing back.
 REF-LU-ENT (rèfl'û'ènt), *a.* Flowing back.

Fåte, får, fäll, fát—mè, mèt—pine, pîn—nò, möve,

- RE-FLUX (rè'flûks), *n.* Backward course of a fluid; a flowing back.
- RE'FLUX'ES, *n. pl.*
- RE-FORM (rè-fôrm'), *v. t.* To change from worse to better:—*v. i.*, to grow better; to improve:—*n.*, reformation; amendment; improvement. [147-14.]
- RE-FORMATION is the forming again; REFORM is the new form: the first is the process, the second the result. Reform is too often of shorter endurance than reformation.*
- Taylor.*
- RE-FORM-A-TION (rè'fôrm-â'shûn), *n.* A change from worse to better; amendment, reform:—see under REFORM.
- RE-FORM-A-TIVE (rè-fôrm-â'tiv), *a.* Reformatory.
- RE-FORM-A-TOR-Y (rè-fôrm-â'tûr-rè), *a.* Tending to reform.
- RE-FORM-ER (rè-fôrm-ûr), *n.* One who reforms; a reformist.
- RE-FORM-IST (rè-fôrm'ist), *n.* One who adheres to the reformed religion.
- RE-FRACT (rè-frâkt'), *v. t.* To break the course of rays.
- RE-FRACT-ION (rè-frâkt'shûn), *n.* Variation of a ray of light; deviation from a direct course.
- RE-FRACT-IVE (rè-frâkt'iv), *a.* Having the power of refraction.
- *RE-FRACT-OR-I-NESS (rè-frâkt'ûr-rè-nès), *n.* Sullen obstinacy.
- RE-FRACT-OR-Y (rè-frâkt'ûr-rè), *a.* Obstinate, difficult to be managed.
- *REF-RAG-A-BLE (rèf'râg-â-bl or rè-frâg'â-bl), *a.* Capable of confutation; refutable.
- *RE-FRAIN (rè-frâne'), *v. t.* To hold back:—*v. i.*, to forbear; to abstain (*ap. p.*—from):—*n.*, the repeat of a song.
- RE-FRAN-GI-BIL-I-TY (rèfrân-jè-bl'lè'tè), *n.* The state or quality of being refrangible.
- *RE-FRAN-GI-BLE (rè-frân'jè-bl), *a.* Possible to be refracted.
- RE-FRESH (rè-frêsh'), *v. t. or v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, REFRESHES.*] To recreate; to relieve after pain; to cool; to give new strength or animation.
- RE-FRESH-MENT (rè-frêsh'mènt), *n.* Relief after pain, want, or fatigue; food, rest.
- *RE-FRIG-ER-ANT (rè-frîj'èr-ânt), *a.* Cooling, allaying heat:—*n.*, a cooling medicine.
- RE-FRIG-ER-ATE (rè-frîj'èr-âte), *v. t.* To cool.
- RE-FRIG-ER-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-FRIG-ER-A-TION (rè-frîj-èr-â'tshûn), *n.* A cooling.
- RE-FRIG-ER-A-TIVE (rè-frîj'èr-â'tiv), *a.* Cooling, tending to cool.
- *RE-FRIG-ER-A-TOR (rè-frîj'èr-â'tûr), *n.* An apparatus for cooling.
- REFT, *pst. t. and p. prf.* of REAVE.
- REF-UGE (rèf'ûje), *n.* Shelter; protection; an asylum. [38-3.]†
- REF-U-GEE (rèf-û-jèd'), *n.* One who flies to shelter or protection.
- REF-UL-GENCE (rè-fûl'jènsè), }
REF-FUL-GEN-CY (rè-fûl'jèn'sè), } *n.*
Splendor, brightness.
- RE-FUL-GEN'CIES, *n. pl.*
- RE-FUL-GENT (rè-fûl'jènt), *a.* Bright.
- RE-FUND (rè-fûnd'), *v. t.* To repay; to restore; to pay back.
- RE-FU-SA-BLE (rè-fû'zâ-bl), *a.* Admitting of refusal.
- RE-FU-SAL (rè-fû'zâl), *n.* Act of refusing, denial; right of choice.
- *REF-USE (rèf'ûsè), *n.* That which remains disregarded; waste:—*a.*, worthless, rejected. [266-17.]
- RE-FUSE (rè-fûzè'), *v. t. or v. i.* To deny; to reject; * to decline to accept. [146-9.]
- *RE-FU'SING, *p. prs.*
- RE-FU-TA-BLE (rè-fû'tâ-bl), *a.* Possible to be refuted, refragable.
- RE-FU-TAL (rè-fû'tâl), *n.* Refutation.
- *REF-U-TA-TION (rèf-û-tâ'shûn), *n.* The act of refuting, disproof.
- RE-FU-TA-TOR-Y (rè-fû'tâ'tûr-rè), *a.* Tending to refute.
- RE-FUTE (rè-fûte'), *v. t.* To prove to be false or wrong. [258-19.]
- *RE-FUTING, *p. prs.*
- RE-GAIN (rè-gâne'), *v. t.* To recover; to obtain again. [64-34.]†
- RE-GAL (rè-gâl), *a.* Royal, kingly. [279-13.]
- RE-GALE (rè-gâle'), *v. t.* To refresh, entertain:—*v. i.*, to fare sumptuously.
- RE-GA'LING, *p. prs.*
- RE-GALE-MENT (rè-gâle'mènt), *n.* Refreshment.
- *RE-GA-LIA (rè-gâ'lè'â), *n. pl.* Ensigns of royalty, as crown, sceptre, &c.; insignia.
- RE-GAL-I-TY (rè-gâl'lè'tè), *n.* Royalty, kingship.
- RE-GAL-LY (rè-gâl'lè), *ad.* In a kingly manner.
- RE-GARD (rè-gârd'), *v. t.* To remark; to value; to esteem; to respect:—*n.*, attention; respect; reverence. (*ap. p.*—for, in *regard to.*) [52-37.]
- RE-GARD-FUL (rè-gârd'fûl), *a.* Attentive. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- RE-GARD-LESS (rè-gârd'lès), *a.* Inattentive. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- RE-GARD-LESS-LY (rè-gârd'lès'lè), *ad.* Without regard.
- RE-GARD-LESS-NESS (rè-gârd'lès-nès), *n.* Heedlessness.
- *RE-GAT-TA (rè-gât'tâ), *n.* A boat-race.
- RE-GEN-CY (rè-jèn'sè), *n.* That power to which vicarious regality is intrusted; government by a regent.
- *RE'GEN'CIES, *n. pl.*
- RE-GEN-ER-A-CY (rè-jèn'ûr-â-sè), *n.* The state of being regenerated.
- RE-GEN-ER-ATE (rè-jèn'ûr-âte), *v. t.* To produce anew; to be born anew; to renew; to make better. [97-28.]
- RE-GEN'ER-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-GEN-ER-ATE (rè-jèn'èr'it), *a.* Born anew by grace, reproduced.
- RE-GEN-ER-ATE-NESS (rè-jèn'èr'it-nès), *n.* Regeneracy.

- RE-GEN-ER-A-TION (rè'jên-êr-â-shûn), *n.* New birth, birth by grace; state of being regenerated; act of regenerating.
- RE-GEN-ER-A-TIVE (rè-jên-êr-â-tîv), *a.* Producing regeneration.
- *RE-GENT (rè'jênt), *n.* A vicarious ruler; a governor:—*a.*, exercising vicarious authority.
- RE-GENT-SHIP (rè'jênt'shîp), *n.* The office of a regent.
- *RE-GI-CIDE (rè'jê'sîde), *n.* The murderer or murder of a king. [263-6.]
- *RE-GIME (rà-zhêm'm), *n.* Government; mode of living; administration.
- *REG-I-MEN (rè'jê'mên), *n.* Regulation of diet; grammatical government.
- *REG-I-MENT (rè'jê'mênt), *n.* A body of soldiers under the command of a colonel. [368-3.]
- REG-I-MENT-AL (rè-jê-è-mênt'âl), *a.* Belonging to a regiment.
- REG-I-MENT-ALS (rè-jê-è-mênt'âlz), *n. pl.* Uniform of a regiment.
- *RE-GION (rè'jûn), *n.* Tract of land or space; a country; a place. [56-2.] [178-27.]
- REG-IS-TER (rè'jî'stûr), *n.* An account regularly kept; a record; a keeper of a register; a registrar; a contrivance which registers:—*v. t.*, to record in a register; to enroll.
- *REG-IS-TRAR (rè'jî'strâr), *n.* A keeper of public records.
- REG-IS-TRY (rè'jî'strê), *n.*
- REG-IS-TRA-TION (rè-jî's-trâ'shûn), *n.* Act of recording; a register.
- REG'IS-TRIES, *n. pl.*
- REG-LET (rè'jî'lêt), *n.* In *Printing*, a thin strip of wood used to separate lines.
- *REG-NANT (rè'jî'nânt), *a.* Reigning; prevalent.
- RE-GORGE (rè-gôr'je'), *v. t.* To vomit up.
- RE-GOR'GING, *p. prs.*
- *RE-GRATE (rè-grâ'te'), *v. t.* To buy provisions and sell them in the same market.
- REGRATE* differs from *ENGROSS* and *MONOPOLIZE*, which mean to buy the whole of an article; and from *FORESTALL*, which means to buy up an article before it reaches market. *Webster.*
- RE-GRA'TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-GRESS (rè'grê's), *n.* Passage back.
- RE'GRESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- RE-GRESS (rè-grê's'), *v. i.* [*prs. t.* 3, *REGRESSES.*] To go back.
- RE-GRES-SION (rè-grêsh'ûn), *n.* Act of returning or going back.
- RE-GRES-SIVE (rè-grê's'sîv), *a.* Passing back.
- RE-GRET (rè-grê't'), *n.* Vexation at something past; remorse; grief:—*v. t.*, to repent; to grieve at; to mourn for. [303.]
- RE-GRET'TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-GRET'TED, *p. prf.*
- RE-GRET-FUL (rè-grê't'fûl), *a.* Full of regret.
- REG-U-LAR (rè'g'û'lâr), *a.* Agreeable to rule; uniform in course; orderly [55-25] [380-15]:—*n.*, a permanent soldier; a monk who has taken vows. [334.]
- REG-U-LAR-I-TY (rè'g'û-lâr'ê'tê), *n.* Method, certain order; conformity to rule.
- *REG-U-LAR'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- REG-U-LAR-LY (rè'g'û'lâr-lê), *ad.* According to rule; in order.
- REG-U-LATE (rè'g'û'lâte), *v. t.* To adjust; to direct; to manage.
- REG'U-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- REG-U-LA-TION (rè'g'û-lâ'shûn), *n.* Act of regulating; method, rule.
- *REG-U-LA-TOR (rè'g'û'lâ-tûr), *n.* One who regulates.
- *RE-GUR-GI-TATE (rè-gûr'jê'tâte), *v. t.* To pour back:—*v. i.*, to be poured to pour.
- RE-GUR'GI-TA-TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-GUR-GI-TA-TION (rè'gûr-jê-tâ'shûn), *n.* Act of pouring back.
- RE-HEAR-SAL (rè-hêr'sâl), *n.* Recital.
- *RE-HEARSE (rè-hêr'se'), *v. t.* To repeat; to relate; to recite.
- *RE-HEAR'SING, *p. prs.*
- *REI-GLE (rè'gl), *n.* A groove cut for any thing to run in.
- *REIGN (ràne), *v. i.* To exercise sovereign authority; to prevail; to rule:—*n.*, royal authority; time of a king's government.
- RE-IM-BURSE (rè-îm-bûrse'), *v. t.* To repay.
- RE-IM-BUR'SING, *p. prs.*
- RE-IM-BURSE-MENT (rè-îm-bûrse'mênt), *n.* Repayment.
- *REIN (ràne), *n.* The strap of a bridle:—*v. t.*, to govern by a bridle; to restrain.
- *REIN-DEER (ràne'dèèr), *n.* A species of deer found in the arctic regions:—sometimes written *RAINDEER*.
- REINS (rànz), *n. pl.* The kidneys.
- RE-IN-STALL (rè-în-stâl'), *v. t.* To install again.
- RE-IN-STATE (rè-în-stâ'te'), *v. t.* To put again in possession.
- *RE-IN-STA'TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-IN-SU-RANCE (rè-în-shû'rânse), *n.* A second insurance.
- RE-IN-VEST-MENT (rè-în-vêst'mênt), *n.* Act of reinvesting.
- RE-IN-VIG-O-RATE (rè-în-vîg'ô-râte), *v. t.* To strengthen anew.
- *RE-IN-VIG'O-RA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *RE-IS-SUE (rè-îsh'û), *v. t.* To issue again:—*n.*, that which is reissued.
- RE-IS'SUING, *p. prs.*
- RE-IT-ER-ATE (rè-î't'êrâte), *v. t.* To repeat again and again.
- RE-IT'ER-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *RE-IT-ER-A-TION (rè-î't-êr-â'shûn), *n.* Repetition.
- RE-JECT (rè-jêkt'), *v. t.* To refuse; to throw aside; to decline. [278-24.]

- RE-JEC-TION (rè-jèk'shûn), *n.* The act of casting off; a refusal. [243-19.]
- RE-JOICE (rè-jôise'), *v. t.* To exhilarate; to make joyful.—*v. i.*, to exult. (*ap. p.*—at, in.)
- RE-JOIC'ING, *p. prs.*
- RE-JOIN (rè-jôin'), *v. t.* To join again:—*v. i.*, to answer to an answer; to reply.
- RE-JOIN-DER (rè-jôin'dûr), *n.* An answer to a reply:—see REPLY.
- RE-JU-VE-NATE (rè-jû've'nâte), *v. t.* To make young again.
- RE-JU'VE'NA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *RE-JU-VE-NES-CENCE (rè-jû've-nès'sense), *n.* Renewal of youth.
- RE-LAPSE (rè-lâpse'), *n.* A falling back into wrong or sickness:—*v. i.*, to fall back into wrong or sickness.
- RE-LAP'SING, *p. prs.*
- RE-LATE (rè-lâte'), *v. t.* To recite; to tell:—*v. i.*, to have reference or relation. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- RE-LA'TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-LA-TION (rè-lâ'shûn), *n.* Reference; connection; kindred; account, narrative. [32-3.] [224.]
- RE-LA-TION-AL (rè-lâ'shûn'âl), *a.* Having connection.
- RE-LA-TION-SHIP (rè-lâ'shûn'ship), *n.* State of being related.
- RE-LA-TIVE (rèl'â'tîv), *a.* Having relation; respecting; not absolute (*ap. p.*—to) [381-25]:—*n.*, relation; one allied by blood; a pronoun which relates to an antecedent. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- RE-LA-TIVE-LY (rèl'â'tîv-lè), *ad.* As it respects something else.
- RE-LAX (rè-lâks'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, RELAXES.*] To slacken; to divert; to mitigate; to remit:—*v. i.*, to be mild; to abate in severity. [381.] [147-27.]
- RE-LAX-A-TION (rèl-âks-â'shûn), *n.* Cessation of restraint; diminution of tension; remission of attention; diversion.
- RE-LAX-A-TIVE (rè-lâks-â'tîv), *a.* Tending to relax:—*n.*, that which relaxes.
- RE-LAY (rè-lâ'), *n.* A supply of horses on the road to relieve others:—*v. t.* [RELAID or RELAYED—RELAID or RELAYED], to lay a second time.
- *RE-LEAS-A-BLE (rè-lèès-â'bl), *a.* Capable of being released.
- RE-LEASE (rè-lèèse'), *v. t.* To set free; to free from restraint; to let go; to quit; to slacken:—*n.*, dismissal from confinement or servitude; remission of a claim; acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor. (*ap. p.*—from.)
- RE-LEAS'ING, *p. prs.*
- *RE-LEASE-MENT (rè-lèèse'mènt), *n.* Act of releasing.
- *RE-LEAS-ER (rè-lèèse'ûr), *n.* One who releases.
- RE-LENT (rè-lènt'), *v. i.* To yield; to soften.
- RE-LENT-LESS (rè-lènt'lès), *a.* Unpitiful; destitute of tenderness; implacable.
- *RE-LES-SEE (rè-lès-sèé'), *n.* One to whom a release is made.
- *RE-LES-SOR (rè-lès-sôr'), *n.* One who executes a release.
- *REL-E-VAN-CY (rèl'è'vân-sè), *n.* State of being relevant; fitness.
- REL-E-VANT (rèl'è'vânt), *a.* Relieving; having application; appropriate.
- RE-LI-A-BIL-I-TY (rèl'î-â-blî'lî'tè),
- RE-LI-A-BLE-NESS (rèl'î-â'bl-nès), *n.* State of being relied on; dependence.
- RE-LI-A-BLE (rèl'î-â'bl), *a.* Worthy to be relied on; trustworthy.
- RE-LI-ANCE (rèl'î-ânse), *n.* Trust, dependence; confidence. [334.]
- REL-IC (rèl'îk), *n.* That which remains; that which is kept in memory of another. [357-15.]
- REL'ICS, *n. pl.* The remains of a dead person.
- REL-ICT (rèl'îkt), *n.* A widow.
- *RE-LIEF (rè-lèèf'), *n.* In Statuary, the prominence of a figure; relieve; alleviation; dismissal of a sentinel from his post; redress; succor; legal remedy of wrongs. [96-8.] [357-27.]
- *RE-LIEV-A-BLE (rè-lèèv-â'bl), *a.* Admitting relief.
- RE-LIEVE (rè-lèève'), *v. t.* To support; to assist; to alleviate; to rid of; to replace one guard by another; in Drawing, to make prominent by contrast. (*ap. p.*—from, by.) [257-19.] [275-18.]
- *RE-LIEV'ING, *p. prs.*
- RE-LIEV-O (rè-lèèv'ò), *n.* In Statuary, the prominence of a figure, relief.
- *RE-LIEV'ONES, *n. pl.*
- RE-LI-GION (rè-lîj'ûn), *n.* A system of faith and worship; the performance of duties to God.
- RE-LI-GION-IST (rè-lîj'ûn'îst), *n.* A bigot in religion.
- RE-LI-GIOUS (rè-lîj'ûs), *a.* Devout, pious, devoted to religion.
- RE-LI-GIOUS-LY (rè-lîj'ûs'lè), *ad.* Piously, reverently.
- *RE-LIN-QUISH (rè-lîng'kwîsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, RELINQUISHES.*] To forsake; to quit; to give up.
- RE-LIN-QUISH-MENT (rè-lîng'kwîsh'mènt), *n.* Act of relinquishing, abandonment. [361-10.]
- *REL-I-QUA-RY (rèl'è'kwâ-rè), *n.* A casket in which relics are kept.
- REL'ÏQUA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- REL-ISH (rèl'îsh), *n.* Taste, flavor, liking [168]:—*v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, RELISHES.*] to give a taste to; to taste; to enjoy:—*v. i.*, to have a pleasant taste or flavor. (*ap. p.*—for, of.)
- REL-ISH-A-BLE (rèl'îsh-â-bl), *a.* Giving a relish.
- RE-LUC-TANCE (rè-lûk'tânse), }
*RE-LUC-TAN-CY (rè-lûk'tân'sè), }
n. Unwillingness. [111.] [274.]
- RE-LUC-TANT (rè-lûk'tânt), *a.* Unwilling, disinclined. [117.] †

- *RE-LUC-TANT-LY (rè-lûk'tânt'lè), *ad.* With unwillingness. [368-25.]
- RE-LUME (rè-lûme'), }
*RE-LU-MINE (rè-lû'mîn), } *v. t.*
To light anew; to rekindle.
- RE-LU'MING, }
*RE-LU'MIN'ING, } *p. prs.*
- RE-LY (rè-ly'), *v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, RE-LIES.*] To put trust in; to confide with dependence. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.) [319.]
- RE-LY'ED, *p. prf.*
- RE-MAIN. See REMAINS.
- RE-MAIN (rè-mâne'), *v. i.* To be left out of a greater quantity; to continue; to abide; to stay. (*ap. p.*—in, at, with.)
- RE-MAIN-DER (rè-mâne'dâr), *n.* That which is left; a remnant; a balance.
- RE-MAINS (rè-mânz'), *n. pl.* What is left; residue; a dead body; relics.
- RE-MAND (rè-mând'), *v. t.* To call or send back.
- RE-MARK (rè-mârk'), *n.* Observation; note:—*v. t.*, to note, observe; to express. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.)
- RE-MARK-A-BLE (rè-mârk'â-bl), *a.* Observable, worthy of notice, extraordinary. [159-17.]
- RE-MARK-A-BLE-NESS (rè-mârk'â-bl-nès), *n.* The quality of being remarkable.
- RE-MARK-A-BLY (rè-mârk'â-blè), *ad.* In a manner worthy of observation, uncommonly.
- *RE-ME-DI-A-BLE (rè-mè'dè'â-bl), *a.* Capable of remedy, curable.
- *RE-ME-DI-AL (rè-mè'dè'â-l), *a.* Affording a remedy.
- *RE-ME-DI-LESS (rè-mè'dè'lès or rè-mèd'è'lès), *a.* Incurable, not admitting remedy.
- RE-ME-DY (rè-mè'dè), *n.* A medicine by which illness is cured; that which causes recovery; reparation [149-5]:—*v. t.*, to cure; to heal; to repair mischief.
- REM'E-DIES, *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*
- REM'E-DI-ED, *p. prf.*
- RE-MEM-BER (rè-mêm'bûr), *v. t.* To bear in mind; to put in mind; to retain in memory; to recollect.
- RE-MEM-BRANCE (rè-mêm'brânse)*n.* A train of ideas revived; power of remembering:—see RECOLLECTION.
- RE-MEM-BRAN-CER (rè-mêm'brân-sûr), *n.* That which reminds.
- RE-MIND (rè-mind'), *v. t.* To put in mind.
- *RE-MI-NIS-CENCE (rè-m-è-nîs-sènsè), *n.* Recovery of ideas:—see RECOLLECTION.
- RE-MI-NIS-CENT (rè-m-è-nîs'sènt), *n.* One who calls to mind.
- RE-MISE (rè-mîze'), *v. t.* To grant back; to release by deed.
- RE-MI'SING, *p. prs.*
- RE-MISS (rè-mîs'), *a.* Slack; negligent; slothful.
- *RE-MIS-SI-BLE (rè-mîs'sè-bl), *a.* Capable of being remitted.
- RE-MIS-SION (rè-mîsh'ûn), *n.* Relaxation, abatement; discharge; forgiveness.
- RE-MISS-LY (rè-mîs'lè), *ad.* Carelessly.
- RE-MISS-NESS (rè-mîs'nès), *n.* Want of punctuality; carelessness.
- RE-MIT (rè-mît'), *v. t.* To forgive; to relax; to abate; to send money to a distant place:—*v. i.*, to slacken; to abate. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- RE-MIT'TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-MIT'TED, *p. prf.*
- RE-MIT-MENT (rè-mît'mènt), }
RE-MIT-TAL (rè-mît'tâl), } *n.*
Act of remitting; forgiveness.
- *RE-MIT-TANCE (rè-mît'tânse), *n.* Money sent to a distant place.
- *RE-MIT-TENT (rè-mît'tènt), *a.* Ceasing for a time.
- *RE-MNANT (rè-mnânt), *n.* Residue; that which remains; the rest. [69-10.]
- RE-MOD-EL (rè-môd'èl), *v. t.* To model anew.
- RE-MOD'EL'ING, }
*RE-MOD'EL'LING, } *p. prs.*
- RE-MOD'EL-ED, }
*RE-MOD'ELL-ED, } *p. prf.*
- RE-MON-STRANCE (rè-môn'strânse), *n.* Strong representation against a measure. [52-31.]
- RE-MON-STRANT (rè-môn'strânt), *n.* One who remonstrates:—*a.*, expostulatory, remonstrating.
- RE-MON-STRATE (rè-môn'strâte), *v. i.* To make a strong representation; to show reasons; to oppose earnestly. (*ap. p.*—against.)
- RE-MON'STRAT'ING, *p. prs.*
- *RE-MON-STRATOR (rè-môn'strâtûr), *n.* One who remonstrates.
- RE-MORSE (rè-môrse'), *n.* Pain of guilt; reproach of conscience for sin. [278-16.]
- RE-MORSE-FUL (rè-môrse'fûl), *a.* Full of remorse.
- RE-MORSE-LESS (rè-môrse'lès), *a.* Unpitying; cruel.
- RE-MOTE (rè-môte'), *a.* Distant; far off; foreign. [158-8.] [304-20.]
- RE-MOTE-LY (rè-môte'lè), *ad.* At a distance; not nearly; slightly.
- *RE-MOTE-NESS (rè-môte'nès), *n.* State of being remote; distance.
- RE-MOUNT (rè-môunt'), *v. i. or v. t.* To mount again.
- RE-MO-VA-BIL-ITY (rè-môd-vâ-bîl'lè'tè), *n.* Capacity of being removed.
- RE-MO-VA-BLE (rè-môd'vâ-bl), *a.* Admitting of removal.
- RE-MO-VAL (rè-môd'vâl), *n.* Dismission from a post; state of being removed; change of place.
- RE-MOVE (rè-môdv'), *v. t.* To displace from an office; to put from a place; to place at a distance:—*v. i.*, to change place; to move:—*n.*, change of place; departure; removal; a step in the scale of gradation. (*ap. p.*—from.)
- RE-MO'VING, *p. prs.*
- RE-MU-NER-A-BLE (rè-mû'nèr'â-bl), *a.* Rewardable.

- RE-MU-NER-ATE (rè-mù'nêr'âte), *v. t.* To reward; to requite; to recompense.
- RE-MU'NER'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-MU-NER-A-TION (rè-mù-nêr-â-shûn), *n.* Reward, compensation.
- RE-MU-NER-A-TIVE (rè-mù'nêr'â-tív), *a.* Remuneratory.
- *RE-MU-NER-A-TOR-Y (rè-mù'nûr-â-târ'rè), *a.* Affording remuneration; rewarding.
- REN-ARD (rên'ârd), *n.* A fox.
- *REN-NAS-CENT (rên-nâs'sènt), *a.* Rising again into being; growing again.
- *REN-COUN-TER (rên-kòun'tûr), *n.* A meeting in opposition, sudden combat; clash, collision:—*v. i.*, to clash; to fight hand to hand; to come in collision:—*v. t.*, to attack hand to hand.
- REND, *v. t.* [RENT or RENDE—RENT or RENDED.] To tear with violence; to lacerate; to affect with great pain. [123–39.]
- REN-DER (rên'dûr), *v. t.* To pay back; to return; to inflict; to assign; to translate.
- *REN-DEZ-VOUS (rên-dê-vôd'), *n.* A place for assembly; place of meeting:—*v. i.* or *v. t.*, to meet at an appointed place. [202–1.]
- *REN-DEZ-VOUS-ING (rên-dê-vôd'-ing), *p. prs.*
- *REN-DEZ-VOUS-ED (rên-dê-vôd') *p. prof.*
- *REN-DI-TION (rên-dîsh'ûn), *n.* Surrender; translation.
- REN-E-GADE (rên'ègâde), }
REN-E-GA-DO (rên-ègâ'dô), } *n.*
An apostate; one who revolts.
- *REN-E-GA'DOES, *n. pl.*
- RE-NEW (rè-nù'), *v. t.* To restore to the former state; to make anew; to make vigorous; to begin again.
- RE-NEW-A-BLE (rè-nù'âbl), *a.* Capable of being renewed.
- RE-NEW-AL (rè-nù'âl), *n.* The act of renewing, renovation.
- RE-NEW-ED-LY (rè-nù'êd'lè), *ad.* Anew, again.
- *RE-NI-TENCE (rè-nî'tènsè), *n.* Resistance to pressure; opposition.
- REN-NET. See RUNNET.
- RE-NOUNCE (rè-nòun'sè'), *v. t.* To disown; to cast off; to disclaim; to reject; to forsake.
- RE-NOUN'CING, *p. prs.*
- RE-NOUNCE-MENT (rè-nòun'sémènt), *n.* Renunciation.
- REN-O-VATE (rên'òvâte), *v. t.* To renew; to restore to the first state; to repair. [299–24.]
- REN'O'VA-TING, *p. prs.*
- REN-O-VA-TION (rên-òvâ'shûn), *n.* Renewal.
- RE-NOWN (rè-nòun'), *n.* Fame; celebrity; distinction. [64–11.] [382–17.]
- RE-NOWN-ED (rè-nòund'), *a.* Famous, celebrated, eminent.
- RE-NOWN-ED-LY (rè-nòun'êd'lè), *ad.* With celebrity.
- RENT, *n.* A break; a laceration; annual payment; money paid for any thing held of another:—*v. t.*, to hold by paying rent:—*v. i.*, to be leased for rent:—*pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of REND.
- RENT-A-BLE (rênt'âbl), *a.* Fit to be rented.
- RENT-AL (rênt'âl), *n.* Account of rents.
- RENT-ER (rênt'ûr), *n.* One who holds by paying rent:—*v. t.*, to sew together; to finedraw.
- RE-NUN-CI-A-TION (rè'nûn-shê-â'shûn), *n.* The act of renouncing, disavowal, abandonment.
- *RE-OR-GAN-I-ZA-TION (rè'òr-gân-è-zâ'shûn), *n.* A new organization; act of reorganizing.
- RE-OR-GAN-IZE (rè'òr'gân'ize), *v. t.* To organize anew.
- RE-OR'GAN'I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- RE-PACK (rè-pâk'), *v. t.* To pack anew.
- RE-PAID', *pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of REPAY.
- RE-PAIR (rè-pâre'), *v. t.* To mend; to restore after injury:—*v. i.*, to go to; to resort:—*n.*, reparation, supply of loss.
- RE-PAIR-ER (rè-pâre'ûr), *n.* One who repairs.
- *RE-PAR-ABLE (rêp'â-râ-bl), *a.* Capable of being repaired.
- RE-PAR-A-TION (rêp-â-râ'shûn), *n.* Act of repairing; restoration.
- *RE-PAR-A-TIVE (rêp-pâr'â-tív), *a.* Having power to repair.
- *RE-PAR-TEE (rêp-âr-têd'), *n.* A smart, witty reply:—see REPLY. †
- RE-PASS (rè-pâs'), *v. t.* or *v. i.* [RE-*p. t.* 3, REPASSES.] To pass again or back.
- RE-PAST (rè-pâst'), *n.* A meal; food; feast.
- RE-PAY (rè-pâ'), *v. t.* [REPAID OR REPAYED—REPAID OR REPAYED.] To requite; to pay back.
- RE-PAY-MENT (rè-pâ'mènt), *n.* Act of repaying; amount repaid.
- RE-PEAL (rè-pèl'), *v. t.* To make void; to recall; to revoke:—*n.*, revocation, abrogation. [200–2.]
- *RE-PEAL-A-BLE (rè-pèl'â-bl), *a.* Admitting of repeal.
- RE-PEAT (rè-pèet'), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To do or speak again; to rehearse; to recite:—*n.*, a repetition in music; a refrain; a ritornello; a mark denoting repetition.
- RE-PEAT-ED-LY (rè-pèet'êd'lè), *ad.* More than once; over and over.
- RE-PEAT-ER (rè-pèet'ûr), *n.* One who repeats; a watch that strikes the hour.
- RE-PEL (rè-pèl'), *v. t.* To drive back; to repulse:—*v. i.*, to act with opposing force.
- RE-PEL'LING, *p. prs.*
- RE-PELL'ED, *p. prof.*
- *RE-PEL-LEN-CY (rè-pèl'lên'sè'), *n.* Repulsion; repellent force.
- *RE-PEL-LENT (rè-pèl'lènt), *n.* An application that has a repelling power:—*a.*, having power to repel; tending to repel.

RE-PENT (rê'pênt), *a.* Creeping.
 RE-PENT (rê'pênt'), *v. i.* To think on any thing past with sorrow; to be penitent (*ap. p.*—of) [82-32]: *v. t.*, to be sorry for.
 *RE-PENT-ANCE (rê'pênt'ânse), *n.* Sorrow for past sin. [272.]
 *RE-PENT-ANT (rê'pênt'ânt), *a.* Sorrowful for sin; penitent.
 *RE-PEO-PLE (rê'pê'pl), *v. t.* To supply again with people.
 RE-PEO'PLING, *p. prs.*
 RE-PER-CUS-SION (rê'pêr-kûsh'ûn), *n.* The act of driving back; rebound.
 *RE-PER-TOR-Y (rê'pêr'târ-rê'), *n.* A treasury; a repository.
 REP'ER-TOR-IES, *n. pl.*
 REP-E-TEND (rê'p-ê'tênd'), *n.* That part of an infinite decimal which is continually repeated.
 REP-E-TITION (rê'p-ê'tîsh'ûn), *n.* Iteration of the same thing; rehearsal; tautology. [276-22.]
 RE-PINE (rê'pine'), *v. i.* To fret; to vex; to murmur; to complain. [24-26.] [176-10.]
 RE-PI'NING, *p. prs.*
 RE-PLACE (rê'plâse'), *v. t.* To put again in place; to substitute.
 RE-PLA'ING, *p. prs.*
 RE-PLACE-MENT (rê'plâse'mênt), *n.* Act of replacing.
 RE-PLANT (rê'plânt'), *v. t.* To plant anew.
 RE-PLEN-ISH (rê'plên'îsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, REPLENISHES.*] To fill; to stock [64] [287-27]:—*v. i.*, to recover fullness.
 RE-PLETE (rê'plête'), *a.* Completely filled; full. (*ap. p.*—with.)
 RE-PLE-TION (rê'plê'shûn), *n.* The state of being over-full; fullness.
 RE-PLEV-IN (rê'plêv'în), *n.* A writ for the recovery of goods illegally taken away.—*v. t.*, to replevy.
 RE-PLEV-Y (rê'plêv'ê'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, REPLEVIES.*] To take back or set at liberty any thing seized, upon security given.

*RE-PLEV'-ED, *p. prf.*
 REP-LI-CATION (rê'p-lê-kâ'shûn), *n.* A plaintiff's answer to the plea of a defendant; a reply.
 RE-PLY (rê'plî'), *v. i.* To answer an objection; to respond; to answer:—*n.*, return to an answer.
 *REPLY A REPLY is given to an objection, an ANSWER to a question, a REPARTEE to ridicule or raillery, a REJOINER to an answer or replication, a SURREJOINER to a REJOINER.
 RE-PLIES', *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
 RE-PLI'ED, *p. prf.*
 RE-PORT (rê'pŕrt'), *v. t.* To give an account of; to relate:—*v. i.*, to relate; to make a statement:—*n.*, an account of proceedings; any story circulated; rumor; a loud noise; sound.
 RE-PO-SAL (rê'pŕzâl), *n.* Rest, repose, act of reposing.
 RE-POSE (rê'pŕze'), *v. t.* To lay to rest:—*v. i.*, to sleep; to rest in confidence:—*n.*, sleep; rest; quiet.
 RE-PO'SING, *p. prs.*
 RE-POS-IT (rê'pŕzit), *v. t.* To lay up; to lodge, as in a place of safety.
 *RE-POS-I-TOR-Y (rê'pŕz'ê'tûr-rê'), *n.* A place where any thing is safely laid up; a storehouse.
 RE-POS'ITOR-IES, *n. pl.*
 REP-RE-HEND (rê'p-rê'hênd'), *v. t.* To reprove; to chide; to censure. [266-11.]
 *REP-RE-HEN-SI-BLE (rê'p-rê'hên'sê'bl), *a.* Blamable, culpable.
 REP-RE-HEN-SI-BLY (rê'p-rê'hên'sê'blê), *ad.* Blamably.
 REP-RE-HEN-SION (rê'p-rê'hên'shûn), *n.* Reproof, open blame, censure.
 REP-RE-HEN-SIVE (rê'p-rê'hên'sîv), *a.* Reprehensory.
 REP-RE-HEN-SOR-Y (rê'p-rê'hên'sûr'rê'), *a.* Given in reproof; containing or implying censure.

REP-RE-SENT (rê'p-rê-zênt'), *v. t.* To exhibit; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to personate; to stand in the place of; to describe. [64-10.]
 REP-RE-SENT-A-TION (rê'p-rê-zênt-â'shûn), *n.* Image, likeness; description; a body of representatives; exhibition; personation; act of representing. [363-8.]
 REP-RE-SENT-A-TIVE (rê'p-rê-zênt'-â'tîv), *a.* Exhibiting a similitude; making representation [146-18]:—*n.*, one exhibiting the likeness, or exercising the power, of another; a delegate; a deputy.
 RE-PRESS (rê'prê's'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, REPRESSES.*] To subdue; to crush; to check; to suppress. [91-12.] [301-3.]
 RE-PRESS-ION (rê'prêsh'ûn), *n.* Act of repressing.
 RE-PRES-SIVE (rê'prê'sîv), *a.* Having power to repress; subduing.
 *RE-PRIEVE (rê'prêév'), *v. t.* To respite after sentence of death:—*n.*, respite after sentence of death; delay of punishment.
 RE-PRIE-VING, *p. prs.*
 REP-RI-MAND (rê'p-rê-mând'), *v. t.* To administer reproof; to chide:—*n.*, reproof. †
 RE-PRINT (rê'prînt'), *v. i.* To print a new edition.
 RE-PRINT (rê'prînt), *n.* A new or second impression.
 *RE-PRI-SAL (rê'prîzâl), *n.* A seizure by way of retaliation or recompense. [18.]
 RE-PROACH (rê'prŕtîsh'), *v. t.* To censure in opprobrious terms; to upbraid; to treat with scorn (*ap. p.*—for):—*n.*, opprobrious censure, shame. [305-27.]
 RE-PROACH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
 RE-PROACH-A-BLE (rê'prŕtîsh'â'bl), *a.* Worthy of reproach.
 *RE-PROACH-FUL (rê'prŕtîsh'fûl), *a.* Infamous, vile, shameful.

- RE-PROACH-FUL-LY (rè-pròtsh'fùllè), *ad.* Infamously, shamefully, scurrilously.
- REP-RO-BATE (rèp'rò'bâte), *a.* Lost to virtue:—*n.*, a wretch abandoned to wickedness:—*v. t.*, to reject with abhorrence; to detest.
- *REP'RO'BA-TING, *p. prs.*
- REP-RO-BATION (rèp-rò-bâ'shûn), *n.* A condemnatory sentence; rejection with detestation.
- RE-PRO-DUCE (rè-prò-dûse'), *v. t.* To produce again.
- 'RE-PRO-DU'CING, *p. prs.*
- RE-PRO-DUC-TION (rè-prò-dûk'shûn), *n.* The act of producing anew.
- RE-PRO-DUC-TIVE (rè-prò-dûk'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to reproduction.
- *RE-PROOF (rè-pròôf'), *n.* Blame to the face, rebuke. [355.]
- *RE-PRO-VA-BLE (rè-pròô'vâ'bl), *a.* Worthy of reproof, blamable.
- *RE-PROVE (rè-pròôv'), *v. t.* To blame to the face; to chide; to reprehend. [226-10.]
- RE-PRO'VING, *p. prs.*
- REP-TILE (rèp'til), *n.* An animal that creeps; a grovelling person:—*a.*, mean, grovelling.
- RE-PUB-LIC (rè-pûb'lik), *n.* Government by representatives chosen by the people; commonwealth:—see DEMOCRACY.
- RE-PUB-LI-CAN (rè-pûb'lè'kân), *a.* Pertaining to the principles of a republic; placing the government in the people:—*n.*, one who prefers a republic. [333-13.]
- RE-PUB-LI-CAN-ISM (rè-pûb'lè'kân-izm), *n.* Attachment to a republican government.
- RE-PUB-LI-CAN-IZE (rè-pûb'lè'kân-ize), *v. t.* To make republican.
- RE-PUB'LI'CAN-IZ'ING, *p. prs.*
- RE-PUB-LI-CA-TION (rè-pûb-lè'kâ'shûn), *n.* A second publication.
- RE-PU-DI-ATE (rè-pù'dè'âte), *v. t.* To divorce; to disallow; to reject; to disown, as a debt.
- RE-PU'DI'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-PU-DI-A-TION (rè-pù'dè-â'shûn), *n.* Divorce; refusal to pay debt.
- *RE-PU-DI-A-TOR (rè-pù'dè'â-tûr), *n.* One who repudiates.
- RE-PUG-NANCE (rè-pûg'nânse), }
RE-PUG-NAN-CY (rè-pûg'nân'sè), }
n. Reluctance; aversion.
- *RE-PUG-NANT (rè-pûg'nânt), *a.* Reluctant; contrary, inconsistent.
- RE-PUG-NANT-LY (rè-pûg'nânt'lè), *ad.* With repugnance, reluctantly.
- RE-PULSE (rè-pûlse'), *n.* The condition of being driven off or put aside; refusal:—*v. t.*, to repel; to drive back. [86.] [241-22.]
- RE-PUL'SING, *p. prs.*
- RE-PUL-SION (rè-pûl'shûn), *n.* Act or power of repelling.
- RE-PUL-SIVE (rè-pûl'siv), *a.* Forbidding, repelling, driving off. [351-8.]
- RE-PUL-SIVE-NESS (rè-pûl'siv'nès), *n.* The quality of being repulsive.
- REP-U-TA-BLE (rèp'ù'tâ-bl), *a.* Of good repute, honorable.
- REP-U-TA-BLY (rèp'ù'tâ-blè), *ad.* With repute.
- REP-U-TATION (rèp-ù-tâ'shûn), *n.* Public estimation; good name; credit, honor. [51-1.] [206-24.]
- RE-PUTE (rè-pûte'), *n.* Reputation, character:—*v. t.*, to account; to hold in estimation. [269-19.]
- RE-PU'TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-QUEST (rè-kwést'), *n.* Entreaty, petition, an asking:—*v. t.*, to solicit; to ask; to entreat.
- *RE-QUI-EM (rè'kwè'èm), *n.* A hymn imploring rest for the dead.
- RE-QUIR-A-BLE (rè-kwîrè'â-bl), *a.* Possible to be required.
- RE-QUIRE (rè-kwîrè'), *v. t.* To demand; to need; to claim. [66.]
- RE-QUIR'ING, *p. prs.*
- RE-QUIRE-MENT (rè-kwîrè'mént), *n.* The thing required, demand.
- REQ-UI-SITE (rèk'wè'zît), *a.* Needful, necessary [159-30] [280-13]:—*n.*, any thing necessary.
- REQ-UI-SITE-NESS (rèk'wè'zît-nès), *n.* Necessity.
- *RE-QUI-SI-TION (rèk'wè-zîsh'ûn), *n.* Act of requiring; demand. †
- RE-QUI-TAL (rè-kwî'tâl), *n.* Retaliation, reward.
- RE-QUITE (rè-kwîte'), *v. t.* To retaliate; to recompense. †
- RE-QUI'TING, *p. prs.*
- RERE-WARD. See REARWARD.
- *RE-SCIND (rè-sînd'), *v. t.* To abrogate a law; to annul; to revoke.
- *RE-SCIS-SION (rè-sîzh'ûn), *n.* Act of rescinding, abrogation.
- *RE-SCIS-SOR-Y (rè-sîz'zûr'è), *a.* Having power to annul; abrogating.
- RE-SCRIPT (rè'skrîpt), *n.* Edict of an emperor.
- RES-CUE (rès'kû), *v. t.* To set free from confinement or danger; to deliver:—*n.*, deliverance from confinement or danger.
- *RES'CU'ING, *p. prs.*
- RE-SEARCH (rè-sértsh'), *n.* Investigation; inquiry. [227-20.]
- RE-SEARCH'ES, *n. pl.*
- *RE-SEAT (rè-sèèt'), *v. t.* To seat again.
- *RE-SEI-ZURE (rè-sè'zhûr), *n.* Act of seizing again.
- RE-SELL (rè-sèl'), *v. t.* or *v. i.* [RE-SOLD—RESOLD.] To sell again.
- RE-SEM-BLANCE (rè-zèm'blânse), *n.* Likeness, similitude. (*ap. p.*—to, between.) [126-34.]
- RE-SEM-BLE (rè-zèm'bl), *v. t.* To have the likeness of.
- RE-SEM'BLING, *p. prs.*
- RE-SENT (rè-zènt'), *v. t.* To take ill; to take as an affront.
- RE-SENT-FUL (rè-zènt'fûl), *a.* Apt to resent.
- RE-SENT-MENT (rè-zènt'mént), *n.* Anger excited by a deep sense of injury. [19-17.] [231-4.]
- RES-ER-VA-TION (rèz-èr-vâ'shûn), *n.* Reserve; something kept back; custody; proviso.

- RE-SERV-A-TOR-Y (rè-zêrv'â'tûr-rè) *n.* A place for preserving things.
- RE-SERV'A-TOR-IES, *n. pl.*
- RE-SERVE (rè-zêrv'), *v. t.* To keep in store; to retain [35-12]:—*n.*, something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind; exception; modesty; silence; caution. [86-34.][169-5.]
- RE-SERV'ING, *p. prs.*
- RE-SERV'ED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, modest.
- RE-SERV-ED-LY (rè-zêrv'éd'lè), *ad.* With reserve, coldly.
- *RE-SER-VOIR (rèz-êr-vvô'r'), *n.* Place where any thing is kept; a cistern. [265-16.]
- RE-SET (rè-sêt'), *v. t.* [RESET—RESET.] To set over again.
- RE-SET'TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-SET-TLE-MENT (rè-sêt'tl'mènt), *n.* Act of settling again.
- RE-SHIP (rè-shîp'), *v. t.* To ship what has been imported.
- RE-SHIP'PING, *p. prs.*
- RE-SHIP'PED, *p. prf.*
- RE-SHIP-MENT (rè-shîp'mènt), *n.* A second exportation.
- RE-SIDE (rè-zîde'), *v. i.* To live; to dwell; to sojourn; to abide.
- RE-SI'DING, *p. prs.*
- RES-I-DENCE (rèz'è'dènsè), *n.* Act of dwelling in a place; domicile.
- RES-I-DENT (rèz'è'dènt), *a.* Dwelling in a place; fixed; living:—*n.*, an agent; an inhabitant; a foreign minister.
- RES-I-DEN-TIAR-Y (rèz-è-dèn'shêr-rè), *a.* Residing:—*n.*, an ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.
- RES-I-DEN-TIAR'IES, *n. pl.*
- *RES-ID-U-AL (rè-zîd'û'âl), } *a.*
- RE-SID-U-A-RY (rè-zîd'û'â-rè), }
Relating to the residue.
- *RES-I-DUE (rèz'è'dû), *n.* That which is left, remainder.
- RE-SID-U-UM (rè-zîd'û'm), *n.* The remainder, the residue.
- RE-SIGN (rè-sîne'), *v. t.* To sign again.
- RE-SIGN (rè-zîne'), *v. t.* To give up; to submit; to relinquish.
- RES-IG-NA-TION (rèz-îg-nâ'shûn), *n.* Act of resigning; submission; unresisting acquiescence. [342-2.]
- *RE-SIL-I-ENCE (rè-zîl'è'dènsè), } *n.*
- RE-SIL-I-EN-CY (rè-zîl'è'n-sè), }
Act of starting back, recoil.
- RE-SIL-I-ENT (rè-zîl'è'dènt), *a.* Rebouncing, starting back.
- *RES-IN (rèz'în), *n.* A fatty, inflammable substance exuding from trees:—see ROSIN.
- RES-IN-OUS (rèz'în'ûs), *a.* Containing resin.
- RE-SIST (rè-zîst'), *v. t.* To oppose.
- RE-SIST-ANCE (rè-zîst'ânsè), *n.* Act of resisting; opposition. [68-32.]
- *RE-SIST-ANT (rè-zîst'ânt), *n.* That which resists.
- RE-SIST-I-BIL-I-TY (rè-zîst-è-bîl'lè-tè), *n.* The quality of being resistible.
- *RE-SIST-I-BLE (rè-zîst'è'bîl), *a.* Possible to be resisted.
- RE-SIST-IVE (rè-zîst'îv), *a.* Having power to resist, opposing.
- RE-SIST-LESS (rè-zîst'lèss), *a.* Irresistible, helpless.
- RE-SOLD', *pst. t. and p. prf. of RESELL.*
- *RES-O-LU-BLE (rèz'ò'lû-bîl), *a.* Capable of being dissolved.
- RES-O-LUTE (rèz'ò'lû'tè), *a.* Bold, determined, firm. [68-32.]
- RES-O-LUTE-LY (rèz'ò'lû'tè-lè), *ad.* Steadily, firmly, courageously.
- RES-O-LUTE-NESS (rèz'ò'lû'tè-nèss), *n.* State of being resolute.
- RES-O-LU-TION (rèz-ò-lû'shûn), *n.* Fixed determination; firmness; analysis; formal declaration of an organized body of persons; act of resolving; in *Mathematics*, solution, and the operation of separating a number into factors; in *Medicine and Surgery*, removal of disease, and a termination of inflammation in which the healthy condition is regained without suppuration. [63-5.][185-18.]
- RE-SOLV-A-BLE (rè-zòlv'â'bîl), *a.* Capable of being analyzed.
- RE-SOLVE (rè-zòlv'), *v. t.* To inform; to solve; to settle in an opinion; to clear of doubt; to analyze:—*v. i.*, to determine; to declare formally as an organized body; to melt (*ap. p.*—on, upon) [35-12]:—*n.*, resolution, determination. [157-25.]}
p. prs.
- RE-SOLV-ED-NESS (rè-zòlv'éd'nèss), *n.* Resolution, fixedness of purpose.
- *RE-SOLV-ENT (rè-zòlv'ènt), *n.* That which causes solution.
- RES-O-NANCE (rèz'ò'nânsè), *n.* A return of sound, reverberation.
- *RES-O-NANT (rèz'ò'nânt), *a.* Resounding, reverberating.
- RE-SORB-ENT (rè-sòrb'ènt), *a.* Swallowing up, absorbing.
- RE-SORT (rè-zòrt'), *v. i.* To have recourse to; to repair [265-16] [95-12]:—*n.*, a place frequented; a meeting; assembly, concourse, resource.
- RE-SOUND (rè'sòund), *v. t.* To sound again.
- RE-SOUND (rè-zòund'), *v. t.* To return sounds; to echo; to praise [95] [259-7]:—*v. i.*, to be echoed.
- *RE-SOURCE (rè-sòrsè'), *n.* Resort, expedient, source of aid. [359-25.]
- RE-SPECT (rè-spèkt'), *v. t.* To regard; to honor:—*n.*, reverence, regard, esteem. (*ap. p.*—to, for.)
- RE-SPECT-A-BIL-I-TY (rè'spèkt-â-bîl'lè'tè), *n.* State of being respectable.
- RE-SPECT-A-BLE (rè-spèkt'â'bîl), *a.* Deserving of regard.
- RE-SPECT-A-BLY (rè-spèkt'â'bîlè), *ad.* In a manner meriting respect.
- RE-SPECT-FUL (rè-spèkt'fûl), *a.* Ceremonious, showing respect.
- RE-SPECT-FUL-LY (rè-spèkt'fûl'lè), *ad.* With some degree of reverence.
- RE-SPECT-IVE (rè-spèkt'îv), *a.* Relative; particular. [168.]

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pín—nò, move,

- RE-SPECT-IVE-LY (rè-spèkt'iv'lè), *ad.* Particularly; as relating to each; relatively.
- RE-SPI-RABLE (rè-spl'rà'bl), *a.* Capable of being inhaled; fit to be breathed.
- RES-PI-RATION (rès-pè-rá'shún), *n.* The act of breathing. [123-28.]
- *RE-SPI-RATOR-Y (rè-spl'rá'túr-rè), *a.* Serving for respiration.
- RE-SPIRE (rè-spí're'), *v. i.* To rest; to breathe:—*v. t.*, to breathe out.
- RE-SPI'RING, *p. pres.*
- *RE-SPIRE (rès'pl't), *n.* Reprieve; pause, delay:—*v. t.*, to relieve by a pause; to suspend; to delay.
- RES'PI'ING, *p. pres.*
- RE-SPLEN-DENCE (rè-splén'dénse),
- RE-SPLEN-DEN-CY (rè-splén'dén'sè), *n.* Lustre, brightness.
- *RE-SPLEN-DENT (rè-splén'dént), *a.* Bright, lustrous. [182.]
- RE-SPLEN-DENT-LY (rè-splén'dént-lè), *ad.* With lustre, or great brightness.
- RE-SPOND (rè-spònd'), *v. i.* To reply; to answer.
- *RE-SPOND-ENT (rè-spònd'ént), *n.* An answerer in a lawsuit; one who responds:—*a.*, answering, responding.
- RE-SPONSE (rè-spònse'), *n.* A reply, an answer. [76-6.]
- RE-SPON-SI-BIL-I-TY (rè-spòn-sè-bil'lè'tè), *n.* The state of being obliged to answer, accountability.
- RE-SPON-SI-BIL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- *RE-SPON-SI-BLE (rè-spòn'sè'bl), *a.* Answerable, accountable. [300-5.]
- RE-SPON-SIVE (rè-spòn'siv), *a.* Answering, respondent.
- RE-SPON-SOR-Y (rè-spòn'súr'rè), *a.* Containing an answer.
- RE-STA, *n.* Ease; sleep; repose; others, those which remain; remainder; an interval; a support:—*v. i.*, to sleep; to be still; to be supported; to lean; to remain:—*v. t.*, to cause to rest; to place. (*ap. p.*—in, at, on, upon.)
- *RE-TAUR-ANT (rès'túr'ànt), *n.* An eating-house.
- *RE-TAUR-A-TEUR (rès-tòr'á'túr), *n.* The keeper of a restaurant.
- RE-TIFF (rès'tíf), } *a.* Unwill-
- *RE-TIVE (rès'tív), } ing to stir, stubborn.
- RE-TI-TU-TION (rès-tè-tù'shún), *n.* The act of restoring, indemnification.
- REST-LESS (rèst'lès), *a.* Uneasy; not quiet; without sleep.
- REST-LESS-LY (rèst'lès'lè), *ad.* Without rest.
- REST-LESS-NESS (rèst'lès'nès), *n.* Want of sleep; agitation; disturbance.
- RE-STO-RING, *p. pres.*
- RE-STO-RABLE (rè-stò'rá'bl), *a.* Admitting of restoration.
- RE-STO-RATION (rès-tò-rá'shún), *n.* Act of restoring; renewal; recovery. †
- RE-STO-RATIVE (rè-stò'rá'tív), *a.* Having power to recruit life or renew vigor:—*n.*, a medicine that restores.
- RE-STORE (rè-stò're'), *v. t.* To give back what has been lost or taken away; to repay; to bring back to a former state; to heal; to revive. (*ap. p.*—to.) [55-18.] [275-16.]
- RE-STO'RING, *p. pres.*
- RE-STRAIN (rè-stráne'), *v. t.* To withhold; to confine; to limit; to abridge; to check. (*ap. p.*—from, by, of.) [368-25.]
- RE-STRAIN-A-BLE (rè-stráne'á'bl), *a.* Possible to be restrained.
- RE-STRAINT (rè-stránt'), *n.* Restriction, abridgment of liberty. [99-23.] [283-11.]
- RE-STRICT (rè-stríkt'), *v. t.* To confine; to limit; to restrain.
- RE-STRICT-ION (rè-stríkt'shún), *n.* Limitation; confinement within bounds; restraint.
- RE-STRICT-TIVE (rè-stríkt'ív), *a.* Expressing limitation; restraining.
- RE-STRICT-TIVE-LY (rè-stríkt'ív'lè), *ad.* In a manner to restrict.
- RE-SULT (rè-zúlt'), *v. i.* To fly back; to rebound; to terminate; to rise as a consequence [77-21]:—*n.*, consequence; effect; resolve; conclusion. [57-9.]
- *RE-SULT-ANT (rè-zúlt'ànt), *n.* The force or direction which results from combined forces.
- RE-SU-MA-BLE (rè-zù'má'bl), *a.* Possible to be resumed.
- *RE-SU-ME (rà-zù-má'), *n.* A summing up; a summary.
- RE-SUME (rè-zùme'), *v. t.* To take back or again; to begin again after interruption. [115-35.]
- RE-SU'MING, *p. pres.*
- RE-SUMP-TION (rè-zùm'shún), *n.* The act of resuming.
- RE-SUMP-TIVE (rè-zùm'tív), *a.* Taking back or again.
- *RE-SUR-REC-TION (rèz-úr-rèk'shún), *n.* Return from the grave; a rising and living again after death. [130-12.]
- RE-SUR-VEY (rè-súr-vá'), *v. t.* To survey again.
- RE-SUS-CI-TATE (rè-sús'sè'táte), *v. t.* To revive; to stir up anew.
- RE-SUS-CI-TATING, *p. pres.*
- *RE-SUS-CI-TATION (rè'sús-sè-tá'shún), *n.* The act of reviving.
- RE-SUS-CI-TATIVE (rè-sús'sè-tá'tív), *a.* Reviving.
- RE-TAIL (rè'tále), *n.* Sale by small quantities:—*a.*, sold in small quantities.
- RE-TAIL (rè'tále'), *v. t.* To sell in small quantities.
- RE-TAIL-ER (rè-tále'úr or rè'tále-úr), *n.* One who sells by small quantities.
- RE-TAIN (rè-táne'), *v. t.* To keep; to hold; to keep in pay.
- RE-TAIN-ER (rè-táne'úr), *n.* One who retains; a fee to secure counsel; a dependant.
- RE-TAKE (rè-táke'), *v. t.* [RETOOK—RE-TAKEN.] To take again; to recapture.
- RE-TA'KING, *p. pres.*

- *RE-TAL-I-ATE (rê-tâl'ê'âte), *v. t.*
To repay; to requite like for like:—*v. i.*, to return the like.
- RE-TAL'IA-TION, *p. prs.*
- RE-TAL-I-A-TION (rê-tâl-ê-â'shûn),
n. Return of like for like; revenge.
- RE-TAL-I-A-TIVE (rê-tâl'ê'â-tiv),
RE-TAL-I-A-TOR-Y (rê-tâl'ê'â-tûr'rê)
a. Returning like for like.
- RE-TARD (rê-târd'), *v. t.* To hinder; to delay; to diminish speed. [307-4.]
- RE-TARD-A-TION (rê-târd-â'shûn),
n. Act of retarding.
- RE-TARD-MENT (rê-târd'mênt), *n.*
Act of retarding.
- *RETCH (rêtsch or rêtsch), *v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, RETCHES.*] To try to vomit:—sometimes written REACH.
- RE-TEN-TION (rê-tên'shûn), *n.* The act of retaining.
- RE-TEN-TIVE (rê-tên'tiv), *a.* Having power to retain; holding.
- RE-TEN-TIVE-NESS (rê-tên'tiv'nês),
n. Power of retaining.
- *RET-I-CLE (rê't'ê'kl), *n.* A small net; a reticula.
- RE-TIC-U-LAR (rê-tîk'û'lar), *a.* Having the form of a net.
- RE-TIC-U-LATE (rê-tîk'û'lt),
RE-TIC-U-LATED (rê-tîk'û'la-têd),
a. Made of, or resembling, network; netted.
- RE-TIC-U-LATION (rê'tîk-û-lâ'shûn), *n.* Network.
- *RET-I-CULE (rê't'ê'kûle), *n.* A lady's work-bag.
- *RET-I-FORM (rê't'ê'fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a net.
- *RET-I-NA (rê't'ê'nâ), *n.* A net-like expansion of the optic nerve which receives the image of an object in vision.
- RET'INE, *n. pl.*
- *RET-I-NUE (rê't'ê'nû), *n.* A train of attendants. [183-16.]
- RE-TIRE (rê-tîre'), *v. i.* To withdraw; to retreat; to recede. (*ap. p.*—from.) [35-19.]
- RE-TY'RING, *p. prs.*
- RE-TY'RED, *p. prf.*—*a.*, private; secret; withdrawn.†
- RE-TIRED-LY (rê-tîrd'lê), *ad.* In solitude.
- RE-TIRE-MENT (rê-tîre'mênt), *n.* A private abode; retreat; seclusion. [249-23.]
- RE-TOOR', *pst. t. of RETAKE.*
- RE-TORT (rê-tôrt'), *v. t.* To throw back; to return an argument or censure:—*n.*, a censure returned; a repartee; a chemical vessel.
- RE-TOUCH (rê-tûtsch'), *v. t. or v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, RETOUCHES.*] To improve by new touches.
- RE-TRACE (rê-trâse'), *v. t.* To do again; to trace back.
- RE-TRACT'ING, *p. prs.*
- RE-TRACT (rê-trâkt'), *v. t.* To recall; to recant; to disavow:—*v. i.*, to make a retraction. [52-25.]
- *RE-TRACT-A-BLE (rê-trâkt'â'bl), *a.*
Possible to be retracted.
- *RE-TRACT-I-BLE (rê-trâkt'ê'bl), }
RE-TRACT-ILE (rê-trâkt'îl), }
a. Possible to be drawn back.
- RE-TRACTION (rê-trâk'shûn), *n.*
The act of withdrawing something advanced.
- RE-TRACT-IVE (rê-trâkt'iv), *a.* Retracting, withdrawing.
- RE-TREAT (rê-trêet'), *n.* Place of privacy; asylum [301-11] [55]:—*v. i.*, to retire; to withdraw.
- RE-TRENCH (rê-trênsch'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, RETRENCHES.*] To cut off; to curtail; to diminish.
- RE-TRENCH-MENT (rê-trênsch'mênt),
n. Reduction; diminution.
- RE-TRIBUT-UTE (rê-trîb'û'te), *v. t.* To pay back.
- RE-TRIB-U'TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-TRIB-U-TION (rê-trê-b'û'shûn), *n.*
Return according to the action; repayment; requital.
- RE-TRIB-U-TIVE (rê-trîb'û'tiv),
RE-TRIB-U-TOR-Y (rê-trîb'û'tûr-rê),
a. Making retribution; rewarding or punishing.
- RE-TRIEV-A-BLE (rê-trêév'â'bl), *a.*
Possible to be retrieved.
- *RE-TRIEV-AL (rê-trêév'âl),
RE-TRIEVE-MENT (rê-trêév'mênt),
n. Act of retrieving.
- RE-TRIEVE (rê-trêév'), *v. t.* To recover; to repair; to regain.
- RE-TRIEV'ING, *p. prs.*
- RET-RO-ACT (rê't'rô'âkt or 'rê-trô-âkt'), *v. i.* To act backward or reciprocally.
- RET-RO-ACT-IVE ('rê't-rô-âkt'iv or 'rê-trô-âkt'iv), *a.* Acting backward in direction or time.
- *RET-RO-CEDE (rê't'rô'sêéd or rê't-rô'sêéd), *v. t.* To give or go back.
- RET'RO-CE-DING, *p. prs.*
- RET-RO-CES-SION ('rê't-rô-sêsh'ûn or 'rê-trô-sêsh'ûn), *n.* Act of going or giving back.
- RET-RO-GRADATION (rê't-rô-grâ-dâ'shûn or 'rê-trô-grâ-dâ'shûn),
n. The act of going backward.
- RET-RO-GRADE (rê't'rô'grâde or rê't-rô'grâde), *a.* Going backward; receding [66-32]:—*v. i.*, to go backward.
- RET'RO-GRA-DING, *p. prs.*
- RET-RO-GRES-SION ('rê't-rô-grêsh'ûn or 'rê-trô-grêsh'ûn), *n.* Act of going backward.
- RET-RO-GRES-SIVE ('rê't-rô-grêsh'iv or 'rê-trô-grêsh'iv), *a.* Going backward.
- RET-RO-SPECT (rê't'rô'spêkt or rê't-rô'spêkt), *n.* View of things past, review.
- RET-RO-SPEC-TION ('rê't-rô-spêk'shûn or 'rê-trô-spêk'shûn), *n.*
The act of looking back on past things.
- RET-RO-SPECT-IVE ('rê't-rô-spêkt'iv or 'rê-trô-spêkt'iv), *a.* Looking backward; affecting things past.
- RET-RO-SPECT-IVE-LY ('rê't-rô-spêkt'iv'lê or 'rê-trô-spêkt'iv'lê),
ad. By way of retrospect.
- RET-RO-VERT (rê't'rô'vûrt or rê't-rô'vûrt), *v. t.* To turn back.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, môve,

- RE-TURN (rè-tûrn'), *v. i.* To come back; to retort:—*v. t.*, to repay; to restore (*ap. p.*—to):—*n.*, act of coming back; profit; restitution; relapse; report.
- RE-TURN-A-BLE (rè-tûrn'â'bl), *a.* Admitting of return.
- RE-U-NI-ON (rè-ù'nè'ôn), *n.* A renewed union.
- RE-U-NITE (rè-ù'níte'), *v. t.* To join again:—*v. i.*, to be united again.
- RE-U-NÍ'TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-VEAL (rè-vèl'), *v. t.* To lay open; to disclose; to divulge. [53-25.] [278-18.]
- *RE-VEIL-LE (rè-vál'yá or rè-vále'), *n.* The beat of drum at break of day.
- REV-EL (rév'él), *v. i.* To feast with loose and clamorous merriment [25-2] [248-5]:—*n.*, a feast with loose and noisy jollity.
- REV'EL'ING, } *p. prs.*
*REV'EL'LING, }
- REV'EL-ED, } *p. prf.*
*REV'ELL-ED, }
- REV-EL-A-TION (rév-è-lá'shûn), *n.* Discovery; communication of sacred truths by supernatural agencies; that which is revealed; the Apocalypse.
- REV-EL-ER } (rév'él'âr), *n.* One
*REV-EL-LER } who revels.
- REV-EL-RY (rév'él'rè), *n.* Loose jollity, noisy merriment. [20.]
- REV'EL'RIES, *n. pl.*
- REV-EN-DI-CATE (rè-vèn'dè'kâte), *v. t.* To claim that which has been taken by an enemy.
- REV-EN'DI'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- REV-EN-GE (rè-vênje'), *v. t.* To return an injury; to retaliate:—*n.*, return of an injury; retaliation; vindictiveness.
- REV-EN'GING, *p. prs.*
- REV-EN-GE-FUL (rè-vênje'fûl), *a.* Full of revenge, vindictive.
- REV-EN-GE-FUL-LY (rè-vênje'fûl'lè), *ad.* Vindictively.
- REV-E-NUE (rév'è'nù or rè-vèn'nù), *n.* Income, annual profits. †
- *RE-VER-BER-ANT (rè-vêr'bêr'ânt), *a.* Resounding.
- RE-VER-BER-ATE (rè-vêr'bêr'âte), *v. t.* To beat back; to echo:—*v. i.*, to resound; to bound back.
- RE-VER'BER'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- RE-VER-BER-A-TION (rè-vêr-bêr-â'shûn), *n.* Act of reverberating.
- RE-VER-BER-A-TOR-Y (rè-vêr'bêr-â'tûr-rè), *a.* Beating or sounding back:—*n.*, a furnace that reflects or throws back the flame.
- RE-VER'BER-A-TOR-IES, *n. pl.*
- RE-VERE (rè-vèér'), *v. t.* To reverence; to venerate; to regard with great respect and affection. [308-16.] [16.]
- RE-VE'RING, *p. prs.*
- RE-VER-ENCE (rév'êr'ênce), *n.* A title of the clergy; awe; veneration; respect mingled with affection [164]:—*v. t.*, to regard with reverence; to revere.
- RE-VER'EN-CING, *p. prs.*
- RE-VER-END (rév'êr'ênd), *a.* Deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of a clergyman. [25-26.]
- RE-VER-ENT (rév'êr'ênt), *a.* Expressing veneration; humble.
- RE-VER-EN-TIAL (rév'êr-ên'shâ'l), *a.* Expressing reverence.
- RE-VER-EN-TIAL-LY (rév'êr-ên'shâ'l'lè), *ad.* Reverently.
- RE-VER-ENT-LY (rév'êr'ênt-lè), *ad.* Respectfully, with reverence.
- RE-VER-IE. See REVERY.
- RE-VER-SAL (rè-vêr'sâl), *n.* Act of reversing; a change:—*a.*, tending to reverse, changing.
- RE-VERSE (rè-vêrse'), *v. t.* To turn upside down; to repeal; to invert [381]:—*n.*, change; an opposite side; a contrary.
- RE-VER'SING, *p. prs.*
- RE-VERSE-LY (rè-vêrse'lè), *ad.* On the other hand.
- *RE-VER-SI-BLE (rè-vêr'sè'bl), *a.* Capable of being reversed.
- RE-VER-SION (rè-vêr'shûn), *n.* That which reverts; the right of the possession of an estate after the death of the present owner.
- RE-VER-SION-A-RY (rè-vêr'shûn'â-rè), *a.* To be enjoyed in succession.
- RE-VER-SION-ER (rè-vêr'shûn'âr), *n.* One who is entitled to a reversion.
- RE-VERT (rè-vêrt'), *v. i.* To come again into possession; to turn back; to return (*ap. p.*—upon, to) [152-31]:—*v. t.*, to drive back.
- *RE-VERT-I-BLE (rè-vêrt'è'bl), } *a.*
RE-VERT-IVE (rè-vêrt'iv), }
Returnable; changing; liable to be reverted.
- *REV-ER-IE } (rév'êr'rè), *n.* Loose
REV-ER-Y } musing, irregular
thought; a wild fancy. [35-4.]
- REV'ER'IES, *n. pl.*
- RE-VEST (rè-vêst'), *v. t.* To put again in possession; to clothe again:—*v. i.*, to take effect again.
- RE-VIEW (rè-vù'), *v. t.* To re-examine; to survey; to inspect, as soldiers:—*n.*, survey, a re-examining; an exhibition of troops; a periodical devoted to criticism. †
- *RE-VIEW-ER (rè-vù'âr), *n.* One who reviews.
- RE-VILE (rè-vîle'), *v. t.* To vilify; to reproach.
- RE-VÍ'LING, *p. prs.*
- RE-VI-SAL (rè-ví'zâl), *n.* A review, revision.
- RE-VISE (rè-víze'), *v. t.* To re-examine; to review [244-28]:—*n.*, review; a second proof of a sheet corrected.
- RE-VÍ'SING, *p. prs.*
- *RE-VÍ-SER (rè-ví'zûr), *n.* One who revises; an examiner.
- RE-VIS-ION (rè-vízh'ûn), *n.* Review; re-examination.
- RE-VIS-ION-AL (rè-vízh'ûn'âl), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, revision.
- RE-VIS-IT (rè-víz'ít), *v. t.* To visit again.

- RE-VI-VAL (rè-ví'vål), *n.* A recall from languor or obscurity; renewal of life or vigor; a religious awakening.
- RE-VI-VAL-IST (rè-ví'vål'íst), *n.* A minister who promotes revivals.
- RE-VIVE (rè-víve'), *v. i.* To return to life; to reanimate:—*v. t.*, to bring to life again; to quicken; to renew.
- RE-VÍ'VING, *p. pres.*
- RE-VIV-I-FI-CA-TION (rè'vív-ðè-fè-ká'shún), *n.* The act of recalling to life.
- RE-VIV-I-FY (rè-vív'ðè'fí), *v. t.* [*pres. t. 3, REVIVIFIES.*] To recall to life; to reanimate.
- RE-VIV'I-FIED, *p. ptf.*
- REV-O-CA-BLE (rèv'ð'ká-bl), *a.* Repeatable.
- REV-O-CA-BLE-NESS (rèv'ð'ká-bl-nés), *n.* The quality of being revocable.
- REV-O-CA-TION (rèv-ð-ká'shún), *n.* Repeal; recall.
- REV-OKE (rè-vòke'), *v. t.* To repeal; to reverse; to rescind; to annul.
- REV-O'KING, *p. pres.*
- REVOLT (rè-vòlt' or rè-vòlt'), *v. i.* To fall off from one to another; to rebel [112-1] [24-14]:—*v. t.*, to shock the mind:—*n.*, desertion; change of sides; renunciation of allegiance.
- REVOLT-ER (rè-vòlt'úr or rè-vòlt'úr), *n.* A deserter.
- REV-O-LU-TION (rèv-ð-lù'shún), *n.* Course of a thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; rotation; change in the state of a government or country. [54.] [163-23.]
- REV-O-LU-TION-ARY (rèv-ð-lù'shún'à-rè), *a.* Tending to revolutionize; founded on, or engaged in, a revolution.
- REV-O-LU-TION-IST (rèv-ð-lù'shún-íst), *n.* A promoter of revolutions in government.
- REV-O-LU-TION-IZE (rèv-ð-lù'shún-íze), *v. t.* To effect a change in government; to overturn.
- REV-O-LU'TION'Í-ZING, *p. pres.*
- REVOLVE (rè-vòlv'), *v. i.* To perform a revolution; to turn round:—*v. t.*, to turn over in the mind.
- REVOLV'ING, *p. pres.*
- REVOLV-EN-CY (rè-vòlv'èn'sè), *n.* Revolution.
- REVOLV-ER (rè-vòlv'úr), *n.* A pistol with a number of barrels or chambers revolving on an axis.
- REVULSION (rè-vúl'shún), *n.* The act of drawing humors from the seat of disease, antispa; a drawing back.
- REVULSIVE (rè-vúl'sív), *a.* Having the power of revulsion; derivative, as a medicine.
- REWARD (rè-wárd'), *v. t.* To give in return; to repay:—*n.*, recompense; remuneration. [169-3.]
- REWARD-A-BLE (rè-wárd'á-bl), *a.* Worthy of reward.
- *RHAP-SOD-I-CAL (ráp-sòd'è'kál), *a.* Partaking of rhapsody, wild.
- RHAP-SO-DIST (ráp'sò'díst), *n.* One who writes or sings rhapsodies.
- *RHAP-SO-DY (ráp'sò'dè), *n.* An irregular writing; a wild, rambling discourse.
- RHAP'SO'DIES, *n. pl.*
- *RHEN-ISH (rèn'ish), *a.* Relating to the river Rhine; noting a German wine.
- RHET-O-RIC (rèt'ò'rík), *n.* Oratory, the art of speaking with force and elegance. [289-2.]
- *RHE-TOR-I-CAL (rè-tòr'è'kál), *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric, oratorical.
- RHE-TOR-I-CAL-LY (rè-tòr'è'kál-lè), *ad.* According to the rules of rhetoric, figuratively.
- *RHET-O-RI-CIAN (rèt-ò-rísh'án), *n.* One who teaches the science of rhetoric; an orator.
- *RHEUM (ròòm), *n.* A thin, watery discharge from the skin or mucous membranes.
- RHEU-MAT-IC (ròò-mát'ík), *a.* Proceeding from rheum; affected with, or like, rheumatism.
- *RHEU-MA-TISM (ròò'mát'ízím), *n.* A painful, neuralgic disease of muscles or joints.
- RHEUM-Y (ròòm'è), *a.* [RHEUMIER—RHEUMIEST.] Full of rheum.
- *RHI-NOC-E-ROS (rí-nòs'sè'ròs), *n.* A very large animal armed with a horn in its snout.
- RHI-NOC'E'ROS-ES, *n. pl.*
- *RHO-DI-UM (ró'dè'úm), *n.* A metal.
- *RHOMB (rúmb or ròmb), }
 *RHOM-BUS (rúm'bús or róm'bús), }
n. A parallelogram having equal sides and oblique angles.
- RHOM'BUS'ES, *n. pl.*
- RHOM-BIC (rúm'bík or róm'bík), *a.* Shaped like a rhomb.
- RHOM-BOID (rúm'bòid or róm'bòid), *n.* A figure approaching to a rhomb.
- RHOM-BOID-AL (rúm'bòid'ál or róm'bòid'ál), *a.* Like a rhomb.
- *RHU-BARB (ròò'búrb), *n.* A medicinal root.
- *RHUS (rús), *n.* Sumach.
- *RHYME (ríme), *n.* The correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound of another; poetry [136-26]:—*v. i.*, to agree in sound; to make verses:—*v. t.*, to put into rhyme.†
- RHY'MING, *p. pres.*
- *RHY-MER (rí'múr), }
 RHY-MIST (rí'míst), }
 *RHYM-STER (rí'm'stér), } *n.*
 RHYME-STER } (rí'm'stúr), }
- A maker of rhymes, a versifier.
- *RHYTH (ríthm or ríthm), *n.* The relation of quantities in a verse; the kind of metre, measure, or movement of which a verse consists.†
- RHYTH-MI-CAL (ríth'mè'kál or ríth'mè'kál), *a.* Producing rhythm, harmonical.
- RI-AL (rí'ál or rè'ál), *n.* A Spanish coin:—see REAL.

RIB, *n.* A bone of the side of the body; a strip; a piece of timber in the side of a ship:—*v. t.*, to furnish with ribs.

RIB'RING, *p. pres.*

RIB'BED, *p. prof.*

RIB-ALD (rîb'âld), *n.* A mean wretch:—*a.*, low, base, mean, obscene.

RIB-ALD-RY (rîb'âld'rè), *n.* Mean, lewd language.

RIB'ALD'RIES, *n. pl.*

RIB-AND } (rîb'ând)
***RIB-BON** } (rîb'bn), *n.* { A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk, worn for ornament.

RIB-ROAST (rîb'rôst), *v. t.* To beat soundly.

RICE (rise), *n.* An esculent grain.

RICE-PA-PER (rise'pâ'pûr), *n.* A membranous material brought from China for painting upon.

RICH (rîtsh), *a.* Wealthy; valuable; opulent; fertile, fruitful. (*ap. p.*—*in.*)

RICH'ES, *n. sing. and pl.* Wealth, money; affluence.

RICH-LY (rîtsh'lè), *ad.* Splendidly, wealthily; abundantly.

RICH-NESS (rîtsh'nès), *n.* Opulence; fertility; abundance.

RICK (rîk), *n.* A pile of corn or hay.

RICK-ETS (rîk'kîts), *n.* A disease in children, rachitis.

RICK-ET-Y (rîk'ê'tè), *a.* Diseased with the rickets; imperfect; rachitic.

***RIC-O-CHET** (rîk-ò-shè' or rîk-ò-shè't), *a.* In *Gunnery*, firing which causes balls or shells to bound and rebound from one point to another.

RID, *v. t.* [**RID**—**RID**.] To set free; to clear; to disencumber. (*ap. p.*—*of.*)

RID'DING, *p. pres.*

RID-DANCE (rîd'dânse), *n.* Deliv-erance.

RID'DEN, *p. prof. of RIDE.*

RID-DLE (rîd'dl), *n.* A puzzling question; a coarse sieve:—*v. t.*, to solve; to separate by a coarse sieve:—*v. i.*, to speak ambiguously.

RID'DLING, *p. pres.*

RIDE, *v. i.* [**RODE**—**RIDDEN** or **RODE**.] To travel while seated on an animal or in a vehicle; to be supported, as ships on the water:—*v. t.*, to sit upon an animal or in a vehicle so as to be carried; to manage at will:—*n.*, an excursion in a vehicle.

RID'DING, *p. pres.*

RID-DER (rîd'dûr), *n.* One who rides; a clause added to a bill.

RIDGE (rîdje), *n.* The rough top of a roof or slope; a chain of mountains; ground thrown up by a plough:—*v. t.*, to form a ridge; to wrinkle.

RIDGE'ING, *p. pres.*

RIDGE-Y (rîd'jè), *a.* Rising in a ridge; having ridges.

RID-I-CULE (rîd'ê'kûle), *n.* Wit which provokes laughter and contempt; mockery [114-2]:—*v. t.*, to expose to laughter; to deride. [220-7.]

RID'R'CU-LING, *p. pres.*

RID-DIC-U-LOUS (rè-dîk'ù'lûs), *a.* Laughable, absurd, ludicrous.

RID-DIC-U-LOUS-LY (rè-dîk'ù'lûs-lè), *ad.* In a ridiculous manner.

RID-DIC-U-LOUS-NESS (rè-dîk'ù'lûs-nès), *n.* The quality of being ridiculous.

RID-DING-HOOD (rîd'dîng'hûd), *n.* A woman's riding-cloak with a hood attached.

RID-DOT-TO (rè-dòt'tò), *n.* A musical entertainment.

***RID-DOT-TOS**, *n. pl.*

RIFE, *a.* Prevalent.

RIFE-LY (rife'lè), *ad.* Prevalently.

RIFE-NESS (rife'nès), *n.* Abundance, prevalence.

***RIFE-RAFF** (rîf'râf), *n.* Refuse; the rabble.

RIF-FILE (rî'fîl), *n.* A kind of gun, having its barrel grooved on the inside; a mower's whetstone:—*v. t.*, to pillage, to plunder; to groove like a rifle.

RIF'FLING, *p. pres.*

RIF-FILE-MAN (rî'fîmân), *n.* One armed with a rifle.

RIF'FLEMEN, *n. pl.*

RIF-FLER (rî'fîûr), *n.* One who rifles; a robber.

RIFT, *n.* A cleft, a breach [76-7]:—*v. i.*, to burst; to open; to split:—*v. t.*, to split.

Rîg, *v. t.* To accoutre; to fit with tacking; to trim; to joke:—*n.*, a dress; a joke.

RIG'GING, *p. pres.*:—*n.*, the sails or tacking of a ship; outfit.

RIG'GED, *p. prof.*

RIG-A-DOON (rîg-â-dòdn'), *n.* A dance.

RIG-GER (rîg'gûr), *n.* One who rigs.

RIGHT (rîte), *a.* Fit, proper, just, honest; noting that side or end of a thing, and that side or limb of a person or animal, which is cast toward the south on facing the east; noting that bank of a river to the right side of a person who faces its mouth; noting an angle which contains 90°:—opposed to **LEFT**:—*ad.*, properly; justly; truly:—*n.*, justice; just claim; privilege; prerogative:—*v. t.*, to do justice to; to rectify; to relieve from wrong.

RIGHT-AN-GLED (rîte'âng'gld), *a.* Having one or more angles of 90°.

RIGHT-TEOUS (rî'tshûs), *a.* Just, virtuous; conformed to the divine law.

RIGHT-TEOUS-LY (rî'tshûs'lè), *ad.* Justly, religiously, honestly.

***RIGHT-TEOUS-NESS** (rî'tshûs'nès), *n.* Honesty, virtue, justice.

RIGHT-FUL (rîte'fûl), *a.* Having a just claim, just, lawful.

RIGHT-FUL-LY (rîte'fûl'lè), *ad.* According to right.

RIGHT-FUL-NESS (rite'fûl'nês), *n.* Rectitude.

RIGHT-HAND (rite'hând), *n.* The hand upon the right arm:—*a.*, situated to the right side.

RIGHT-LY (rite'lî), *ad.* With right, properly, honestly.

RIGHT-NESS (rite'nês), *n.* Correctness; straightness.

RIG-ID (rij'id), *a.* Stiff; severe; cruel; strict. [147-27.]†

RIG-ID-I-TY (rê-jîd'è'tè), *n.* Stiffness of manner, severity.

RIG-ID-LY (rij'id'lè), *ad.* Severely, strictly; stiffly.

RIG-ID-NESS (rij'id'nês), *n.* Stiffness of manner; severity.

RIG-MA-ROLE (rig'mâ'rolè), *n.* A succession of idle words or stories.

RIG-OR (rig'gûr), *n.* Severity, strictness; a chill.

RIG-OR-OUS (rig'gûr'ûs), *a.* Stern, harsh, severe. [280-11.]

RIG-OR-OUS-LY (rig'gûr'ûs-lè), *ad.* With rigor.

***RIG-OR-OUS-NESS** (rig'gûr'ûs-nês), *n.* Severity.

RILL, *n.* A small brook:—*v. i.*, to run in a small stream.

RIL-LET (ril'lît), *n.* A small stream.

RIM, *n.* A border, a margin.

***RIME**, *n.* Hoar frost; a fissure.

***RIM-OSE** (ri-mô'sè'), } *a.* Full of
RIM-OUS (ri'mûs), } chinks or
 clefts, as the bark of trees.

RIM-PLE (rim'pl), *n.* A wrinkle:—*v. t.*, to wrinkle; to rumple.

RIM'PLING, *p. prs.*

***RIM-Y** (ri'mè'), *a.* [RIMIER—RIMEST.] Full of frost; frosty.

RIND, *n.* Bark, husk, skin.

RING, *n.* A sound, the sound of metals or bells:—*v. t.* [RUNG or RANG—RUNG], to cause to sound, as a bell:—*v. i.*, to sound, to tinkle.

RING, *n.* A circle; a circle of gold or other matter worn as an ornament:—*v. t.*, to encircle, to fit with a ring.

RING-DOVE (ring'dâv), *n.* A kind of pigeon.

RING-LEAD-ER (ring'lèéd'ûr), *n.* The head of a riotous body.

RING-LET (ring'lèt), *n.* A small ring; a curl.

RING-STREAK-ED (ring'strèèkt), *a.* Circularly streaked.

RING-WORM (ring'wûrm), *n.* A ring-shaped eruption; a tetter.

***RINSE**, *v. t.* To cleanse by washing; to wash lightly.

RIN'SING, *p. prs.*

RIO-T (ri'ât), *n.* Wild and loose festivity; sedition; a disturbance by a mob:—*v. i.*, to revel; to raise a sedition; to raise an uproar.

RIO-T-ER (ri'ât'ûr), *n.* One who riots.

RIO-T-OUS (ri'ât'ûs), *a.* Seditious; turbulent; licentiously festive.

RIO-T-OUS-LY (ri'ât'ûs-lè), *ad.* In a riotous manner; tumultuously.

RIO-T-OUS-NESS (ri'ât'ûs-nês), *n.* The state of being riotous.

RIP, *v. t.* To tear; to lacerate:—*n.*, a laceration, a tearing.

RIP'PING, *p. prs.*

RIP'PED, *p. prof.*

RIPE, *a.* Mature, complete, grown to perfection; finished.

RIPE-LY (ripe'lè), *ad.* Maturely.

RIP-EN (ri'pën), *v. i.* To grow ripe:—*v. t.*, to make ripe or mature.

RIPE-NESS (ripe'nês), *n.* Maturity.

RIP-PLE (rip'pl), *v. i.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running:—*n.*, agitation of the surface of water into small waves; a large flax-comb.

RIP'PLING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a roughness on the surface of running water.

RISE (rîze), *v. i.* [ROSE—RISEN.] To get up; to spring; to swell; to ascend; to appear above the horizon; to increase in price:—see RAISE.

RIS'ING, *p. prs.*

***RISE** (rîze or rîze), *n.* The act of rising; ascent, elevated place; increase of price; origin.

RIS-I-BIL-I-TY (riz-è-bil'lè'tè or rîz-è-bil'lè'tè), *n.* The quality of laughing, proneness to laugh.

RIS-I-BLE (riz'è'bl or rîz'è'bl), *a.* Exciting laughter; ludicrous, laughing. [239-8.]

RISK, *n.* Hazard:—*v. t.*, to hazard.

RITE, *n.* Solemn act of religion; external observance. [152-17.]†

***RIT-TOR-NEL-LO** (rê-tôr-nè'l'lo), *n.* The burden of a song, the refrain.

RIT-TOR-NEL'LOES, *n. pl.*

RIT-U-AL (rit'û'âl), *a.* Solemnly ceremonious:—*n.*, a book containing the rites of religion.

RIT-U-AL-ISM (rit'û'âl-îz'm), *n.* Adherence to forms and rites.

RIT-U-AL-IST (rit'û'âl-îst), *n.* One versed in the ritual.

RIT-U-AL-LY (rit'û'âl-lè), *ad.* According to the ritual; by rites.

RIVAL (ri'vâl), *n.* A competitor; an antagonist:—*a.*, emulous, antagonistic:—*v. t.*, to oppose; to emulate; to compete with.†

RIV'ALING, }
 ***RIV'AL'LING**, } *p. prs.*

RIV'AL-ED, }
 ***RIV'VAL-ED**, } *p. prof.*

RIV-AL-RY (ri'vâl'rè), *n.* Competition, emulation, strife for superiority.

RIV'AL'RIES, *n. pl.*

RIV-AL-SHIP (ri'vâl'ship), *n.* The state or character of a rival; rivalry. [280-21.]

RIVE, *v. t.* [RIVED—RIVEN OR RIVED.] To split; to cleave:—*v. i.*, to be split.

RIV'ING, *p. prs.*

RIV-EL (riv'vl), *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles; to shrivel.

RIV'EL'ING, }
 ***RIV'EL'LING**, } *p. prs.*

RIV'EL-ED, }
 ***RIV'ELL-ED**, } *p. prof.*

ROB

ROD

ROM

Fåte, får, fäll, fåt—mè, mêt—plne, pin—nò, môve,

RIV'EN, *p. prof.* of RIVE.
 RIV-ER (rîv'ûr), *n.* A stream of water larger than a brook.
 RIV-ER—GOD (rîv'ûr'gòd), *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river.
 RIV-ET (rîv'êt), *n.* A fastening pin clinched at both ends:—*v. t.*, to fasten with rivets; to clinch.
 RIV-U-LET (rîv'h'lét), *n.* A small river, a brook.
 RIX—DOL—LAR (rîks'dòl'lâr), *n.* The name of various (European) silver coins, which differ in value from 50 cents to \$1.07.
 ROACH (ròtsh), *n.* A fish; an insect.
 ROACH'ES, *n. pl.*
 ROAD (ròde), *n.* A highway, path, street; a large way.
 *ROAD-STEAD (ròde'stêd), *n.* A place for ships to anchor.
 ROAD-STER (ròde'stûr), *n.* A vessel at anchor; a horse fitted for travelling.
 ROAM (ròme), *v. t.* To range over:—*v. i.*, to wander.
 *ROAN (ròne), *a.* Bay, sorrel, or black, with white or gray spots.
 ROAR (ròre), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To cry as a lion; to make a loud noise; to howl:—*n.*, the cry of the lion or other beast; a loud noise; a clamor.
 ROAST (ròst), *v. t.* To dress meat before the fire; to heat violently; to parch:—*v. i.* to become parched:—*n.*, that which is roasted.
 ROAST-ER (ròst'ûr), *n.* One who roasts; a gridiron; a pig for roasting.
 RÔB, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To plunder; to take unlawfully; to steal; to pil-lage. (*ap. p.*—of.)
 ROB'BING, *p. prs.*
 ROB'BED, *p. prof.*
 ROB-BER (ròb'bûr), *n.* One who steals, a plunderer, a thief.
 ROB-BER-Y (ròb'bûr'rè), *n.* Theft by force or with privacy.
 ROB'BER'IES, *n. pl.*

RÔBE, *n.* A gown of state; an elegant attire:—*v. t.*, to dress pompously; to put on a robe.
 RO'BING, *p. prs.*
 *ROB-IN (ròb'în), *n.* A bird.
 ROB-IN—GOOD—FEL—LOW (ròb-în-gùd'fèl'lò), *n.* A fairy; puck.
 RO-BUST (rò-bùst'), *a.* Vigorous, strong, firm.
 RO-BUST-NESS (rò-bùst'nès), *n.* State of being robust; great strength.
 ROC-AM-BOLE (ròk'am'bòle), *n.* A kind of wild garlic.
 ROCHE—AL—UM (ròtsh-âl'lûm), }
 *ROCK—AL—UM (ròk-âl'lûm), } *n.*
 A kind of pure alum.
 ROCK (ròk), *n.* A vast mass of stone; defense; protection:—*v. t.*, to shake; to move a cradle; to cause to move to and fro:—*v. i.*, to move from side to side, or forwards and backwards.
 ROCK-ET (ròk'kît), *n.* A preparation of gunpowder, used for signals, for display, and as a weapon of war; a plant.
 ROCK-I-NESS (ròk'è'nès), *n.* State of being rocky.
 ROCK—OIL (ròk'òil), *n.* Petroleum.
 ROCK-SALT (ròk'sàlt), *n.* Mineral salt.
 ROCK-WORK (ròk'wûrk), *n.* Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of rocks.
 ROCK-Y (ròk'kè), *a.* [ROCKIER—ROCKIEST.] Full of rocks, hard.
 RÔD, *n.* A long twig; an instrument for measuring, or of correction; a measure of length, containing 5½ lineal yards; a measure of surface, containing 30½ square yards; a square or lineal pole or perch.
 RODE, *pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of RIDE.
 *RO-DENT (rò'dènt), *a.* Gnawing, as an animal.
 *ROD—O—MON—TADE (ròd-ò-mòn-tàde'), *n.* An empty, noisy boast, bluster.

ROE (rò), *n.* The female of the hart; the eggs of fish.
 *ROE-BUCK (rò'bùk), *n.* A deer, the male of the roe, the hart.
 RO-GA-TION (rò-gà'shàn), *n.* Supplication; litany.
 ROGUE (ròg), *n.* A knave; a sly fellow; a wag. [205-2.]
 ROGU-ER-Y (ròg'ûr'rè), *n.* Knavish tricks or practices.
 *ROGU-ISH (ròg'îsh), *a.* Dishonest, knavish; waggish.
 ROGU-ISH-LY (ròg'îsh'lè), *ad.* Like a rogue.
 ROGU-ISH-NESS (ròg'îsh'nès), *n.* Roguery; archness.
 RÔÛ, *v. t.* To render turbid; to disturb.
 ROIL-Y (ròil'è), *a.* [ROILIER—ROILLEST.] Turbid.
 ROIS-TER-ER (ròis'tûr'ûr), *n.* A blustering fellow.
 ROLL (ròle), *v. t.* To move in a circle; to press with a roller; to beat, as a drum; to in-wrap; *in Printing*, to ink types:—*v. i.*, to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to revolve on its axis:—*n.*, a mass made round; a register; a catalogue; a thing rolled; 60 skins of parchment; act of rolling.
 ROL-LER (rò'lûr), *n.* Any thing turning on its own axis; fillet; bandage; a cylinder with which types are inked; a heavy cylinder for levelling walks.
 ROL-LIC }
 *ROL-LICK } (ròl'lik), *v. i.* { To move about in an idle, swaggering manner.
 ROL-LING—PIN (ròl'îng'pîn), *n.* A roller for moulding paste.
 ROL-LING—PRESS (ròl'îng'près), *n.* A press for calendering cloth, for copperplate printing, &c.
 ROL-LING—PRESS—ES, *n. pl.*
 ROM'AGE. See RUMMAGE.
 RO-MA-IC (rò-mà'ik), *n.* The modern Greek language.

- RO-MAN (rô'mân), *a.* Relating to Rome; popish:—*n.*, a native of Rome.
- RO-MANCE (rô-mânse'), *n.* A tale of wild adventures in war or love; a novel; a fiction [68-31]:—*v. i.*, to lie; to forge; to write fictitious stories.†
- RO-MAN'GING, *p. prs.*
- RO-MAN-CER (rô-mân'sûr), *n.* A forger of tales; a writer of romances.
- RO-MAN-ISM (rô-mân'izm), *n.* The doctrines of the Church of Rome.
- RO-MAN-IST (rô-mân'ist), *n.* One who belongs to the Church of Rome, or believes in its doctrines.
- RO-MAN-IZE (rô-mân'ize), *v. t.* To Latinize; to convert to Romanism.
- RO-MAN'Y-ZING, *p. prs.*
- RO-MAN-TIC (rô-mân'tik), *a.* Wild, fanciful; full of wild scenery; fictitious; improbable. [130-23.] [214-12.]
- RO-MAN-TI-CAL-LY (rô-mân'têkâl-lè), *ad.* Wildly; fancifully.
- RO-MAN-TI-CISM (rô-mân'têsizm), *n.* State of being romantic.
- RO-MAN-TIC-NESS (rô-mân'tik'nês), *n.* Wildness; fancifulness.
- ROM-ISH (rôm'ish), *a.* Relating to Rome or to the Church of Rome.
- RÔMP, *n.* A rude, awkward girl:—*v. i.*, to play rudely.
- RÔMP-ISH (rôm'p'ish), *a.* Inclined to romp.
- RON-DEAU (rôd-dô'), } *n.* A kind
RON-DO (rôn'dô), } of ancient
poetry; music in three
strains; a jig.
- RON-DEAUX, }
*RON-DEAUX, } *n. pl.*
RON'DOS, }
- RÔDD, *n.* The fourth part of an acre; a cross.
- RÔDF, *n.* The cover of a house; the palate:—*v. t.*, to cover with a roof.
- ROOF-LESS (rôôf'lês), *a.* Having no roof; uncovered.
- ROOK (rûk or rôôk), *n.* A bird; a cheat; a piece at chess:—*v. i.*, or *v. t.*, to cheat; to defraud.
- ROOK-ER-Y (rûk'ûr'rè or rôôk'ûr-rè), *n.* A nursery of rooks.
- ROOK'ER-IES, *n. pl.*
- ROOK-Y (rûk'è or rôôk'è), *a.* Inhabited by rooks.
- RÔDM, *n.* Space; stead, place of another; an apartment:—*v. i.*, to occupy an apartment.
- ROOM-I-NESS (rôôm'ênês), *n.* State of being spacious.
- ROOM-Y (rôôm'è), *a.* [ROOMIER—ROOMIEST.] Spacious; wide.
- RÔOST, *n.* That on which a bird sits to sleep:—*v. i.*, to sleep, as a bird.
- ROOST-ER (rôost'ûr), *n.* One that roosts; the male of the common hen.
- RÔÔT, *n.* That part of a plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment; the original; first cause:—*v. i.*, to fix the root; to impress deeply; to strike far into the earth; to turn up earth:—*v. t.*, to radicate; to extirpate. (*out.*)
- ROOT'ED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, fixed; deep; radical.
- ROOT-ED-LY (rôôt'êd'lè), *ad.* Fixedly; deeply; strongly.
- ROOT-LET (rôôt'lèt), *n.* A little root.
- ROOT-Y (rôôt'è), *a.* Full of roots.
- RÔPE, *n.* A cord, a string, a halter:—*v. i.*, to draw out into threads, as viscous matter.
- RO'PING, *p. prs.*
- ROPE-DAN-CER (rôpe'dân-sûr), *n.* One who dances or walks on a stretched rope.
- ROPE-WALK (rôpe'wâwk), } *n.*
ROP-ER-Y (rôp'ûr'rè), }
- A place where ropes are made.
- ROP'ER-IES, *n. pl.*
- RO-PI-NESS (rôpè'nês), *n.* Stringiness, viscosity.
- RO-PY (rô'pè), *a.* [ROPIER—ROPIEST.] Stringy, viscous, glutinous.
- ROQ-UE-LAUR }
*ROQ-UE-LAURE } (rôk'ê'lôr), *n.*
A man's cloak.
- RO-RIF-ER-OUS (rô-rif'ûr'ûs), *a.* Producing dew.
- RO-SA-CEOUS (rô-zâ'shûs), *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, roses.
- RO-SA-RY (rô'zâ'rè), *n.* A string of beads; a bed of roses; a chapel. [115-20.]
- RO'SA'RIES, *n. pl.*
- ROSE (rôze), *n.* A flower:—*pst. t.* of RISE.
- *RO-SE-ATE (rô'zhè't), *a.* Rosy; full of roses.
- ROSE-MA-RY (rôze'mâ'rè), *n.* A fragrant plant.
- ROSE'MA'RIES, *n. pl.*
- *RO-SET (rô'zèt), *n.* A red color for painters.
- *RO-SETTE (rô-zèt'), *n.* An imitation of a rose made of ribbon.
- ROSE-WA-TER (rôze'wâ-tûr), *n.* Water distilled from roses.
- ROSE-WOOD (rôze'wûd), *n.* A fine wood from the Tropics.
- *RO-SI-CRU-CIAN (rôz-è-krû'shân), *n.* A visionary philosopher; an alchemist.
- *ROS-IN (rôz'in), *n.* Inspissated turpentine:—*v. t.*, to rub with rosin:—*see RESIN.*
- RO-SI-NESS (rô'zè'nês), *n.* State of being rosy.
- ROS-IN-Y (rôz'in'è), *a.* Resembling rosin.
- ROS-TRAL (rôs'trâl), *a.* Resembling the beak of a ship.
- ROS-TRATE (rôs'trit), *a.* Furnished with a beak.
- ROS-TRUM (rôs'trûm), *n.* The beak of a bird or ship; a pulpit or platform.
- ROS'TRA, *n. pl.*
- RO-STY (rô'zè), *a.* [ROSIER—ROSIEST.] Resembling a rose; blooming; blushing.

RÔT, *v. i.* To putrefy:—*v. t.*, to make putrid:—*n.*, a distemper among sheep; putrefaction, decay.

ROT'TING, *p. prs.*

ROT'TED, *p. prf.*

RO-TA-RY (rò'tà'rè), *a.* Whirling, as a wheel; rotatory.

RO-TATE (rò'tàte), *v. t. or v. i.* To move around.

RO-TATE (rò'tât), *a.* Wheel-shaped.

RO'TA'TING, *p. prs.*

RO-TA-TION (rò'tá'shûn), *n.* Act of whirling round; succession.

RO-TA-TIVE (rò'tá'tív), *a.*

RO-TA-TOR-Y (rò'tá'tûr-ré), *a.* Turning on an axis; causing rotation; whirling.

RÔTE, *n.* Repetition of words without rule, or without comprehension of the sense.

ROT-TEN (rò't'n), *a.* Putrid; unsound; defective.

ROT-TEN-NESS (rò't'n'ness), *n.* State of being rotten, putridness.

RO-TUND (rò'tûnd'), *a.* Round.

RO-TUND-I-TY (rò'tûnd'êté), *n.* Roundness, sphericity.

***RO-TUN-DA** (rò'tûn'dá), *a.* } *n.*
RO-TUN-DO (rò'tûn'dò), }
A circular building.

RO-TUN'DAS, *n. pl.*

RO-TUN'DOES, *n. pl.*

***ROU-E** (rò-â'), *n.* A dissipated man.

***ROUGE** (ròôzh), *n.* Paint for the face:—*v. t. or v. i.*, to paint with rouge:—*a.*, red.

ROUGH (rûf), *a.* Rugged; severe; harsh, uneven; inelegant, coarse, not polished.

ROUGH-CAST (rûf'kást), *v. t.* [**ROUGH-CAST**—**ROUGHCAST**.] To form a thing in its rudiments; to cover with coarse plaster:—*n.*, a rude model; a coarse plaster.

ROUGH-DRAUGHT (rûf'dráft), *n.* A draught in its rudiments; an outline; a sketch.

ROUGH-DRAW (rûf'drâw), *v. t. or v. i.* [**ROUGHDRAW**—**ROUGHDRAWN**.] To trace coarsely.

ROUGH-EN (rûf'fn), *v. t.* To make rough:—*v. i.*, to grow rough.

***ROUGH-HEW** (rûf'hû or rûf'hâ'), *v. t.* [**ROUGHHEWED**—**ROUGHHEWED** or **ROUGHHEWN**.] To hew coarsely.

ROUGH-LY (rûf'lè), *ad.* Harshly, rudely, with roughness.

ROUGH-NESS (rûf'nèss), *n.* Unevenness; harshness; severity.

ROUGH-SHOD (rûf'shòd), *a.* Having the feet fitted with roughened shoes.

ROU-LEAU (rò-ò-lò'), *n.* A little roll.

***ROU-LEAUX**, *n. pl.*

***ROU-LETTE** (rò-ò-lèt'), *n.* A small wheel; a game of chance.

ROUNCE (ròunse), *n.* The handle of a printing-press; a game with dominos.

RÒÛND, *a.* Circular; like a circle; full; smooth; plain:—*n.*, a circle, an orb; step of a ladder; a revolution; a walk:—*ad.*, on all sides, every way:—*prp.*, about; on every side of:—*v. t.*, to make circular:—*v. i.*, to become round.

ROUND-A-BOUT (ròund'á'bòut), *a.* Ample; circuitous, indirect:—*n.*, a jacket.

ROUN-DE-LAY (ròun'dè'lá), *n.* A kind of ancient poetry; rondeau.

ROUND-HEAD (ròund'héd), *n.* A Puritan.

ROUND-HOUSE (ròund'hòuse), *n.* The constable's prison; an officer's room in a ship.

ROUND-HOUS-ES (ròund'hòuz'iz), *n. pl.*

ROUND-ISH (ròund'ish), *a.* Somewhat round.

ROUND-LET (ròund'lèt), *n.* A little circle.

ROUND-LY (ròund'lè), *ad.* In a round form; plainly, openly.

ROUND-NESS (ròund'nèss), *n.* Circularity, openness; boldness.

ROUND-ROB-IN (ròund'ròb'in), *n.* A petition signed with the names in a circle.

ROUSE (ròuze), *v. t.* To wake from rest; to excite to thought or action; to stir:—*v. i.*, to start, to awake.

ROUS'ING, *p. prs.*

ROUS-ER (ròuz'ûr), *n.* One who rouses.

RÒÛST, *n.* A strong tide.

***RÒÛT**, *n.* A clamorous multitude, a rabble; confusion of an army defeated or dispersed; a large evening party [98-36]:—*v. t.*, to dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

***ROUTE** (ròut or ròôt), *n.* Road, way; march.

***ROU-TINE** (rò-ò-tèen'), *n.* Custom, practice, regular course.

RÒVE, *v. i.* To ramble; to wander; to range. (*ap. p.*—about, over.)

RO'VING, *p. prs.*

RO-VER (rò'vûr), *n.* A wanderer; a pirate.

ROW (rò), *n.* A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line:—*v. i.*, to urge or impel a boat with oars.

ROW (ròû), *n.* A riot.

ROW-DY (ròû'dè), *n.* A turbulent, riotous fellow:—*a.*, riotous, turbulent.

ROW-EL (rò'ûl), *n.* The wheel of a spur; a seton:—*v. t.*, to pierce the skin and keep the wound open by a rowel or seton.

ROW'ELING, *p. prs.*

***ROW'EL'LING**, *p. prs.*

ROW'EL-ED, *p. prf.*

***ROW'ELL-ED**, *p. prf.*

ROW-EN (ròû'èn), *n.* Second crop of grass.

ROW-ER (rò'ûr), *n.* One who rows.

ROW-LOCK (rò'lòk), *n.* That part of the gunwale of a boat on which the oar rests.

ROY-AL (rò-â'l), *a.* Kingly, regal, noble, illustrious [279-13]:—*n.*, a kind of paper; a sail.

ROY-AL-ISM (rò-â'l'iz'm), *n.* Attachment to royalty.

ROY-AL-IST (rŏd'ál'íst), *n.* Adherent to a king.†

ROY-AL-IZE (rŏd'ál'íze), *v. t.* To make royal.

ROY'AL'IZ-ING, *p. prs.*

ROY-AL-LY (rŏd'ál'lĕ), *ad.* In a kingly manner.

ROY-AL-TY (rŏd'ál'tĕ), *n.* Office or character of a king; the sovereign. [144-33.] [257-17.]

ROY'AL'TIES, *n. pl.*

RŪB, *v. t.* To move one thing upon another with pressure (*ap. p.*—on, against, with, upon); to wipe; to scour; to polish (*up*); to clean or curry (*down*); to fret; to chafe; to erase by friction (*out or off*); to cause to enter by rubbing (*ap. p.*—in):—*v. i.*, to move on the surface of a body with pressure; to fret; to chafe; to work through difficulties (*ap. p.*—through):—*n.*, friction; difficulty; collision; sarcastic joke; rebuke.

RUB'ING, *p. prs.*

RUB'BED, *p. prf.*

RUB-BER (rŭb'bŭr), *n.* One who rubs; a coarse file; two games out of three; gum-elastic.

RUB-BISH (rŭb'bĭsh), *n.* Ruins of a building; fragments; any thing worthless. [185-8.]

RUB-BLE (rŭb'bl), *n.* Rough stone; builder's rubbish.

*RU-CE-FA-CIENT (rŏd-bĕ-fá'shĕnt) *a.* Making red:—*n.*, a medicine which causes redness.

RU-BE-FAC-TION (rŏd-bĕ-fák'shŭn), *n.* The act of producing redness.

*RU-BES-CENT (rŏd-bĕs'sĕnt), *a.* Tending to a red color.

*RU-BI-CAN (rŏd'bĕ'kán), *a.* Bay, sorrel, or black, with some white.

*RU-BI-CUND (rŏd'bĕ'kúnd), *a.* Inclined to redness.

RU-BIED (rŏd'bid), *a.* Red, like a ruby.

RU-BIF-IC (rŏd-bif'ík), *a.* Making red.

RU-BLE (rŏd'bl), *n.* A Russian silver coin, worth about seventy-five cents.

RU-BRIC (rŏd'brĭk), *n.* Directions printed in books of law, and in prayer-books:—*a.*, red.

RU-BRI-CAL (rŏd'brĕ'kál), *a.* According to the rubric; red.

RU-BY (rŏd'bĕ), *n.* A precious stone of a red color:—*a.*, of the color of ruby; red.

RU'BIES, *n. pl.*

RUD-DER (rŭd'dŭr), *n.* An instrument for steering a vessel.

RUD-DI-NESS (rŭd'dĕ'nĕs), *n.* State of being ruddy.

RUD-DLE (rŭd'dl), *n.* Red earth.

RUD-DY (rŭd'dĕ), *a.* [RUDDIER—RUDDIEST.] Approaching to redness, florid. [95-16.]

RUDE (rŏd), *a.* Rough; coarse of manners; harsh; uncivil; ignorant, untaught.

RUDE-LY (rŏd'dlĕ), *ad.* In a rude manner, unskillfully.

RUDE-NESS (rŏd'nĕs), *n.* Roughness, incivility. [54-16.] [252-21.]

RU-DI-MENT (rŏd'dĕ'mĕnt), *n.* First principle, first element of science.

RU-DI-MENT-AL (rŏd-dĕ'mĕnt'ál), *a.* Initial, relating to first principles.

RU-DI-MENT-A-RY (rŏd-dĕ'mĕnt'á-rĕ), *a.* Rudimental.

RUE (rŏd), *v. t.* To grieve for; to lament bitterly:—*n.*, an herb.

RU'ING, *p. prs.*

*RUE-FUL (rŏd'fŭl), *a.* Mournful; expressing sorrow.

RUE-FUL-LY (rŏd'fŭl'lĕ), *ad.* Sorrowfully, mournfully.

RŪFF, *n.* A ruffle; a gathered linen ornament; a small fish; a bird:—*v. t.*, to ruffle; to disorder.

*RUFF-IAN (rŭf'yán), *n.* A brutal fellow; a robber; a murderer:—*a.*, brutal; cruel.

RUFF-IAN-ISM (rŭf'yán'izm), *n.* Conduct of a ruffian, brutality.

RUFF-IAN-LY (rŭf'yán'lĕ), *ad.* Like a ruffian.

RUF-FLE (rŭf'fl), *v. t.* To discompose; to disturb [359-11]:—*v. i.*, to grow rough; to flutter; to jar:—*n.*, plaited linen; contention.

RUF'FLING, *p. prs.*

RŪG, *n.* A coarse, woollen cloth.

RUG-GED (rŭg'gĕd), *a.* Boisterous; rough; violent, harsh. [243-20.]

RUG-GED-LY (rŭg'gĕd'lĕ), *ad.* In a rugged manner, harshly.

RUG-GED-NESS (rŭg'gĕd'nĕs), *n.* The state of being rugged, roughness.

RU-GOSE (rŏd-gŏsĕ' or rŏd'gŏsĕ), *a.* Full of wrinkles.

RU-IN (rŏd'in), *n.* Fall; destruction, loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow; remains:—*v. t.*, to demolish; to destroy; to spoil.

RU-IN-A-TION (rŏd-in-á'shŭn), *n.* Demolition, ruin.

RU-IN-OUS (rŏd'in'ŭs), *a.* Fallen to ruin; destructive, causing ruin.

RU-IN-OUS-LY (rŏd'in'ŭs'lĕ), *ad.* In a ruinous manner, destructively.

RULE (rŏd), *n.* Government, sway, direction; an established mode of proceeding; a standard; a canon; an instrument by which lines are directed:—*v. t.*, to manage; to direct; to control; to mark with lines:—*v. i.*, to have power; to exercise command. (*ap. p.*—over.)

RU'LING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, controlling.

RU-LER (rŏd'lŭr), *n.* One who rules; an instrument by which lines are directed.

RŪM, *n.* A distilled spirit.

RUM-BLE (rŭm'bl), *v. i.* To make a hoarse, low noise.

RUM'BLING, *p. prs.*

RU-MEN (rŏd'mĕn), *n.* The first stomach of ruminating animals.

*RU-MI-NANT (rŏd'mĕ'nánt), *a.* Chewing the cud:—*n.*, an animal that chews the cud.

RU-MI-NATE (rŏd'mĕ'náte), *v. t.* To chew over again; to muse on:—*v. i.*, to chew the cud; to meditate; to muse. [170-1.]

RU'MI'NA-TING, *p. prs.*

RU-MI-NA-TION (ròò-mè-ná'shûn), *n.* Act of chewing the cud; meditation, musing.

RU-MI-NA-TOR (ròò'mè-ná-tûr), *n.* One that ruminates.

RUM-MAGE (rûm'mîje), *v. i. or v. t.* To search with tumult:—*n.*, active search, bustle:—sometimes written ROMAGE.

RUM'MA'GING, *p. prs.*

RU-MOR (ròò'mûr), *n.* A flying report; common talk; fame [127-25]:—*v. t.*, to report abroad.

RUM-PLE (rûm'pl), *v. t.* To pucker, to wrinkle; to crumple:—*n.*, a wrinkle; rough plait.

RUM'PLING, *p. prs.*

RUM-PUS (rûm'pûs), *n.* A disturbance.

RUM'PUSES, *n. pl.*

RÛN, *v. i.* [RAN or RUN—RUN.] To move swiftly; to flow; to melt; to pass (*ap. p.*—through, from, between); to proceed; to extend; to grow rapidly; to discharge pus; to be a candidate; to attack (*ap. p.*—at); to come into collision (*ap. p.*—into); to incur, as danger or debt (*ap. p.*—in, into); to come to an end (*out*):—*v. t.*, to pierce (*ap. p.*—through); to thrust (*ap. p.*—through, into, up); to drive; to melt; to smuggle; to cause to run or ply; to recount hastily (*ap. p.*—over); to strike against and sink, or crush, as a ship (*down*); to spend (*ap. p.*—through); to pass the eye over hastily (*ap. p.*—over); to compute (*up*):—*n.*, act of running; course; process; a small stream; continued success of an entertainment, &c.; general demand for payment, as at a bank; distance passed, or to be passed, over; voyage, race; prevalent sort, as the run of mankind.

RUN'NING, *p. prs.*

*RUN-A-GATE (rûn'â'gâte), *n.* A fugitive; a renegade.

RUN-A-WAY (rûn'â'wâ), *n.* A deserter; a fugitive.

RUN-DLE (rûn'dl), *n.* A step of a ladder; a round.

RUND-LET (rûnd'lît), *n.* A small barrel; a runlet.

RUNE (ròôn), *n.* A Runic letter.

RUNG, *pst. t. and p. prf.* of RING.

RU-NIC (rû'nîk), *a.* Denoting the old Scandinavian language:—*n.*, the language of the ancient Scandinavians.

RUN-LET (rûn'lêt), *n.* A small stream, a rundlet, a runnel.

RUN-NEL (rûn'nêl), *n.* A runlet.

RUN-NER (rûn'nûr), *n.* One who runs; a racer; the sliding timber of a sled or sleigh.

RUN-NET (rûn'nît), *n.* A liquor used to coagulate milk; the prepared inner stomach of a calf:—often written RENNET.

RUNN-ION (rûn'yûn), *n.* A paltry wretch.

RÛNT, *n.* A stunted animal.

*RU-PEE (ròò-pèè'), *n.* An East Indian coin, in silver, valued at 50 cents, in gold, \$7.10.

RUP-TURE (rûp'tshûr), *n.* The act of breaking; breach of peace; hernia:—*v. t.*, to break or burst.

RUP'TURING, *p. prs.*

RU-RAL (ròò'râl), *a.* Existing in the country; suiting the country, rustic. [24-8.] [248-15.]

RU-RAL-IST (ròò'râl'îst), *n.* One who leads a rural life.

*RUSE (ròòz), *n.* Stratagem, a trick.

RÛSH, *n.* A plant; a violent course:—*v. i.*, to move with violence. (*ap. p.*—against, on, upon.)

RUSH'ES, *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*

RUSH-I-NESS (rûsh'è'nês), *n.* State of being full of rushes.

RUSH-LIGHT (rûsh'lîte), *n.* A candle made of rush; a small taper.

RUSH-Y (rûsh'è), *a.* Abounding with, or made of, rushes.

RÛŠK, *n.* Hard bread; a kind of sweetened biscuit.

*RUS-SET (rûs'sît), *a.* Reddish brown; coarse. [37-9.]

RUS-SET-ING (rûs'sît'îng), *n.* A kind of apple.

RÛST, *n.* The red incrustation of iron; the corroded surface of a metal; a disease in grain:—*v. i.*, to gather rust; to degenerate:—*v. t.*, to make rusty.

RUS-TIC (rûs'tîk), *a.* Rural; rude; plain; artless [24-28] [302-16]:—*n.*, a clown; an inhabitant of the country.

RUS-TI-CAL (rûs'tè'kâl), *a.* Rough; unadorned; rural.

RUS-TI-CAL-LY (rûs'tè'kâl-lè), *ad.* Rudely, inelegantly.

RUS-TI-CATE (rûs'tè'kâte), *v. i.* To reside in the country:—*v. t.*, to banish to the country for a time from a town or college.

RUS'TI'CA-TING, *p. prs.*

RUS-TI-CA-TION (rûs-tè'kâ'shûn), *n.* Residence or exile in the country.

*RUS-TIC-I-TY (rûs-tîs'sè'tè), *n.* Rural appearance, rustic manner.

RUS-TIC'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

RUST-I-LY (rûst'è'lè), *ad.* In a rusty manner or state.

RUST-I-NESS (rûst'è'nês), *n.* State of being rusty.

RUS-TLE (rûs'sl), *v. i.* To make a low, continued rattle, like leaves in motion. [376-5.]

RUS'TLING, *p. prs.*

RUST-Y (rûst'è), *a.* [RUSTIER—RUSTIEST.] Covered with rust.

RÛT, *n.* The track of a wheel.

RUTH (ròòth), *n.* Pity, tenderness.

RUTH-LESS (ròòth'lês), *a.* Cruel, pitiless. [64-32.]†

RUTH-LESS-LY (ròòth'lês'lè), *ad.* Cruelly.

RUTH-LESS-NESS (ròòth'lês'nês), *n.* Want of pity.

RUT-TY (rût'tè), *a.* [RUTTIER—RUTTIEST.] Full of ruts.

RYE (rî), *n.* A kind of coarse, esculent grain of which bread is made.

S (ês), *n.* The nineteenth letter and the fourteenth consonant is also a semi-vowel. The name is written *Ess*, the plural of which is *Esses*. It is the contraction of *south*, *Sunday*, *solidus* (a *shilling*), and *sulphur*. S.P.Q.R. stand for *Senatus, Populusque Romanus* (*Senate and People of Rome*), and *s.a.* for *secundum artem* (according to art).

SA-BA-OTH (sâ-bâ'ôth or sâb'â'ôth), *n.* Armies, hosts.

SAB-BA-TA-RI-AN (sâb-bâ-tâ-rê'ân), *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath; —*n.*, one who observes the seventh day of the week instead of the first.

SAB-BATH (sâb'bâth), *n.* A day of rest and worship; Sunday.

SAB-BATH-BREAK-ER (sâb'bâth-'brâ-kûr), *n.* One who profanes the Sabbath.

SAB-BAT-IC (sâb-bât'ik), } *a.*
 ***SAB-BAT-I-CAL** (sâb-bât'ê'kâl) }
 Pertaining to the Sabbath.

SA-BER. See **SABRE.**

***SA-BI-AN-ISM** (sâ'bê-ân-izm), *n.* Worship of the sun, moon, &c.

SA-BI-NA. } See **SAVIN.**
SA-BINE. }

SA-BLE (sâ'bl), *n.* An animal and its fur:—*a.*, black, dark.

SA-BRE } (sâ'bûr), *n.* { A kind of
 ***SA-BRE** } sword:—
v. t., to strike with a sabre.

SA'BER'ING, } *p. prs.
SA'BRING, }
SA'BER-ED, } *p. pf.
***SA'BRED,** }**

SAC (sâk), *n.* In *Anatomy*, a little bag, or a shut cavity.

***SAC-CADE** (sâk-kâde'), *n.* A sudden check given to a horse.

***SAC-CHA-RINE** (sâk'kâ'rîne or sâk'kâ'rin), *a.* Of the nature of sugar.

***SAC-ER-DOTAL** (sâs-êr-dô'tâl), *a.* Pertaining to priests, priestly.

SACH-EL. See **SACHEL.**

***SA-CHEM** (sâ'tshêm), *n.* The title of some American Indian chiefs.

SACK (sâk), *n.* A bag; the measure of three bushels; a woman's loose robe; Canary wine; pil-lage of a town; 224 pounds of coal; 280 pounds of flour:—*v. t.*, to put in bags; to pillage.

SACK-AGE (sâk'âje), *n.* The act of plundering.

SACK-BUT (sâk'bût), *n.* A kind of trumpet, a trombone.

SACK-CLOTH (sâk'klôth or sâk'-klâwth), *n.* Coarse cloth of which sacks are made.

SACK-CLOTHS (sâk'klôthz or sâk'-klâwthz), *n. pl.*

SACK-ER (sâk'ûr), *n.* One who plunders a town.

SACK-FUL (sâk'fûl), *n.* The contents of a filled sack.

SACK-POS-SET (sâk-pôs'sît), *n.* A beverage made of milk and sack.

SAC-RA-MENT (sâk'râ'ment), *n.* An oath; baptism; the holy communion. [149-19.] [345-8.]

SAC-RA-MENT-AL (sâk-râ'ment'âl), *a.* Relating to a sacrament.

SAC-RA-MENT-AL-LY (sâk-râ'ment'-âl'lê) *ad.* In a sacramental manner.

SAC-RA-MENT-A-RY (sâk-râ'ment'-â'rê), *a.* Pertaining to the sacrament; sacramental.

SAC-RED (sâ'krêd), *a.* Holy, consecrated. [94-3.] [332-10.]

SAC-RED-LY (sâ'krêd'lê), *ad.* Religiously; inviolably.

SAC-RED-NESS (sâ'krêd'nês), *n.* Holiness, sanctity.

SAC-RI-FIC (sâ-krîf'ik), *a.* Used in sacrifice.

SAC-RI-FICE (sâk'rê'fise), *v. t.* To offer to Heaven; to devote with loss; to destroy:—*v. i.*, to offer sacrifices [68-9] [268-18]:—*n.*, the act of offering to Heaven; the thing offered; a thing destroyed for the sake of something else; oblation. [33-8.] [219.]

***SAC'RIFI-CING**, *p. prs.*

***SAC-RI-FI-CER** (sâk'rê'fî-zûr), *n.* One who sacrifices.

SAC-RI-FI-CIAL (sâk-rê'fîsh'âl), *a.* Performing sacrifice.

SAC-RI-LEGE (sâk'rê'lje), *n.* The crime of robbing a church; a violation of things sacred.

***SAC-RI-LE-GIOUS** (sâk-rê-lê'jûs), *a.* Violating things sacred.

SAC-RI-LE-GIOUS-LY (sâk-rê-lê'jûs-lê), *ad.* With sacrilege.

SAC-RI-LE-GIOUS-NESS (sâk-rê-lê'-jûs'nês), *n.* Sacrilege.

SAC-RIS-TAN (sâk'ris'tân), *n.* A sect.

***SAC-RIS-TY** (sâk'ris'tê), *n.* An apartment where the consecrated vessels or movables of a church are deposited.

SAC'RIS-TIES, *n. pl.*

SÂD, *a.* Sorrowful, gloomy.

SAD-DEN (sâd'dn), *v. t.* To make sad.

SAD-DLE (sâd'dl), *n.* A seat put upon a horse for the accommodation of a rider:—*v. t.*, to cover with a saddle; to load.

SAD'DLING, *p. prs.*

***SAD-DLER** (sâd'dlûr), *n.* One who makes saddles.

SAD-DLER-Y (sâd'dlûr'ê), *n.* The trade or materials of a saddler.

SAD-DLE-TREE (sâd'dl'trêe), *n.* The frame of a saddle.

***SAD-DU-CE-AN** (sâd-dû-sê'ân), *a.* Relating to the Sadducees.

***SAD-DU-CEE** (sâd'dû'sêe), *n.* One of a Jewish sect which denied the resurrection.

***SAD-DU-CISM** (sâd'dû'sizm), *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.

SAD-I-RON (sâd'i-ûrn or sâd'i-rûn), *n.* A flat iron.

SAD-LY (sâd'lê), *ad.* Mournfully.

SAD-NESS (sâd'nês), *n.* Dejection of mind; sorrowfulness.

SÂFE, *a.* Free from danger; secure:—*n.*, a pantry; a place of safety.

SAFE-CON-DUCT (sâfe-kôn'dûkt), *n.* Convoy; warrant to pass.

SAFE-GUARD (sâfe'gârd), *n.* Defense, security; passport.

SAFE-KEEP-ING (sâfe'kêep-ing), *n.* Act of preserving from injury.

SAFE-LY (sâfe'lê), *ad.* In a safe manner, without injury.

SAFE-NESS (sâfe'nês), } *n.* Free-
SAFE-TY (sâfe'tê), } dom from
danger, security.

SAFE-TY-LAMP (sâfe'tê'lâmp), *n.* A lamp covered with wire gauze, used for protection in mines.

SAFE-TY-VALVE (sâfe'tê'vâlv), *n.* A valve in a steam boiler to prevent explosions.

*SAF-FRON (sâf'rôn), *n.* A plant and its yellow flower:—*a.*, yellow, like saffron.

SÂG, *v. i.* To settle; to bend under weight.

SAG'GING, *p. pres.*

SAG'GED, *p. prof.*

SA-GA-CIOUS (sâ-gâ'shûs), *a.* Quick of scent or thought; judicious; wise; discerning.

SA-GA-CIOUS-LY (sâ-gâ'shûs'lê), *ad.* With sagacity.

*SA-GAC-I-TY (sâ-gâs'sê'tê), *n.* Penetration; acuteness; quickness of scent. [236-2.]

*SAG-A-MORE (sâg'â'môre), *n.* An American Indian chief.

SAGE (sâje), *n.* A plant; a philosopher [361-13]:—*a.*, prudent, wise, judicious, discerning.

SAGE-LY (sâje'lê), *ad.* Prudently, wisely.

SAGE-NESS (sâje'nês), *n.* Wisdom; gravity.

*SAG-IT-TAL (sâj'it'tâl), *a.* Like, or belonging to, an arrow.

*SAG-IT-TA-RI-US (sâj-ît-tâ'rê'ûs), *n.* The Archer; one of the signs of the zodiac.

SAG-IT-TA-RY (sâj'it-tâ-rê), *n.* A centaur:—*a.*, relating to an arrow.

*SAG'IT-TA-RIES, *n. pl.*

SA-GO (sâ'gò), *n.* A kind of mealy substance obtained from the pith of the palm-trée.

SAID (sêd), *pst. t. and p. prof. of SAY.*

SAIL (sâle), *n.* A canvas sheet; a ship; a vessel:—*v. t.*, to cause to sail:—*v. i.*, to be moved by the wind with sails; to pass by sea.

*SAIL-A-BLE (sâle'â'bl), *a.* Navigable; capable of sailing.

*SAIL-ER (sâle'ûr), *n.* A vessel that sails.

*SAIL-LESS (sâle'lês), *a.* Without sails.

*SAIL-LOFT (sâle'lôft), *n.* A room where sails are made.

*SAIL-OR (sâle'ûr), *n.* A seaman; a mariner.

SAIL-YARD (sâle'yârd), *n.* The pole on which a sail is extended.

SAIN'T (sânt), *n.* A person eminent for piety; a holy or canonized person:—*v. t.*, to canonize.

SAIN'T'ED, *p. prof.*:—*a.*, pious.

SAIN'T-LY (sânt'lê), *a.* Becoming a saint, pious.

SAIN'T-SHIP (sânt'ship), *n.* The state or character of a saint.

SÂKE, *n.* Final cause; regard to; end.

SÂL, *n.* In Chemistry, a salt.

*SAL-A-BLE (sâle'â'bl), *a.* Fit for sale.

SAL-A-BLE-NESS (sâle'â'bl-nês), *n.* State of being salable.

SA-LA-CIOUS (sâ-lâ'shûs), *a.* Lustful.

SA-LAC-I-TY (sâ-lâs'sê'tê), *n.* Lust.

*SAL-AD (sâl'âd), *n.* Food of raw herbs:—*a.*, noting the oil of olives.

SAL-A-MAN-DER (sâl'â'mân-dûr), *n.* An animal fabled to live in fire.

SAL-A-MAN-DRINE (sâl'â'mân-drîn), *a.* Enduring fire; like a salamander.

SAL-A-RY (sâl'â'rê), *n.* Annual payment, stated hire, wages, pay.

SAL'ÀRIES, *n. pl.*

SÂLE, *n.* The act of selling; auction.

*SAL-E-R-A-TUS ('sâl-ê-râ'tûs), *n.* A carbonate of potash used in cookery.

SALES-MAN (sâlz'mân), *n.* A man employed to sell.

SALES'MEN, *n. pl.*

SALE-WORK (sâle'wûrk), *n.* Work made for sale.

SAL-IC (sâl'ik), *a.* Excluding females from the throne.

*SA-LI-ENT (sâl'lê'ênt), *a.* Bounding, leaping; projecting. [265-17.]

SA-LIF-ER-OUS (sâ-lif'êr'ûs), *a.* Containing salt.

*SAL-I-FI-A-BLE ('sâl-ê-fi'â'bl), *a.* Capable of becoming a salt.

SAL-I-FI-CATION ('sâl-ê-fê-kâ'shûn), *n.* Act of salifying.

*SAL-I-FY (sâl'ê'fi), *v. t.* [pres. t. 3, SALIFIES.] To change into a salt by chemical action.

SAL'I-FI-ED, *p. prof.*

SA-LINE (sâ-lîne'), *a.* Consisting of salt, briny:—*n.*, a salt spring.

SA-LI-VA (sâ-lî'vâ), *n.* Spitte.

SAL-I-VAL (sâl'ê'vâl), } *a.*
*SAL-I-VA-RY (sâl'ê'vâ-rê), } Relating to spitte; secreting saliva.

SAL-I-VATE (sâl'ê'vâte), *v. t.* To excite an undue secretion of saliva.

SAL'I-VA-TING, *p. pres.*

SAL-I-VA-TION ('sâl-ê-vâ'shûn), *n.* Act of salivating.

SAL-LOW (sâl'lò), *a.* Yellow; sickly:—*n.*, a tree.

SAL-LOW-NESS (sâl'lò'nês), *n.* Yellowness; paleness.

SAL-LY (sâl'lê), *n.* Quick egress; frolic [280-23]:—*v. i.*, to issue suddenly. [94-32.]

SAL'LIES, *n. pl. and pres. t. 3.*

SAL'LI-ED, *p. prof.*

SAL-LY-PORT (sâl'lê'pòrt), *n.* A gate at which sallies are made.

*SAL-MA-GUN-DI ('sâl-mâ-gûn'dê), *n.* A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

- SALM-ON (sám'ôn), *n. sing. and pl.*
A fish.
- *SA-LOON (sá-lôôn'), *n.* A spacious hall, or room. [96-32.] [302-16.]
- SAL-SI-FY (sál'sè'fè), *n.* A plant; the oyster-plant.
- SAL-SI-FIES, *n. pl.*
- SÁLT, *n.* A substance used for seasoning; muriate of soda; taste; wit; a body formed by combining an acid with a base:—*a.*, having the taste of salt, briny:—*v. t.*, to season with salt.
- SAL-TANT (sál'tánt), *a.* Leaping, jumping.
- SAL-TA-TION (sál-tá'shún), *n.* The act of jumping; a leaping.
- SAL-TA-TOR-Y (sál'tá'túr-rè), *a.* Adapted to leaping.
- *SALT-CEL-LAR (sált'sèll'úr), *n.* A vessel for salt set on the table.
- SALT-ERN (sált'èrn), *n.* A place for making salt.
- SALT-ISH (sált'ish), *a.* Somewhat salt.
- SALT-NESS (sált'nèss), *n.* Taste of salt.
- SALT-PE-TER } (sált-pè'túr), *n.*
*SALT-PE-TRE }
- Nitrate of potash.
- *SALT-RHEUM (sált'rèôm), *n.* A disease of the skin.
- SA-LU-BRI-OUS (sá-lù'brè'ús), *a.* Healthful, salutary.
- SA-LU-BRI-TY (sá-lù'brè'tè), *n.* Wholesomeness, healthfulness.
- SAL-U-TA-RI-NESS (sál'ù'tá-rè'nèss), *n.* The state of being salutary.
- SAL-U-TA-RY (sál'ù'tá-rè), *a.* Advantageous; wholesome. [149-31.]
- SAL-U-TA-TION (sál'ù'tá'shún), *n.* The act of saluting, greeting.
- SA-LUTE (sá-lù'tè'), *v. t.* To hail; to greet; to kiss:—*n.*, salutation; a kiss; a discharge of cannon.
- SA-LU'TING, *p. pres.*
- SAL-VA-BIL-I-TY (sál-vá'bíl'lè'tè), SAL-VA-BLE-NESS (sál'vá'bl-nèss), *n.* Possibility of being saved.
- SAL-VA-BLE (sál'vá'bl), *a.* Possible to be saved.
- *SAL-VAGE (sál'vájè), *n.* A recompense for saving goods from a wreck.
- SAL-VA-TION (sál-vá'shún), *n.* State of being saved; preservation from eternal death.
- *SAL-VA-TOR-Y (sál'vá'túr-rè), *n.* A place where any thing is preserved.
- SAL'VA'TOR-IES, *n. pl.*
- SALVE (sáv or sáv'), *n.* A cerate; an ointment; a remedy:—*v. t.*, to cure with a salve.
- SALV'ING, *p. pres.*
- SAL-VER (sál'vúr), *n.* A plate on which any thing is presented.
- SAL-VO (sál'vò), *n.* An excuse; an exception; a reservation; a salute of artillery.
- *SAL'VOES, } *n. pl.*
SAL'VOS, }
- SÁME, *a.* Identical, similar.
- SAME-NESS (sám'nèss), *n.* Identity, not diversity.
- *SA-MI-EL (sá'mè'èl), *n.* The simoom.
- SÁMP, *n.* Food made of broken maize.
- *SAM-PHIRE (sám'fír), *n.* A plant.
- SAM-PLÉ (sám'pl), *n.* A specimen; a part presented for inspection.
- SAM-PLER (sám'plúr), *n.* A pattern of needlework.
- SAN-A-BLE (sán'á'bl), *a.* Curable.
- SAN-A-TIVE (sán'á'tív), *a.* Healing.
- SANC-TI-FI-CA-TION (sángk-tè-fè-ká'shún), *n.* The act of making holy; state of being sanctified.
- SANC-TI-FI-ER (sángk-tè'fí-ér), *n.* The Holy Spirit; one who sanctifies.
- SANC-TI-FY (sángk-tè'fí), *v. t.* [*pres. t. 3, SANCTIFIES.*] To consecrate, to make holy.
- SANC'TI-FI-ED, *p. prof.*
- *SANC-TI-MO-NI-OUS (sángk-tè-mò'nè'ús), *a.* Wearing an air of sanctity, saintly.
- SANC-TI-MO-NI-OUS-LY (sángk-tè-mò'nè'ús-lè), *ad.* With sanctimony.
- SANC-TI-MO-NI-OUS-NESS (sángk-tè-mò'nè'ús-nèss), *n.* State of being sanctimonious.
- SANC-TI-MON-Y (sángk-tè'mún-nè), *n.* Holiness, sanctity.
- SANC-TION (sángk'shún), *n.* Act of confirmation; authority [261-17]:—*v. t.*, to authorize.
- SANC-TI-TUDE (sángk-tè'tùde), } *n.*
SANC-TI-TY (sángk-tè'tè), }
Holiness, sacredness; goodness. [84-32.] [261.]
- SANC-TU-A-RY (sángk'tshù'á-rè), *n.* A holy place; a sacred asylum; house of worship. [147-29.]
- SANC'TU'A-RIES, *n. pl.*
- SANC-TUM (sángk'túm), *n.* A place of retreat.
- SÁND, *n.* Particles of stone, or stone broken to powder:—*v. t.*, to sprinkle with sand.
- SAN-DAL (sán'dál), *n.* A loose shoe; sandal-wood.
- SAN-DAL-WOOD (sán'dál'wùd), *n.* A dye-wood from the East Indies.
- SAN-DA-RACH } (sán'dá'rák), *n.* A
*SAN-DA-RAC } gum-resin.
- SAN-DE-VER } (sán'dè'vúr), *n.*
*SAN-DI-VER } Dross found on glass during fusion.
- SAND-I-NESS (sánd'è'nèss), *n.* State of being sandy.
- SAND-STONE (sánd'stòne), *n.* Stone of a loose and friable kind.
- SAND-WICH (sánd'wítsh), *n.* Slices of bread with meat placed between them.
- SAND'WICH-ES, *n. pl.*
- SAND-Y (sánd'è), *a.* [SANDIER—SANDIEST.] Full of, or like, sand.
- SÁNE, *a.* Sound in mind.
- SÁNG, *pst. t. of SING.*
- SAN-GA-REE (sáng-gá-rèè'), *n.* A beverage of sweetened wine, or other liquor, and water.
- SAN-GUI-FER-OUS (sáng-gwí'èr'ús), *a.* Conveying blood.
- SAN-GUI-FI-CA-TION (sáng-gwè'fè-ká'shún), *n.* The production of blood.

- SAN-GUI-FY (sâng'gwè'fî), *v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, SANGUIPIES.*] To become or produce blood.
- SAN'GUI'FI-ED, *p. prf.*
- *SAN-GUI-NA-RY (sâng'gwè'nâ-rè), *a.* Murderous; cruel; bloody.
- SAN-GUINE (sâng'gwin), *a.* Abounding with blood; red; warm; ardent; confident. [55-17.] [271-9.]
- SAN GUINE-LY (sâng'gwin'lè), *ad.* Ardently, with confidence.
- SAN-GUINE-NESS (sâng'gwin'nès), *n.* Confidence, ardor.
- *SAN-GUIN-E-OUS (sâng-gwin'è'ûs), *a.* Abounding with blood.
- SAN-HE-DRIM (sân'hè'drim), *n.* The chief council of the Jews.
- *SA-NI-ES (sâ'nè'èz), *n.* Thin matter discharged from wounds.
- *SA-NI-OUS (sâ'nè'ûs), *a.* Running a thin matter; serous.
- SAN-I-TA-RY (sân'è'tâ-rè), *a.* Relating to health; sanative.
- SAN-I-TY (sân'è'tè), *n.* Soundness of mind; health.
- SANK, *pst. t. of SINK.*
- *SANS (sâng or sânz), *prp.* Without.
- SAN-SCRIT (sân'skrît), *n.* The ancient language of India.
- SÂP, *n.* The vital juice of plants:—*v. t.*, to undermine; to destroy by digging.
- SAP'PING, *p. prs.*
- SAP'PED, *p. prf.*
- SAP-ID (sâp'id), *a.* Palatable, tasteful.
- SA-PID-I-TY (sâ-pid'è'tè), }
SA-PID-NESS (sâp'id'nès), } *n.*
- The quality of being palatable.
- SA-PI-ENCE (sâpè'ènsè), *n.* Wisdom.
- SAP-IENT (sâpè'ènt), *a.* Wise.
- SAP-LESS (sâp'lès), *a.* Wanting sap, dry.
- SAP-LING (sâp'ling), *n.* A young tree. [375-5.]
- *SAP-O-NA-CEOUS (sâp-ò-nâ'shûs), *a.* Resembling soap, soapy.
- SA-PON-I-FY (sâ-pôn'è'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, SAPONIFIES.*] To convert into soap.
- SA-PON'IFI-ED, *p. prf.*
- SA-POR (sâp'pôr), *n.* Taste, power of stimulating the palate.
- SAP-O-RIF-IC (sâp-ò-rif'ik), *a.* Having power to produce taste.
- SAP-O-ROUS (sâp'ò'rûs), *a.* Taste-ful, savory.
- SAP-PER (sâp'pâr), *n.* One who saps; a military miner.
- *SAP-PHIC (sâp'fik), *a.* Denoting a peculiar measure of verse; pertaining to Sappho.
- *SAP-PHIRE (sâp'fir or sâp'fire), *n.* A precious stone of a blue color.
- SAP-PHIR-INE (sâp'fir'in), *a.* Made of, or like, sapphire.
- SAP-PI-NESS (sâp'pè'nès), *n.* Juiciness.
- SAP-PY (sâp'pè), *a.* [SAPPIER—SAPPIEST.] Juicy, young.
- SAP-ROT (sâp'rôt), *n.* Dry-rot.
- SAP-SA-GO (sâp'sâ-gò), *n.* A Swiss cheese.
- SAR-A-BAND (sâr'â'bând), *n.* A Spanish dance.
- SAR-CASM (sâr'kâzm), *n.* A keen reproach, bitter irony. [268-12.]
- SAR-CAS-TIC (sâr-kâs'tik), }
SAR-CAS-TI-CAL (sâr-kâs'tè'kâl) } *a.*
- Keen, taunting, severe.
- SAR-CAS-TI-CAL-LY (sâr-kâs'tè'kâl-lè), *ad.* Tauntingly.
- *SARCE-NET (sârse'nèt), *n.* Fine, thin-woven silk.
- *SAR-COPH-A-GOUS (sâr-kôf'â'gûs), *a.* Feeding on flesh.
- *SAR-COPH-A-GUS (sâr-kôf'â'gûs), *n.* A stone coffin; a kind of stone which rapidly consumes the bodies of the dead.
- *SAR-COPH-A-GI (sâr-kôf'â'jè), }
SAR-COPH'A'GUS-ES, } *n. pl.*
- *SAR-COPH-A-GY (sâr-kôf'â'jè), *n.* The practice of eating flesh.
- SAR-DINE (sâr'dèèn), *n.* A Mediterranean fish; a precious stone.
- SAR-DO-NI-AN (sâr-dò'nè'ân), }
SAR-DON-IC (sâr-dôn'ik), } *a.*
- Forced or feigned (applied to laughter).
- SARD (sârd), }
*SAR-DO-NYX (sâr'dò'nîks), } *n.*
- A precious stone:—see CHALCEDONY.
- SAR-DO-NYX-ES (sâr'dò'nîks-ès) *n. pl.*
- *SAR-SA-PAR-IL-LA (sâr-sâ-pâ-ril'lâ), *n.* A medicinal plant:—also written SASSAPARILLA.
- SÂSH, *n.* A belt; a silken band; a window frame.
- SASH'ES, *n. pl.*
- *SAS-SA-FRAS (sâs'sâ'frâs), *n.* An aromatic tree.
- SAS-TRA. See SHASTER.
- SAT, *pst. t. and p. prf. of SIT.*
- SA-TAN (sâ'tân), *n.* The Devil.
- SA-TAN-IC (sâ-tân'ik), }
SA-TAN-I-CAL (sâ-tân'è'kâl), } *a.*
- Devilish, infernal.
- SA-TAN-I-CAL-LY (sâ-tân'è'kâl-lè), *ad.* With satanic malice.
- SA-TAN-ISM (sâ'tân'izm), *n.* A diabolical disposition.
- *SAT-CH-EL (sât'sh'èl), *n.* A small sack or bag:—sometimes written SACHEL.
- SÂTE, *v. t.* To satiate. [20.]
- SA'TING, *p. prs.*
- *SAT-EL-LITE (sât'èl'lite), *n.* A small planet revolving round a larger; a follower. [78-14.]
- SA-TI-ATE (sâ'shè'âte), *v. t.* To satisfy; to glut; to cloy, to pall; to fill (*ap. p.*—with.)
- SA'TI'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- SA-TI-ATE (sâ'shè'ât), *a.* Glutted.
- *SA-TI-A-TION (sâ-shè'â'shûn), *n.* The state of being filled; satiety.
- *SA-TI-E-TY (sâ-tè'è'tè), *n.* More than enough, fulness beyond desire, surfeit. [354.]
- SA-TI'ETIES, *n. pl.*
- *SAT-IN (sât'in), *n.* A soft, close, shining silk.
- SAT-IN-ET (sât-in-è't'), *n.* A cloth made of wool and cotton.
- SAT-IRE (sât'ire or sâ'tûr), *n.* A poem or discourse in which wickedness or folly is censured. [198-25.]

- *SA-TIR-IC (sá-tír'ík), }
 SA-TIR-I-CAL (sá-tír'è'kál), } a.
 Belonging to satire, censorious.
 [192-17.]
- SA-TIR-I-CAL-LY (sá-tír'è'kál-lè), ad.
 With invective or severe censure.
- *SAT-IR-IST (sát'ír'íst), n. One who writes satire.
- SAT-IR-IZE (sát'ír'íze), v. t. To censure severely.
- SAT'IR'I-ZING, p. prs.
- SAT-IS-FAC-TION (sát-ís-fák'shûn), n. State of being pleased; content; atonement, amends; payment. [186.]
- SAT-IS-FAC-TOR-I-LY ('sát-ís-fák'túr-rè-lè), ad. In a satisfactory manner.
- SAT-IS-FAC-TOR-I-NESS ('sát-ís-fák'túr-rè-nès), n. The quality of satisfying, satisfaction.
- SAT-IS-FAC-TOR-Y ('sát-ís-fák'túr-rè), a. Giving satisfaction.
- SAT-IS-FY (sát'ís'fí), v. t. [*pr. t.* 3, SATISFIES.] To content; to recompense; to convince [127-23]:—v. i., to content fully. [244-4.]
- SAT'IS-FL-ED, p. prf.
- SA-TRAP (sá'tráp or sá'tráp), n. A Persian governor.
- SAT-U-RA-BLE (sátsh'ù'rá-bl), a. Possible to be saturated.
- SAT-U-RANT (sátsh'ù'ránt), a. Saturating.
- SAT-U-RATE (sátsh'ù'ráte), v. t. To fill with a fluid till no more can be received. (*cp. p.—with.*)
- SAT'U-RA-TING, p. prs.
- SAT-U-RATION (sátsh-ù'rá'shûn), n. State of being saturated; repletion; act of saturating.
- SAT-UR-DAY (sát'úr'dè), n. The seventh day of the week.
- SAT-URN (sát'úr'n), n. A planet; a heathen deity.
- SAT-UR-NA-LI-A (sát-úr-ná'lè'á), n. A Roman festival of Saturn; unrestrained merriment.
- SAT-UR-NA-LI-AN ('sát-úr-ná'lè'án), a. Loose, dissolute.
- SA-TUR-NI-AN (sá-túr'nè'an), a. Pertaining to Saturn; happy.
- SAT-UR-NINE (sát'úr'nine), a. Grave, gloomy. [*sylvan god.*]
- *SA-TYR (sá'túr or sá't'úr), n. A
- *SA-TYR-IC (sá-tír'ík), a. Relating to satyrs.
- SAUCE (sáwse), n. Something eaten with food to improve its taste; impudent language:—v. t., to apply sauce.
- SAU'GING, p. prs.
- SAUCE-BOX (sáwse'bóks), n. An impertinent fellow.
- SAUCE-BOX'ES, n. pl.
- *SAU-CER (sáw'súr), n. A small platter for a tea-cup.
- SAU-CI-LY (sáw'sè'lè), ad. Impudently, impertinently.
- SAU-CI-NESS (sáw'sè'nès), n. Impudence, impertinence.
- SAU-CY (sáw'sè), a. [*SAUCIER—SAUCIEST.*] Pert, insolent.
- SAUER-KRAUT. See SOUR-KROUT.
- SAUN-TER (sán'túr or sáwn'túr), v. i. To wander about idly.
- SAUN-TER-ER (sán'túr'úr or sáwn'túr'úr), n. One who saunters.
- *SAU-RI-AN (sáw'rè'án), a. Relating to lizards:—n., a lizard.
- SAU-SAGE (sáw'sáij), n. A roll of minced meat seasoned.
- *SAV-A-BLE (sáv'á'bl), a. Possible to be saved, salvable.
- SAV-AGE (sáv'íje), n. A barbarian:—a., wild, barbarous; cruel.
- SAV-AGE-LY (sáv'íje'lè), ad. Barbarously; cruelly.
- SAV-AGE-NESS (sáv'íje'nès), n. Barbarity, wildness; cruelty.
- *SAV-AN-NA (sá-ván'ná), n. An open meadow without wood.
- *SAV-ANT (sá-váng'), n. A man of learning.
- SA-VANTS (sá-vángz'), n. pl.
- SÁVE, v. t. To preserve from danger or destruction; to reserve:—v. i., to be sparing (*cp. p.—from*):—*con. d.*, excepting, not including, saving.
- SAV'ING, p. prs.:—a., frugal:—*con. d.*, excepting, save:—n., escape of expense; exception; something preserved.
- SAVE-ALL (sáv'áwl), n. A small pan for saving fragments.
- *SAV-ER (sáv'úr), n. One who saves.
- SAV-IN } (sáv'in), n. { A kind of
 SAV-INE } juniper:
 —also written SAV'INE and SA-
 BI'NA.
- SAV-ING-LY (sáv'ing'lè), ad. With frugality.
- SAV-ING-NESS (sáv'ing'nès), n. Frugality.
- SAV-INGS'-BANK } (sáv'ingz-
 SAV-INGS-BANK } 'bángk), n.
 A bank for depositing small sums.
- *SAV-IOR } (sáv'e'yúr), n. { One
 SAV-IOUR } who
 saves; the Redeemer.
- *SA-VOR (sáv'vúr), n. A scent, an odor; relish:—v. i., to have a smell or taste:—v. t., to like; to taste.
- SA-VOR-I-NESS (sáv'vúr'è-nès), n. A pleasing taste or smell.
- SA-VOR-LESS (sáv'vúr'lès), a. Wanting savor.
- SA-VOR-Y (sáv'vúr'rè), a. Pleasing to the taste or smell. [138.]
- SÁW, n. A denticulated instrument for cutting wood or metal; a proverb:—v. t. [*SAWED—SAWED* or *SAWN*], to cut with a saw:—v. i., to use a saw:—*pst. t.* of SEE.
- SAW-DUST (sáv'dúst), n. Dust made by sawing.
- SAW-ER (sáv'úr), n. One who saws, a Sawyer.
- SAW-PIT (sáv'pít), n. A pit where wood is sawed.
- *SAW-YER (sáv'yúr), n. One who saws, a sawyer; a large tree in a stream, with its top rising and falling.
- SAX-I-FRAGE (sáks'è'fráje), n. A medicinal plant.
- *SAX-ON-ISM (sáks'ún'ízm), n. A Saxon idiom.

- SAY (sà), *v. t.* [SAID—SAID.] To speak; to tell; to pronounce; to utter in words:—*n.*, a speech.
- SAY'ING, *p. prs.*—*n.*, a proverb; a sentence; an expression.
- SCAB (skåb), *n.* An incrustation over a sore; a disease in sheep; one who is not a member of the society which regulates his trade.
- *SCAB-BARD (skåb'bård), *n.* The sheath of a sword. [267-18.]
- SCAB-BED (skåbd or skåb'béd), *a.* Diseased with scabs; vile, mean.
- SCAB-BED-NESS (skåb'béd'nés), } *n.*
- *SCAB-BI-NESS (skåb'bè'nés), } The state of being scabbed.
- SCAB-BY (skåb'bè), *a.* [SCABBIER—SCABBIEST.] Scabbed.
- *SCAB-BIOUS (skå'bè'ús), *a.* Leprous.
- SCA-BROUS (skå'brús), *a.* Rough, harsh.
- *SCAF-FOLD (skåf'füld), *n.* A temporary stage of wood:—*v. t.*, to furnish with a scaffold.
- SCAF-FOLD-ING (skåf'füld'ing), *n.* A building slightly erected. [216.]
- *SCAL-A-BLE (skåle'å'bl), *a.* Admitting of scaling.
- SCA-LADE. See ESCALADE.
- SCALD (skåld), *v. t.* To burn with a hot liquor; to peel off by scalding:—*n.*, scurf on the head; a burn caused by a hot liquid.
- SCALE (skåle), *n.* A balance; part of the covering of a fish; means of ascent; a figure subdivided by lines for measuring; regular gradation; the gamut [179-12]:—*v. t.*, to mount by ladders; to take off scales; to weigh:—*v. i.*, to come off in thin layers.
- SCA'LING, *p. prs.*
- *SCA-LENE (skå-lèen'), *a.* Having three sides and angles unequal.
- SCA-LI-NESS (skå'lè'nés), *n.* The state of being scaly.
- SCALL (skåwl), *n.* Leprosy.
- SCALL-ION (skå'l'yün), *n.* A kind of onion with a small bulb.
- SCAL-LOP (skål'lüp), *n.* A fish with a hollow shell like the teeth of a comb; a curving indentation:—*v. t.*, to mark on the edge with segments of circles:—often written SCOLOP.
- SCALP (skålp), *n.* The skin on the top of the head:—*v. t.*, to deprive of the scalp.
- *SCAL-PEL (skål'pél), *n.* A surgeon's knife.
- SCA-LY (skå'lè), *a.* [SCALIER—SCALIEST.] Covered with scales; rough; mean.
- SCAM-BLE (skåm'bl), *v. i.* To stir quick; to scramble:—*v. t.*, to maul; to mangle.
- SCAM'BLING, *p. prs.*
- SCAM-BLER (skåm'blår), *n.* An intruder; one who scambles.
- *SCAM-MON-Y (skåm'mün'né), *n.* A plant and its resin.
- SCAMP (skåmp), *n.* A worthless fellow; a rascal.
- SCAM-PER (skåm'pår), *v. i.* To run with speed.
- SCAN (skån), *v. t.* To examine a verse by counting the feet; to examine nicely.
- SCAN'NING, *p. prs.*
- SCAN'NED, *p. prf.*
- SCAN-DAL (skån'dål), *n.* Defamatory report; disgrace; infamy [214]:—*v. t.*, to defame.
- SCAN-DA-LIZE (skån'då'llize), *v. t.* To defame; to calumniate.
- SCAN'DA-LI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- SCAN-DA-LOUS (skån'då'lús), *a.* Opprobrious, shameful. [234.]
- *SCAN-DA-LOUS-LY (skån'då'lús-lè), *ad.* Shamefully; basely.
- *SCAN-DENT (skån'dènt), *a.* Climbing, as a plant.
- *SCAN-SO-RI-AL (skån-sò'rè'ål), *a.* Adapted to climbing.
- SCANT (skánt), *a.* Parsimonious; scarce:—*ad.*, scarcely; hardly:—*v. t.*, to limit; to restrain.
- SCANT-I-LY (skánt'èlè), *ad.* Sparingly; narrowly.
- SCANT-I-NESS (skánt'è'nés), *n.* Want of fullness, narrowness.
- SCANT-LING (skánt'ling), *n.* A quantity cut for a particular purpose; timber cut narrow for stud-ding, &c. [223.]
- SCANT-LY (skánt'lè), *ad.* Narrowly.
- SCANT-NESS (skánt'nés), *n.* Narrowness.
- SCANT-Y (skánt'y), *a.* [SCANTIER—SCANTIEST.] Narrow, small. †
- SCAPE. See ESCAPE.
- SCAPE-GOAT (skåpe'gòte), *n.* One who suffers by the ill deeds of others.
- SCAPE-GRACE (skåpe'gråse), *n.* A knave, a worthless fellow.
- *SCAP-U-LA (skåp'ù'lå), *n.* The shoulder-blade.
- SCAP'U-LE, *n. pl.*
- SCAP-U-LAR (skåp'ù'lår), *a.* Relating to the shoulder.
- *SCAP-U-LA-RY (skåp'ù'lå-rè), *n.* A part of the habit of a priest.
- SCAP'U-LA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- SCAR (skår), *n.* A mark made by a hurt; a cicatrice:—*v. t.*, to mark, as with a wound.
- SCAR'RING, *p. prs.*
- SCAR'RED, *p. prf.*
- *SCAR-A-MOUCH (skår'å'mòutsh), *n.* A buffoon in motley dress.
- SCAR'A-MOUCHE-S, *n. pl.*
- SCARRE (skårse), *a.* Rare, not common; not plentiful.
- SCARSE (skårse), } *ad.*
- SCARCE-LY (skårse'lè), } Hardly; barely; scanty.
- SCARCE-NESS (skårse'nés), } *n.*
- SCAR-CI-TY (skår'sè'tè), } Rareness; dearth. †
- SCARE (skåre), *v. t.* To frighten.
- SCA'RING, *p. prs.*
- SCARE-CROW (skåre'krò), *n.* An image to frighten birds.
- SCARF (skårf), *n.* A long, narrow garment which is cast over the shoulders:—*v. t.*, to dress loosely.
- SCARF-SKIN (skårf'skín), *n.* The cuticle; the outer skin of the body.

- *SCAR-I-FI-CA-TION ('skâr-ê-fê-kâ-shûn), *n.* Incision of the skin.
- SCAR-I-FY ('skâr'ê'fî), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, SCARIFIES.] To cut the skin slightly.
- SCARIF-ED, *p. prf.*
- SCAR-I-FI-ER ('skâr'ê'fî-ûr), *n.* One who, or that which, scarifies.
- *SCAR-LA-TI-NA ('skâr-lâ-tê'nâ), *n.* Scarlet-fever.
- SCAR-LET ('skâr'lêt), *n.* A beautiful red color, brighter than crimson:—*a.*, of the color of scarlet.
- SCAR-LET-FE-VER ('skâr'lêt-fê'vûr), *n.* A fever accompanied with a scarlet flush; scarlatina.
- SCARP ('skârp), *n.* The interior slope of a ditch.
- *SCATH ('skâth), *n.* Waste; damage:—*v. t.*, to waste; to damage.
- SCATH-FUL ('skâth'fûl), *a.* Destructive, injurious.
- SCATH-LESS ('skâth'lês), *a.* Without injury.
- SCAT-TER ('skât'tûr), *v. t.* To dissipate; to disperse; to spread:—*v. i.*, to be dispersed.
- *SCAV-EN-GER ('skâv'in'jûr), *n.* One who cleans streets.
- SCENE ('sên), *n.* The stage; part of a play; appearance; exhibition of passion.†
- *SCEN-ER-Y ('sên'ê'rè), *n.* The disposition of the scenes of a play; representation; imagery.
- SCEN-ERIES, *n. pl.*
- SCEN-IC ('sên'îk), *a.* Relating to scenes; dramatic, theatrical.
- SCEN-NOG-RA-PHY ('sê-nôg'râ'fè), *n.* The art of perspective.
- SCENT ('sênt), *n.* Smell; odor; chase followed by smell:—*v. t.*, to smell; to perfume.
- *SCENT-LESS ('sênt'lês), *a.* Having no smell.
- SCEP-TIC. See SKEPTIC.
- SCEP-TER } ('sêp'tûr), *n.* { The en-
*SCEP-TRE } ('sêp'tûr), *n.* { sign of
royalty; authority [48]:—*v. t.*, to invest with royalty.
- SCEP'TER'ING, }
*SCEP'TRING, } *p. prs.*
SCEP'TER-ED, }
*SCEP'TRED, } *p. prf.*
- *SCHE-ULE ('skê'ûle or sêd'jûle), *n.* A small scroll; a catalogue; a list; an inventory.
- *SCHE-MA-TISM ('skê'mâ'tîzm), *n.* A scheme; an arrangement in outline.
- SCHE-MA-TIST ('skê'mâ'tîst), *n.* A projector; a schemer.
- SCHEME ('skême), *n.* A plan, a design, project [78-1] [299]:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to plan; to design.
- SCHE-MING, *p. prs.*
- *SCHE-MER ('skê'mûr), } *n.* A pro-
SCHE-MIST ('skê'mîst), } jector.
- *SCHISM ('sîzm), *n.* A division in, or separation from, a church.
- *SCHIS-MAT-IC ('sîz'mâ'tîk or sîz-mâ'tîk), *n.* One who separates from a church:—*a.*, tending to schism.
- *SCHIST ('sîst), *n.* A slaty stone.
- SCHOL-AR ('skôl'ûr), *n.* One who learns of a master; a pupil; a disciple; a man of letters.
- SCHOL-AR-LY ('skôl'ûr'lè), *ad.* Becoming a scholar.
- SCHOL-AR-SHIP ('skôl'ûr'shîp), *n.* Learning; rank as a scholar.
- SCHO-LAS-TIC ('skô-lâs'tîk), *a.* Relating to a school or to scholars; scholar-like, pedantic; pertaining to the theology of the Middle Ages:—*n.*, a schoolman.
- SCHO-LAS-TIC-AL-LY ('skô-lâs'tîk'âl-lè), *ad.* In a scholastic manner.
- *SCHO-LAS-TI-CISM ('skô-lâs'tê'sîzm), *n.* The philosophy or method of the schools.
- SCHO'LIA, *n. pl.* of SCHOLIUM.
- SCHO-LI-AST ('skô'lê'âst), *n.* A writer of explanatory notes or comments.
- *SCHO-LI-AS-TIC ('skô'lê'âs'tîk), *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast.
- *SCHO-LI-UM ('skô'lê'ûm), *n.* An explanatory note, an annotation.
- SCHO'LIA, }
SCHOL'IUMS, } *n. pl.*
- SCHOOL ('skôôl), *n.* A house of discipline; a place of education:—*v. t.*, to instruct; to educate.
- SCHOOL-BOY ('skôôl'bôë), *n.* A boy that attends school.
- SCHOOL-FEL-LOW ('skôôl'fêl'lô), *n.* One attending the same school.
- SCHOOL-HOUSE ('skôôl'hôûse), *n.* A house for a school.
- SCHOOL-HOUS-ES ('skôôl'hôûz'îz), *n. pl.*
- SCHOOL-ING ('skôôl'îng), *n.* Instruction in school; a reprimand.
- SCHOOL-MAN ('skôôl'mân), *n.* A scholastic divine.
- SCHOOL'MEN, *n. pl.*
- SCHOOL-MAS-TER ('skôôl'mâs'tûr), *n.* A male who teaches in a school.
- SCHOOL-MIS-TRESS ('skôôl'mîs'trîs), *n.* A female who teaches in a school.
- SCHOOLMIS'TRESS-ES, *n. pl.*
- *SCHOON-ER ('skôôn'ûr), *n.* A small vessel with two masts.
- SCI-AT-IC ('sî-â'tîk), *a.* Pertaining to the hip.
- *SCI-ENCE ('si'êns), *n.* A system of the general principles of a branch of knowledge; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; knowledge. [55-19.]
- SCI-EN-TIF-IC ('sî-ên-tî'fîk), }
SCI-EN-TIF-I-CAL ('sî-ên-tî'fê'kâl), }
a. Producing knowledge; versed in science.
- *SCI-EN-TIF-I-CAL-LY ('sî-ên-tî'fê'kâl-lè), *ad.* In a scientific manner.
- SCIM-I-TAR. See CIMETER.
- *SCIN-TIL-LANT ('sîn'tîl'lânt), *a.* Emitting sparks.
- SCIN-TIL-LATE ('sîn'tîl'lâte), *v. i.* To sparkle; to emit sparks.
- SCIN'TIL-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *SCIN-TIL-LA-TION ('sîn-tîl-lâ-shûn), *n.* The act of sparkling.
- *SCI-O-LISM ('sî'ôlîzm), *n.* Superficial knowledge.

- ***SCI-O-LIST** (sl'ò'list), *n.* One who knows things superficially.
- ***SCI-ON** (sl'ûn), *n.* A small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another [114-29]:—also written **CI-ON**.
- ***SCI-OP-TICS** (sl-òp'tîks), *n. pl.* The art of exhibiting images of external objects through a double convex glass in a dark room.
- ***SCIR-RHOUS** (skîr'rûs), *a.* Having a gland indurated; hard.
- ***SCIR-RHUS** (skîr'rûs), *n.* An indurated gland.
- ***SCIS-SION** (sîzh'ûn), *n.* The act of cutting.
- ***SCIS-SORS** (sîz'zûrs), *n. pl.* A pair of small shears.
- ***SCLE-ROT-IC** (sklê-ròt'îk), *a.* Hard:—*n.*, the white, hard, outer coat of the eye.
- SCOBS** (skòbs), *n. pl.* Rasplings of ivory, &c.; dross of metals.
- SCOFF** (skòf), *v. i.* To treat with insolent ridicule; to deride; to mock:—*v. t.*, to mock with insolence:—*n.*, contemptuous ridicule, mockery, derision. [371-6.]
- SCOFF-ING-LY** (skòf'îng'lê), *ad.* With ridicule.
- SCOLD** (skòld), *v. i.* To rate; to chide angrily:—*n.*, a clamorous, rude woman.
- SCOLD'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.* act of chiding.
- SCOL-LUP**. See **SCALLOP**.
- ***SCONCE** (skònse), *n.* The head; sense; a pensile candlestick:—*v. t.*, to mulet; to fine.
- SCON'GING**, *p. prs.*
- SCOOP** (skòòp), *n.* A large ladle:—*v. t.*, to lade out; to cut hollow.
- ***SCOOP-NET** (skòòp'nêtt), *n.* A net to sweep the bottom of a river.
- SCOPE** (skòpe), *n.* Aim, intention, drift, tendency; space. †
- SCOR-BU-TIC** (skòr-bù'tîk), *a.* Diseased with the scurvy.
- SCORCH** (skòrtsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* **SCORCHES**.] To parch; to burn superficially:—*v. i.*, to be parched.
- SCORE** (skòre), *v. t.* To set down, as a debt; to mark by a line; to notch:—*n.*, a line drawn; account kept; a notch; motive; twenty.
- SCO'RING**, *p. prs.*
- ***SCO-RI-A** (skò'rê'à), *n.* Dross.
- SCO'RÎ'E**, *n. pl.*
- ***SCO-RI-A-CEOUS** ('skò-rê-à'shûs), *a.* Relating to dross.
- SCO-RI-OUS** (skò'rê'ûs), *a.* Drossy.
- SCORN** (skòrn), *v. t.* To despise; to revile:—*n.*, contempt, disdain, derision. [259-22.]
- SCORN-FUL** (skòrn'fûl), *a.* Insolent, expressing scorn.
- SCORN-FUL-LY** (skòrn'fûl'lê), *ad.* Insolently; with disdain.
- ***SCOR-PI-ON** (skòr'pè'ûn), *n.* A reptile having a sting at the end of its tail; one of the signs of the zodiac; a scourge; a sea-fish.
- SCOT** (skòt), *n.* Payment; share; tax; a native of Scotland.
- SCOTCH** (skòtsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* **SCOTCHES**.] To cut slightly; to stop a wheel from rolling:—*a.*, belonging to Scotland.
- ***SCOTCH-COL-LOPS** (skòtsh'kòl-lòps), *n. pl.* Veal outlets.
- SCOT-FREE** (skòt'frèè), *a.* Without payment; untaxed; unhurt.
- ***SCOT-TI-CISM** (skòt'tè'sîzm), *n.* A Scottish idiom.
- SCOT-TISH** (skòt'tîsh), *a.* Relating to Scotland, Scotch.
- SCOUN-DREL** (skòûn'drîl), *n.* A low, petty villain, a rascal.
- SCOUN-DREL-ISM** (skòûn'drîl'îzm), *n.* Baseness, rascality.
- SCOUR** (skòûr), *v. t. or v. i.* To cleanse; to range over.
- ***SCOURGE** (skûrje), *n.* A whip, a lash; a punishment:—*v. t.*, to lash with a whip; to castigate.
- SCOUR'GING**, *p. prs.*
- SCOUT** (skòût), *n.* One who is sent to observe the motions of the enemy:—*v. i.*, to act as a scout; to sneer at:—*v. t.*, to ridicule; to reject with scorn.
- ***SCOW** (skòû), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat.
- ***SCOWL** (skòûl), *v. i.* To frown; to look angry or sullen:—*n.*, a frown, a look of discontent or sullenness. [357-19.]
- SCRAG** (skrâg), *n.* Any thing lean or rough.
- SCRAG-GED** (skrâg'gêd), *a.* Rough, uneven, irregular.
- SCRAG-GI-LY** (skrâg'gê'lê), *ad.* Roughly, leanly.
- ***SCRAG-GI-NESS** (skrâg'gê'nês), *n.* Roughness, leanness.
- SCRAG-GY** (skrâg'gê), *a.* [**SCRAG-GIER**—**SCRAGGIEST**.] Lean, thin; rough, rugged.
- SCRAM-BLE** (skrâm'bl), *v. i.* To catch eagerly; to climb:—*n.*, a climbing; an eager contest for something.
- SCRAM'BLING**, *p. prs.*
- SCRAP** (skrâp), *n.* A fragment; a small piece.
- SCRAP-BOOK** (skrâp'bòòk), *n.* A book composed of literary or other scraps.
- SCRAPE** (skrâpe), *v. t.* To pare the surface lightly; to take away by scraping; to erase:—*n.*, distress, difficulty; a rubbing.
- SCRA'PING**, *p. prs.*
- SCRA-PER** (skrâ'pûr), *n.* An instrument to scrape with; a vile fiddler; a miser.
- SCRATCH** (skrâttsh), *v. t. or v. i.* To tear with the nails; to wound slightly; to write or draw awkwardly:—*n.*, a slight wound, laceration with the nails; a small wig.
- SCRATCH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- SCRAWL** (skrâwl), *v. i. or v. t.* To draw clumsily; to write unskillfully:—*n.*, unskillful writing.
- ***SCRAWN-Y** (skrâwn'è), *a.* [**SCRAWNIER**—**SCRAWNIEST**.] Long and crooked or awkward, lean, meagre.
- ***SCREAK** (skrèèk), *v. i.* To make a shrill noise; to creak; to screech:—*n.*, a creak; a screech.

- SCREAM** (skrèem), *v. i. or v. t.* To cry out shrilly:—*n.*, a shrill, loud cry of terror or pain; a shriek.
- ***SCREECH** (skrèetsh), *v. i. or v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, SCREECHES.*] To cry out; to scream; to cry as an owl:—*n.*, a shrill cry of pain or fright.
- SCREECH-OWL** (skrèetsh'òül), *n.* An owl that screeches.
- SCREEN** (skrèen), *n.* Any thing that affords shelter; a riddle, or coarse sieve [321-10]:—*v. t.*, to shelter; to sift; to riddle; to conceal; to shield.
- SCREW** (skròð), *n.* One of the mechanical powers; a cylinder grooved spirally:—*v. t.*, to fasten or turn by a screw; to distort; to squeeze; to force; to oppress.
- SCREW-STEAM-ER** (skròð'stèem-úr), *n.* A steam-vessel propelled by a screw.
- SCRIB-BLE** (skrib'bl), *v. t. or v. i.* To write without use or elegance:—*n.*, worthless and care-less writing.
- SCRIB'BLING**, *p. prs.*
- SCRIB-BLER** (skrib'blúr), *n.* A bad writer, a petty author.
- SCRIBE** (skribe), *n.* A writer; a public notary; a Jewish teacher:—*v. t.*, to mark, adapt, or adjust with compasses.
- SCRIB'ING**, *p. prs.*
- ***SCRIMP** (skrímp), *v. t.* To make scant; to contract:—*a.*, scanty.
- SCRIP** (skrip), *n.* A small writing; a certificate of stock; a small bag.
- SCRIPT** (skript), *n.* Type representing written letters.
- SCRIP-TU-RAL** (skrip'tshù'rál), *n.* Biblical, contained in the Bible.
- SCRIP-TURE** (skrip'tshúr), *n.* The Bible, sacred writing.
- SCRIP-TUR-IST** (skrip'tshù'ríst), *n.* One versed in the Scriptures.
- ***SCRIVE-NER** (skriv'núr), *n.* One who draws contracts, deeds, &c.
- SCROF-U-LA** (skròf'ù'lá), *n.* A constitutional disease characterized by indolent tumors in the glands.
- SCROF-U-LOUS** (skròf'ù'lús), *a.* Diseased with the scrofula.
- SCROLL** (skròle), *n.* A writing rolled up; a spiral ornament.
- SCRUB** (skrüb), *v. t.* To scour; to rub hard:—*v. i.*, to work and fare hard:—*n.*, a worn broom; a drudge; a mean fellow.
- SCRUB'ING**, *p. prs.*
- SCRUB'BED**, *p. prf.*
- SCRUB-BY** (skrüb'bè), *a.* [**SCRUB-BIER**—**SCRUBBIEST.**] Vile, mean, dirty, worthless.
- SCRU-PLE** (skròð'pl), *n.* Doubt; twenty grains [53-14] [297]:—*v. i. or v. t.*, to doubt; to hesitate.
- SCRU'PLING**, *p. prs.*
- SCRU-PU-LOUS** (skròð'pù'lús), *a.* Nicely doubtful; cautious; precise, exact. [227.]
- ***SCRU-PU-LOUS-LY** (skròð'pù'lús-lè), *ad.* Carefully.
- SCRU-PU-LOUS-NESS** (skròð'pù'lús-nèss), *n.* The state of being scrupulous; preciseness.
- SCRU-TA-BLE** (skròð'tá'bl), *a.* Discoverable by inquiry.
- ***SCRU-TI-NEER** ('skròð-tè-nèér'), *n.* One who scrutinizes; a searcher.
- SCRU-TIN-IZE** (skròð'tín'íze), *v. t.* To search; to examine closely.
- ***SCRU'TIN-I-ZING**, *p. prs.*
- ***SCRU-TIN-OUS** (skròð'tín'ús), *a.* Full of inquiries, captious.
- SCRU-TI-NY** (skròð'tè'nè), *n.* A strict search; inquiry; examination. [358-12.]
- SCRU-TOIR** } (skròð-twòr'), *n.*
***SCRU-TOIRE** }
- A case with implements for writing; an escritoire.
- SCUD** (skúd), *v. i.* To fly; to pass swiftly:—*n.*, a cloud driven swiftly.
- SCUD'ING**, *p. prs.*
- SCUD'DED**, *p. prf.*
- SCUD-FLE** (skúf'fl), *n.* A quarrel; a brawl:—*v. i.*, to quarrel confusedly; to strive roughly.
- SCUF'FLING**, *p. prs.*
- SCULL** (skùl), *n.* A small boat; an oar:—*v. t.*, to impel a boat by an oar at the stern:—see **SKULL**.
- ***SCUL-LE-RY** (skùl'lúr'è), *n.* A place where dishes are cleaned and kept.
- SCUL'LERIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***SCUL-ION** (skùl'yún), *n.* A servant who cleans dishes.
- ***SCULP-TOR** (skùlp'túr), *n.* An engraver or carver of stone or wood.
- SCULP-TU-RAL** (skùlp'tù'rál), *a.* Relating to sculpture.
- SCULP-TURE** (skùlp'tshúr), *n.* The act of engraving; carved work:—*v. t.*, to carve images; to cut.
- SCULP'TURING**, *p. prs.*
- SCUM** (skùm), *n.* That which rises to the top of a liquor; refuse:—*v. t.*, to clear off the scum.
- SCUM'MING**, *p. prs.*
- SCUM'MED**, *p. prf.*
- SCUM-MER** (skùm'múr), *n.* One who or that which scums.
- SCUP-PER** (skúp'púr), *n.* A small hole in a ship's side.
- ***SCUP-PER-NAIL** (skúp'púr'nále), *n.* A nail with a broad head.
- SCURF** (skúrf), *n.* A dry scab.
- ***SCURF-I-NESS** (skúrf'è'nèss), *n.* The state of being scurfy.
- SCURF-Y** (skúrf'è), *a.* [**SCURFIER**—**SCURFIEST.**] Having scabs.
- SCUR-RILE** (skúr'ril), *a.* Low; scurrilous.
- SCUR-RIL-I-TY** (skúr-rl'lè'tè), *n.* Low, vulgar abuse.
- SCUR-RIL'I-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***SCUR-RIL-IOUS** (skúr'rl'lús), *a.* Grossly opprobrious; abusive.
- SCUR-VI-LY** (skúr'vè'lè), *ad.* Vilely, basely, meanly.
- ***SCUR-VI-NESS** (skúr'vè'nèss), *n.* The state of being scurv.
- SCUR-VY** (skúr'vè), *n.* A disease characterized by languor, livid spots, and bleeding gums:—*a.* [**SCURVIER**—**SCURVIEST.**] diseased with the scurvy; worthless, low, mean. [217-19.]

Fåte, får, fäll, fät—mêt, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, môve,

SCUR'VIES, *n. pl.*SCUT (skût), *n.* A short tail.

SCUTCH-EON. See ESCUTCHEON.

SCU-TI-FORM (skû'tê'fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a shield.SCUT-TLE (skût'tl), *n.* A vessel for coals; a small opening; a quick pace:—*v. t.*, to sink by cutting a hole in the bottom:—*v. i.*, to run with affected haste.SCUT'TLING, *p. prs.*

SCYM-I-TAR. See CIMETER.

*SCYTHE (sîthe), *n.* An instrument for mowing grass or grain.SEA (sêe), *n.* The ocean; a collection of water, a wave, a billow.*SEA-BOARD } (sêe'bôrd), *n.* The
SEA-BORD } sea-coast.SEA-BORN (sêe'bôrn), *a.* Born on or born of the sea.*SEA-BREACH (sêe'brêetsh), *n.* An irruption of the sea.SEA'-BREACHES, *n. pl.*SEA-BREEZE (sêe'brêeze), *n.* Wind blowing from the sea.SEA-CAP-TAIN (sêe'kâp'tîn), *n.* The captain of a sea-vessel.SEA-COAST (sêe'kôst'), *n.* Shore, edge of the sea.SEA-FAR-ER (sêe'fâr-âr), *n.* A sailor, a mariner.SEA-FAR-ING (sêe'fâr'îng), *a.* Travelling by sea, living on the sea.*SEA-GAGE (sêe'gâje), *n.* The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water.SEA-HORSE (sêe'hôrse), *n.* The walrus.SEAL (sêel), *n.* A marine quadruped; a stamp; an impression made in wax; act of confirmation; the wafer or wax on a letter:—*v. t.*, to fasten with a seal; to ratify; to confirm; to close; to shut. [109-19.]SEA-LEGS (sêe'lêgs), *n. pl.* Ability to walk upon the deck when a ship is rolling and pitching.SEAL-ING-WAX (sêe'lîng'wâks), *n.* Hard wax used to seal letters.SEAM (sêem), *n.* That which joins two pieces together; a scar; a layer; the joint between the edges of two planks:—*v. t.*, to join together; to mark.SEA-MAN (sêe'mân), *n.* A sailor.SEA'MEN, *n. pl.**SEA-MAN-SHIP (sêe'mân'shîp), *n.* The skill of a good seaman.SEA-MARK (sêe'mârk), *n.* A beacon, &c., to direct mariners.SEAM-LESS (sêem'lêss), *a.* Having no seam.*SEA-STER (sêem'stûr), *n.* One who sews:—sometimes written SEMPSTER.*SEA-STRESS (sêem'strêss), *n.* A woman who sews:—often written SEMPSTRESS.SEAM'STRESS, *n. pl.*SEAM-Y (sêem'y), *a.* Full of seams.SEA-PIE (sêe'pî), *n.* A dish of food.*SEA-PIECE (sêe'pêese), *n.* A picture representing any thing at sea.SEA-PORT (sêe'pôrt), *n.* A harbor on the sea-coast; a town having a seaport:—*a.*, on the sea-coast.*SEAR (sêer), *v. t.* To make insensible; to dry; to burn; to cauterize:—*a.*, dry, withered:—often written SERE.*SEARCH (sêrtsh), *v. t.* To examine thoroughly; to explore:—*v. i.*, to make a search; to seek:—*n.*, inquiry, quest.SEARCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *pr. t.* 3.*SEARCH-A-BLE (sêrtsh'â'bl), *a.* Admitting of search.*SEARCH-WAR-RANT (sêrtsh'wôr-rânt), *n.* A writ authorizing search.*SEAR-CLOTH (sêer'klôth or sêer'klâwth), *n.* A large plaster.SEAR-CLOTHS (sêer'klôthz or sêer'klâwthz), *n. pl.**SEAR-ED-NESS (sêer'êd'nêss), *n.* State of being seared.SEA-ROOM (sêe'rôôm), *n.* Open sea.SEA-SHORE (sêe'shôre'), *n.* The coast of the sea.SEA-SICK (sêe'sîk), *a.* Sick from the motion of the sea.SEA-SICK-NESS (sêe'sîk'nêss), *n.* Sickness caused by the motion of a vessel at sea. [the sea.]SEA-SIDE (sêe'sîde), *n.* Edge ofSEA-SON (sêe'zn), *n.* One of the four parts of the year; a fit time [201-28]:—*v. t.*, to give a relish to; to mature; to imbue:—*v. i.*, to grow fit for use.SEA'SON'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a condiment, a relish; a drying.SEA-SON-A-BLE (sêe'zn'â'bl), *a.* Opportune; happening at a proper time or in season. [258-2.]*SEA-SON-A-BLE-NESS (sêe'zn'â'bl-nêss), *n.* Fitness of time.SEA-SON-A-BLY (sêe'zn'â'blê), *ad.* Properly with respect to time; opportunely.SEAT (sêet), *n.* A chair, bench; a tribunal; site, situation; mansion:—*v. t.*, to place on seats; to settle.SEA-WARD (sêe'wârd), *ad.* Toward the sea.SEA-WOR-THY (sêe'wûr'thê), *a.* Able to bear a voyage at sea.SE-BA-CEOUS (sê-bâ'shûs), *a.* Relating to tallow; like fat.SE-CANT (sê'kânt), *n.* A straight line which cuts a curve in two or more points:—*a.*, cutting.SE-CEDE (sê-sêde'), *v. i.* To withdraw from fellowship; to retire.SE-CE'NDING, *p. prs.**SE-CED-ER (sê-sêed'ûr), *n.* One who secedes.SE-CERN (sê-sûrn'), *v. t.* To separate; to secrete.*SE-CERN-MENT (sê-sûrn'mênt), *n.* Secretion; separation.*SE-CESSION (sê-sêsh'ûn), *n.* The act of withdrawing from.SE-CLUDE (sê-klûde'), *v. t.* To exclude; to separate. [359-9.] [37.]SE-CLU'DING, *p. prs.*

- SE-CLU-SION (sè-klù'zhûn), *n.* The act of secluding; privacy; retirement. [296-4.]
- SEC-OND (sèk'ûnd), *a.* The ordinal of two; noting the number two; next to the first; inferior:—*n.*, one who attends another in a duel; as a *measure of time or of circular motion*, the sixtieth part of a minute; the next to the first:—*v. t.*, to support; to aid; to follow in the next place.
- SEC-OND-A-RY (sèk'ûnd'à-rè), *a.* Not primary; inferior; subordinate; noting a subordinate school:—*n.*, a delegate, a deputy; a preparatory school, superior to a primary.
- SEC'OND'A-RIES, *n. pl.*
- SEC-OND-LY (sèk'ûnd'lè), *ad.* In the second place.
- SEC-OND-HAND (sèk'ûnd'hând), *a.* Not original; received from the first possessor; not new.
- SEC-OND-RATE (sèk'ûnd'râto), *n.* The second order in size, dignity, value, &c.:—*a.*, second in value, power, size, &c.
- SEC-OND-SIGHT (sèk'ûnd'site), *n.* The power of seeing things yet to come; clairvoyance.
- *SEC-RE-CY (sè'krè'sè), *n.* State of being hid from view; privacy; close silence. [247-7.]
- SE-CRET (sè'krît), *a.* Concealed; private; not revealed:—*n.*, a thing unknown or concealed; privacy.
- *SEC-RE-TA-RY (sèk'rè'tâ-rè), *n.* One who writes for another or for a society, &c.; a high officer of state; a kind of writing-desk with drawers, &c.
- *SEC'RE-TA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- SEC-RE-TA-RY-SHIP (sèk'rè'tâ-rè-ship), *n.* The office of a secretary.
- SE-CRETE (sè-krète'), *v. t.* To hide; to separate from the blood.
- SE-CRE'TING, *p. pres.*
- SE-CRE-TION (sè-krè'shûn), *n.* The separation of the animal juices; the fluid secreted; the act of secreting. [57.]
- SE-CRE-TIVE-NESS (sè-krè'tiv'nès), *n.* In *Phrenology*, a disposition to conceal.
- SE-CRET-LY (sè'krît'lè), *ad.* In a secret way, not openly, privately.
- SE-CRET-NESS (sè'krît'nès), *n.* State of being secret.
- *SE-CRE-TOR-Y (sè-krè'tûr'rè or sè'krè'tûr-rè), *a.* Performing secretion.
- SECT (sèkt), *n.* A body of persons united in some tenets; denomination. [219-1.]
- SEC-TA-RI-AN (sèk-tâ'rè'ân), *a.* Relating to, or peculiar to, a sect [379-22]:—*n.*, one of a sect.
- *SEC-TA-RI-AN-ISM (sèk-tâ'rè'ân-izm), *n.* Devotion to a sect.
- SEC-TA-RY (sèk'tâ-rè), *n.* A follower of a particular sect; a sectarian.
- *SEC'TA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- *SEC-TILE (sèk'tîl), *a.* Admitting to be cut.
- SEC-TION (sèk'shûn), *n.* The act of cutting; a part divided from the rest; a distinct part of a writing or book; 640 acres; a division; a district; a point marked thus [§].
- SEC-TION-AL (sèk'shûn'âl), *a.* Relating to a section.
- *SEC-TOR (sèk'tûr), *n.* A mathematical instrument; a part of a circle included between an arc and two radii drawn to its extremities.
- SEC-U-LAR (sèk'û'lâr), *a.* Relating to the affairs of the world; not spiritual, worldly:—*n.*, a church officer; a layman.
- SEC-U-LAR-I-TY (sèk-û-lâr'è'tè), *n.* Worldliness.
- SEC-U-LA-RIZE (sèk'û'lâ-rize), *v. t.* To make secular; to convert to common use.
- SEC'U-LA-RIZING, *p. pres.*
- *SEC-U-LAR-LY (sèk'û'lâr-lè), *ad.* In a worldly manner.
- SE-CURE (sè-kûre'), *v. t.* To make certain; to ensure; to guard from loss or danger:—*a.*, free from fear; confident; easy; careless; safe. [54-13.] [314.]
- SE-CURING, *p. pres.*
- SE-CURE-LY (sè-kûre'lè), *ad.* Without danger; safely. [152-15.]
- *SE-CURE-NESS (sè-kûre'nès), *n.* Want of fear or caution.
- SE-CU-RITY (sè-kû'rè'tè), *n.* Freedom from fear; confidence; protection; insurance; pledge. [23-6.]
- SE-CU'RITIES, *n. pl.*
- SE-DAN (sè-dân'), *n.* A kind of portable chair.
- SE-DATE (sè-dâto'), *a.* Calm, still, serene, undisturbed. [380-18.]
- SE-DATE-LY (sè-dâto'lè), *ad.* Serenely, calmly.
- SE-DATE-NESS (sè-dâto'nès), *n.* Serenity, calmness.
- SE-D-A-TIVE (sèd'à'tiv), *a.* Assuaging pain, calming:—*n.*, any thing given to allay pain, or to depress the vital forces.
- *SE-EN-TA-RY (sèd'èn'tâ-rè), *a.* Sitting much; inactive.
- SE-DGE (sèdje), *n.* A coarse grass.
- *SE-DG-Y (sèd'jè), *a.* Overgrown with coarse grass.
- SE-D-I-MENT (sèd'è'mènt), *n.* That which settles at the bottom.
- *SE-D-I-MENT-A-RY (sèd-è-mènt'à-rè), *a.* Pertaining to sediment.
- SE-DI-TION (sè-dish'ûn), *n.* Tumult, a local insurrection.
- SE-DI-TIOUS (sè-dish'ûs), *a.* Turbulent, factious with tumult.
- SE-DI-TIOUS-LY (sè-dish'ûs'lè), *ad.* With factious turbulence.
- SE-DUCE (sè-dûse'), *v. t.* To entice to evil; to tempt.
- SE-DUCING, *p. pres.*
- SE-DUCE-MENT (sè-dûse'mènt), *n.* Practice of enticing to evil.
- SE-DU-CER (sè-dû'sûr), *n.* One who entices to evil.

- SE-DUC-TION (sê-dûk'shûn), *n.* The act of enticing to evil.
- SE-DUC-TIVE (sê-dûk'tiv), *a.* Enticing to evil; tempting.
- SE-DU-LI-TY (sê-dû'lè'tè), *n.* Industry, great diligence.
- *SE-D-U-LOUS (sêd'jû'lûs), *a.* Industrious; assiduous; persevering.
- SE-D-U-LOUS-LY (sêd'jû'lûs-lè), *ad.* Industrious, diligently.
- SE-D-U-LOUS-NESS (sêd'jû'lûs-nês), *n.* Assiduity, diligence.
- SÊÈ, *v. t.* [SAW—SEEN.] To perceive by the eye; to observe; to behold:—*v. i.*, to have or use the faculty of sight (*ap. p.*—to what requires attention):—*n.*, the diocese of a bishop.
- *SEE'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, sight, vision:—*con. c.*, since, since that.
- SÊÈD, *n.* The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; original; progeny; principle of production; first cause:—*v. i.*, to produce seed:—*v. t.*, to sow with seed.
- SEED-BUD (sêèd'bûd), *n.* The germ of fruit. [plant.]
- SEED-LING (sêèd'ling), *n.* A young
- SEED-PLAT (sêèd'plât), } *n.* A nur-
- *SEED-PLOT (sêèd'plôt), } sery.
- *SEEDS-MAN (sêèdz'mân), *n.* One who deals in seeds; a sower.
- SEEDS'MEN, *n. pl.*
- SEED-TIME (sêèd'time), *n.* Time of sowing.
- SEED-Y (sêèd'è), *a.* [SEEDIER—SEEDIEST.] Abounding with seed; looking miserably.
- SE-ING. See under SEE.
- SÊÈK, *v. t.* [SOUGHT—SOUGHT.] To look for; to solicit; to go in search of:—*v. i.*, to endeavor. (*ap. p.*—for, after, to.)
- *SÊÈL, *v. t.* To hoodwink.
- SÊÈM, *v. i.* To appear; to have the aspect of:—see MESEEMS.
- SEEM'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, appearance, show:—*a.*, apparent.
- SEEM-ING-LY (sêèm'ing'lè), *ad.* In show or appearance.
- SEEM-ING-NESS (sêèm'ing'nês), *n.* Plausible appearance.
- *SEEM-LI-NESS (sêèm'lè'nês), *n.* Comeliness, grace.
- SEEM-LY (sêèm'lè), *a.* [SEEMLIER—SEEMLIEST.] Suited to the occasion; decent, fit.
- SEEN, *p. prf.* of SEE.
- *SÊÈR, *n.* One who sees; a prophet.
- *SEE-SAW (sêè'sâw), *n.* A reciprocating motion:—*v. i.*, to move alternately up and down.
- SE-GAR. See CIGAR.
- *SEETHE (sêèth), *v. t.* [SEETHED or SOD—SEETHED or SODDEN.] To boil:—*v. i.*, to be hot or in a state of ebullition.
- SEETH'ING, *p. prs.*
- SEG-MENT (sêg'mênt), *n.* A part of a circle included between an arc and its chord; a piece cut off.
- SEG-RE-GATE (sêg'rè'gâte), *v. t.* To separate.
- SEG'RE-GA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *SEG-RE-GA-TION (sêg-rè-gâ'shûn), *n.* Separation from others.
- *SEIG-NEU-RI-AL (sè-nû'rè'âl), *a.* Invested with large powers; independent; manorial.
- *SEIGN-IOR (sêèn'yûr), *n.* A lord.
- *SEIGN-IOR-AGE (sêèn'yûr'êje), *n.* The state of a seignior; percentage paid for coining.
- *SEIGN-IOR-Y (sêèn'yûr'rè), *n.* A lordship.
- SEIGN'IOR'IES, *n. pl.*
- *SEINE (sêèn), *n.* A fishing-net.
- *SEIZ-A-BLE (sêèz'â'bl), *a.* Liable to seizure.
- SEIZE (sêèz), *v. t.* To grasp; to lay hold of; to catch. (*ap. p.*—on, upon.)
- *SEIZ'ING, *p. prs.*
- *SEIZ-ER (sêèz'ûr), *n.* One who seizes.
- *SEIZ-IN (sêèz'in), *n.* The act of taking possession; seizure.
- *SEIZ-OR (sêèz'ûr), *n.* In Law, one who takes possession.
- *SEIZ-URE (sêèz'ûr), *n.* The act of seizing; the thing seized.
- *SE-LAH (sê'lâ), *n.* A word used frequently in the Psalms to signify a rest in singing.
- SEL-DOM (sêl'dûm), *ad.* Rarely; not often, infrequently.
- SE-LECT (sê-lèkt'), *v. t.* To choose in preference, to pick out [335-8]:—*a.*, nicely chosen, choice.
- SE-LEC-TION (sê-lèk't'shûn), *n.* The act of choosing, choice.
- SE-LECT-MAN (sê-lèkt'mân), *n.* In New England, a town officer.
- SE-LECT'MEN, *n. pl.*
- SE-LECT-NESS (sê-lèkt'nês), *n.* State of being select.
- *SE-LECT-OR (sê-lèkt'ûr), *n.* One who selects.
- *SE-LE-NI-UM (sê-lè'nè'ûm), *n.* A non-metallic element which, in its properties, resembles sulphur.
- *SEL-È-NÔG-RA-PHY (sêl-è-nôg'râ'fè), *n.* A description of the moon's surface.
- SÊÈLF, *n.* [*pl.* SELVES.] Person, one's own person; very or identical person; one's personal interest.
- THE* SELF is added to MY, THY, HIM, ITS, OUR, YOUR,—and SELVES to OUR, YOUR, and THEM,—for the purpose of making the person emphatic or exclusive. See OWN, and also "Grammar of Grammars," pp. 311, 312, 323.
- SELF as a prefix retains its original meaning of *same, very, or particular*, only in the words *self-same* and *self-metal*. The sense conveyed by it in other cases is printed in italics in the definitions of the compounds which immediately follow. But one word of a class is inserted.
- SELF-AP-PLY-ING (sêlf-âp-pli'ing), *a.* Applying to or by one's self.

- SELF-CHAR-I-TY** (sêlf-tshâr'è'tè), *n.* Charity to one's self.
- SELF-CRE-A-TED** ('sêlf-kre-â'têd), *a.* Created by one's self.
- SELF-DE-PEND-ING** ('sêlf-dê-pênd'ing), *a.* Depending on one's self.
- SELF-DIF-FU-SIVE** ('sêlf-dif-fû'zlv), *a.* Diffusing itself.
- SELF-ES-TEEM** ('sêlf-ês-tèem'), *n.* Self-admiration; the faculty of self-admiration.
- SELF-EV-I-DENT** (sêlf-êv'è'dênt), *a.* Evident without proof.
- SELF-EX-ULT-ING** ('sêlf-êgz-ûlt'ing), *a.* Exulting in one's self.
- SELF-ISH** (sêlf'ish), *a.* Devoted to one's own interest; void of regard for others.
- SELF-ISH-LY** (sêlf'ish'lè), *ad.* In a selfish manner.
- SELF-ISH-NESS** (sêlf'ish'nês), *n.* The quality of being selfish, self-love.
- SELF-LOVE** (sêlf-lûv'), *n.* Love of or for one's self.
- SELF-LOV-ING** (sêlf-lûv'ing), *a.* Loving one's self or itself.
- SELF-MET-AL** (sêlf-mêt'tl), *n.* The same metal.
- SELF-O-PIN-ION** ('sêlf-ò-pin'yûn), *n.* One's own opinion.
- SELF-O-PIN-ION-ED** ('sêlf-ò-pin'yûnd), *a.* Valuing one's own opinion highly.
- SELF-POS-SES-SION** ('sêlf-pôz-zêsh'ûn), *n.* Self-command, composure.
- SELF-PRAISE** (sêlf-prâze'), *n.* Praise of one's self.
- SELF-RE-PROACH** ('sêlf-rê-prôtsh'), *n.* Reproach of one's own conscience.
- 'SELF-RE-PROACH'ES**, *n. pl.*
- SELF-SAME** (sêlf'sâme), *a.* The very same, identical.
- SELF-SAT-IS-FIED** (sêlf-sât'is'fide), *a.* Satisfied with one's self.
- SELF-SEEK-ER** (sêlf-sèek'ûr), *n.* A seeker of his own interest.
- *SELF-SUF-FI-CI-ENT** ('sêlf-sûf-flsh'ên'sè), *n.* Unbounded confidence in one's own powers.
- SELF-SUF-FI-CI-ENT** ('sêlf-sûf-flsh'ên't), *a.* Having unbounded confidence in one's own powers; arrogant, haughty.
- SELF-WILL** (sêlf-wil'), *n.* Obstinacy.
- SELF-WILL-ED** (sêlf-wild'), *a.* Obstinate.
- SÊLL**, *v. t.* [SOLD—SOLD.] To give for a price; to dispose of; to betray:—*v. i.*, to practice selling; to be sold.
- *SEL-VAGE** (sêl'vîje), *n.* The edge of cloth, &c.; a border.
- SELVES**, *pl.* of SELF.
- *SEM-A-PHORE** (sêm'â'fôre), *n.* A kind of telegraph.
- SEM-BLANCE** (sêm'blânse), *n.* Resemblance, likeness, appearance.
- *SEM-I-AN-NU-AL** ('sêm-ê-ân'nû'âl), *a.* Half-yearly.
- SEM-I-AN-NU-AL-LY** ('sêm-ê-ân'nû'âl-lè), *ad.* Every half-year.
- *SEM-I-AN-NU-LAR** ('sêm-ê-ân'nû'lâr), *a.* Halfround; semicircular.
- SEM-I-BREVE** (sêm'è-brèev'), *n.* In Music, a whole note, marked thus [C]. [half-circle.]
- SEM-I-CIR-CLE** (sêm'è'sêr-kl), *n.* A
- SEM-I-CIR-CU-LAR** ('sêm-ê-sêr'kû'lâr), *a.* Half round or circular.
- SEM-I-CO-LON** ('sêm-ê-kò'lôn), *n.* A point made thus [;].
- SEM-I-DI-AM-E-TER** ('sêm-ê-dî-âm'è'tûr), *n.* Half a diameter.
- SEM-I-FLU-ID** ('sêm-ê-flû'îd), *a.* Imperfectly fluid.
- SEM-I-LU-NAR** ('sêm-ê-lû'nâr), *a.* Resembling in form a half-moon.
- SEM-I-NAL** (sêm'è'nâl), *a.* Belonging to seed; radical.
- SEM-I-NA-RY** (sêm'è'nâ-ré), *n.* The ground where any thing is sown; a place of education; a school:—*a.*, seminal, belonging to seed.
- *SEM'NA-RIES**, *n. pl.*
- SEM-I-NA-TION** ('sêm-ê-nâ'shûn), *n.* The act of sowing.
- *SEM-I-PEL-LU-CID** ('sêm-ê-pêl-lû'sîd), *a.* Imperfectly clear.
- SEM-I-QUA-VER** (sêm'è-kwâ-vûr), *n.* In Music, a sixteenth note [E].
- SEM-I-TONE** (sêm'è'tône), *n.* Half a tone.
- SEM-I-VOW-EL** (sêm'è'vôû-ll), *n.* A consonant which has an imperfect sound.
- SEM-PI-TER-NAL** ('sêm-pê-têr'nâl), *a.* Eternal, everlasting.
- *SEM-PI-TER-NI-TY** ('sêm-pê-têr'nè'tè), *n.* Duration without end.
- SEMP-STER.** See SEAMSTER.
- SEMP-STRESS.** See SEAMSTRESS.
- *SEN-A-RY** (sên'â'rè), *a.* Belonging to the number six; containing six.
- SEN-ATE** (sên'ît), *n.* An assembly of senators; the upper house of a legislature.
- SEN-A-TOR** (sên'â'tûr), *n.* A public counsellor; a member of a senate.
- SEN-A-TO-RI-AL** ('sên-â-tò'rè'âl), }
SEN-A-TO-RI-AN ('sên-â-tò'rè'ân), }
a. Befitting, or belonging to, senators.
- SEN-A-TO-RI-AL-LY** ('sên-â-tò'rè'âl-lè), *ad.* Like a senator.
- SEN-A-TOR-SHIP** (sên'â'tûr-shîp), *n.* The office of a senator.
- SÊND**, *v. t.* [SENT—SENT.] To cause to go; to despatch; to throw; to emit. (*ap. p.*—to, for.)
- *SE-NES-CENCE** (sê-nês'sênce), *n.* Decay by time.
- *SEN-E-SCHAL** (sên'è'shâl), *n.* A steward.
- SE-NILE** (sê'nile), *a.* Belonging to old age.
- *SE-NIL-I-TY** (sê-nîl'îè'tè), *n.* Old age.
- *SEN-I-OR** (sèèn'yûr or sê'nè'ûr), *n.* One older than another in years or office; the elder:—*a.*, elder; older in years or office.
- *SEN-I-OR-I-TY** (sèèn-yûr'è'tè or sê-nè-ôr'è'tè), *n.* Priority of birth, order, or office.
- *SEN-NA** (sên'nâ), *n.* A kind of cassia and its leaves.
- SEN-NIGHT.** See SEVENNIGHT.
- *SEN-SATE** (sên'sît), *a.* Perceived by the senses.

- SEN-SA-TION (sên-sá'shún), *n.* Excitement; perception by means of the senses. [72-21.] [187-15.]
- SENSE, *n.* Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; perception; apprehension of mind; understanding; reason; opinion; judgment; meaning. [159-13.]
- SENSE-LESS (sênse'lês), *a.* Wanting sense.
- SENSE-LESS-LY (sênse'lês'lê), *ad.* In a senseless manner.
- SENSE-LESS-NESS (sênse'lês'nês), *n.* Folly; stupidity.
- SEN-SI-BIL-I-TY (sên-sê-bíl'lê'tê), *n.* Quickness of sensation; delicacy of feeling; tenderness. [267.] [139-16.]
- SEN-SI-BIL-I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- SEN-SI-BLE (sên'sê'bl), *a.* Perceptible by the senses; convinced; having moral perception; intelligent; judicious. (*ap. p.*—of, to.) [220-1.]
- SEN-SI-BLE-NESS (sên'sê'bl-nês), *n.* Sensibility.
- SEN-SI-BLY (sên'sê'blê), *ad.* In a sensible manner. [143-6.]
- *SEN-SIF-IC (sên-sîf'ík), *a.* Producing sensation.
- SEN-SI-TIVE (sên'sê'tív), *a.* Having sense or perception; easily affected. [382-9.]
- SEN-SI-TIVE-NESS (sên'sê'tív-nês), *n.* State of being sensitive.
- SEN-SO-RI-AL (sên-sò'rê'ál), *a.* Relating to the sensorium.
- *SEN-SO-RI-UM (sên-sò'rê'ám), } *n.*
- SEN-SOR-Y (sên'súr'ê), }
The organ of sensation. [180.]
- SEN-SO'RÍ'A,
SEN-SO'RÍ'UMS, } *n. pl.*
- SEN'SO'RÍ'ES, }
SEN-SU-AL (sên'shù'ál), *a.* Carnal, not spiritual; lewd.
- SEN-SU-AL-ISM (sên'shù'ál-íz-m), *n.* The doctrine that all our ideas originate in sensation; sensual appetite; sensuality.
- SEN-SU-AL-IST (sên'shù'ál-íst), *n.* One devoted to sensuality.
- SEN-SU-AL-I-TY (sên'shù'ál-lê'tê), *n.* Addiction to sensual pleasures.
- SEN-SU-AL-I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- *SEN-SU-AL-IZE (sên'shù'ál-íze), *v. t.* To make sensual.
- *SEN-SU-AL-ÍZING, *p. pres.*
- SEN-SU-AL-LY (sên'shù'ál-lê), *ad.* In a sensual manner.
- *SEN-SU-OUS (sên'shù'ús), *a.* Pertaining to sense or feeling; full of sensible images or material.
- SENT, *past. t.* and *p. pres.* of SEND.
- SEN-TENCE (sên'tênsê), *n.* Determination; a judgment; a doom; an axiom; an assemblage of words making a complete sense:—*v. t.*, to pass judgment on.
- *SEN-TEN'ING, *p. pres.*
- *SEN-TEN-TIAL (sên-tên'shál), *a.* Relating to a sentence.
- *SEN-TEN-TIOUS (sên-tên'shús), *a.* Short and energetic; pithy; containing maxims, pointed. [370-4.]
- SEN-TEN-TIOUS-LY (sên-tên'shús-lê), *ad.* With striking brevity.
- *SEN-TEN-TIOUS-NESS (sên-tên'shús'nês), *n.* Conciseness; brevity with strength.
- *SEN-TI-ENT (sên'shê'ênt), *a.* Having perception:—*n.*, one that perceives.
- SEN-TI-MENT (sên'tê'mênt), *n.* Notion; thought, opinion; feeling. [18-14.] [246-10.]
- SEN-TI-MENT-AL (sên-tê'mênt'ál), *a.* Having sentiment.
- *SEN-TI-MENT-AL-ISM (sên-tê'mênt'ál-íz-m), *n.* Sentimentality.
- SEN-TI-MENT-AL-IST (sên-tê'mênt'ál-íst), *n.* One who affects a nice sensibility.
- SEN-TI-MEN-TAL-I-TY (sên-tê'mênt'ál-lê'tê), *n.* Affectation of feeling. [236-13.]
- SEN-TI-NEL (sên'tê'nêl), } *n.*
- SEN-TRY (sên'trê), }
A watch; a soldier on guard. [107-17.] [368-4.]
- *SEP-TRIES, *n. pl.*
- SEP-AR-A-BIL-I-TY (sêp'ár-â-bíl-lê'tê), *n.* The quality of being separable.
- *SEP-AR-A-BLE (sêp'ár-â-bl), *a.* Admitting of separation.
- *SEP-AR-ATE (sêp'ár-â'tê), *v. t.* To disunite; to disjoin; to sever; to divide:—*v. i.*, to be parted.
- SEP'AR-Â-TING, *p. pres.*
- SEP-AR-Â-TE (sêp'ár'â'tê), *a.* Divided from; disunited; distinct. †
- *SEP-AR-Â-TE-LY (sêp'ár'â'tê-lê), *ad.* Distinctly, singly, apart.
- *SEP-AR-Â-TION (sêp'ár-â'shún), *n.* Disjunction; divorce. [276-12.]
- SEP-A-RÂ-TISM (sêp'ár-â-tíz-m), *n.* Disposition to separate, particularly from a church.
- SEP-A-RÂ-TIST (sêp'ár-â-tíst), *n.* One who separates; a seceder.
- *SEP-A-RÂ-TOR (sêp'ár-â-túr), *n.* One who separates or divides.
- SEP-A-RÂ-TOR-Y (sêp'ár-â-túr-rê), *a.* Separating.
- SEP-A-RÂ-TRIX (sêp'ár-â-tríks), *n.* The point used to distinguish decimals from integers; the decimal point, as in 2.5.
- SEP'A-RÂ-TRIX-ES, *n. pl.*
- *SE-PI-A (sê'pê'á), *n.* The cuttle-fish; a paint obtained from the cuttle-fish; in *Allopathy*, a medicine made of the bones of the cuttle-fish; in *Homeopathy*, a medicine made of its juice.
- *SE-POY (sê'pòê), *n.* A native of India employed as a soldier.
- SÊPT, *n.* A clan, race, or family.
- SEP'TA, *pl.* of SEPTUM.
- *SEPT-AN-GU-LAR (sêpt-ân'gù'lâr), *a.* Having seven angles.
- SEP-TEM-BER (sêp-tê'm'búr), *n.* The ninth month of the year.
Æt. Among the Romans, SEP-TEMBER was the seventh month; hence the name.
- SEP-TEN-A-RY (sêp'tên-â-rê), *a.* Consisting of seven:—*n.*, the number seven; 7.

*SEP-TEN-NI-AL (sêp-tên'nê'âl), *a.* Lasting seven years.
 SEP-TEN-TRI-ON (sêp-tên'trê'ûn), *n.* The north.
 *SEP-TIC (sêp'tîk), *a.* Producing putrefaction.
 SEP-TI-LAT-ER-AL (sêp-tê-lât'êr-âl), *a.* Having seven sides.
 SEP-TIL-LION (sêp-tîl'lûn), *a.* or *n.* *By the French or American method of numeration, a number expressed by a unit in the twenty-fifth place; by the English method, a unit in the forty-third place.*
 *SEP-TU-AG-E-NARY (sêp-tû-âj'ê-nâ-rê), *n.* A person seventy years old:—*a.*, consisting of seventy.
 'SEP-TU-AG'E'NARIES, *n. pl.*
 *SEP-TU-A-GES-I-MA (sêp-tû-â-jês-ê-mâ), *n.* The third Sunday before Lent.
 *SEP-TU-A-GES-I-MAL (sêp-tû-â-jês-ê-mâl), *a.* Consisting of seventy.
 *SEP-TU-A-GINT (sêp'tû-â-jînt), *n.* The Greek version of the Old Testament, the reputed work of seventy-two interpreters.
 SEP-TUM (sêp'tûm), *n.* A partition.
 SEP'TA, *n. pl.*
 SEP-TU-PLE (sêp'tû'pl), *a.* Seven times as much; sevenfold.
 *SE-PUL-CHRAL (sê-pûl'krâl), *a.* Relating to burial; grave, deep.
 SEP-UL-CHEr } (sêp'ûl'kûr), *n.*
 *SEP-UL-CHEr }
 A grave, a tomb. [156-11.]
 SE-PUL-CHEr } (sê-pûl'kûr or sêp'-
 *SE-PUL-CHEr } ûl'kûr), *v. t.* To bury; to entomb.
 SE-PUL-CHEr'ING, *p. prs.*
 *SE-PUL-CHRING, }
 SE-PUL-CHErED, } *p. prf.*
 *SE-PUL-CHErED, }
 *SEP-UL-TURE (sêp'ûl'tshûre), *n.* Intermat; burial. [152-17.] [307-21.]
 *SE-QUEL (sê'kwêl), *n.* Conclusion; event; consequence. [172-24.]

*SE-QUENCE (sê'kwêns), *n.* Order of succession; series.
 SE-QUENT (sê'kwênt), *a.* Following.
 SE-QUES-TER (sê-kwês'tûr), *v. t.* To put aside; to deprive of possessions for the benefit of others:—*v. i.*, to withdraw; to decline.
 SE-QUES-TRA-BLE (sê-kwês'trâ'bl), *a.* Admitting of sequestration.
 SE-QUES-TRATE (sê-kwês'trâte), *v. t.* To sequester.
 SE-QUES'TRATING, *p. prs.*
 *SE-QUES-TRA-TION (sêk-wês-trâ'shûn), *n.* Separation; deprivation of profits; retirement.
 *SE-QUES-TRA-TOR (sêk'wês'trâ-tûr or sê'kwês'trâ-tûr), *n.* One who sequesters.
 *SE-QUIN (sê'kwîn), *n.* A gold coin of Italy, valued at about \$2.30; a gold coin of Turkey, valued at about \$1.83; a zechin.
 *SE-RAGL-IO (sê-râl'yò), *n.* The palace of the Sultan of Turkey.
 SE-RAGL-IOS (sê-râl'yòze), *n. pl.*
 SER-APH (sêr'áf), *n.* An angel of one of the heavenly orders.
 SER'A'PHIM, }
 SER'APHS, } *n. pl.*
 SE-RAPH-IC (sê-râf'îk), }
 SE-RAPH-I-CAL (sê-râf'êkâl), } *a.*
 Like a seraph; angelical, pure.
 SER-A-PHI-NA (sêr-â-fê'nâ), }
 *SER-A-PHINE (sêr-â-fê'nê'), } *n.*
 A keyed musical wind instrument.
 *SÊRE, *a.* Withered:—see SEAR.
 SER-E-NADE (sêr-ê-nâde'), *v. t.* To entertain with music at night in the open air:—*v. i.*, to perform a serenade:—*n.*, a musical performance at night by way of compliment.
 'SER-E-NA'DING, *p. prs.*
 SE-RENE (sê-rêen'), *a.* Calm, unruffled, placid, undisturbed. [91-9.]
 SE-RENE-LY (sê-rêen'lê), *ad.* Quietly, calmly.
 SE-REN-I-TY (sê-rên'êtê), *n.* Calmness, peace, quietness. [188-6.] [127-31.]

*SERF (sûrf), *n.* One in servitude; a Russian slave.
 SERF-DOM (sûrf'dûm), *n.* The condition of a serf.
 *SERGE (sêrje), *n.* A kind of cloth.
 SER-GEAN-CY (sâr'jên'sê or sêr'jên-sê), *n.* The office of a sergeant.
 SER'GEAN'CIES, *n. pl.*
 *SER-GEANT (sâr'jênt or sêr'jênt), *n.* A petty officer in an army; a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge:—often written SERJEANT.
 SER-GEANT-AT-ARMS (sâr'jênt or sêr'jênt-ât'ârmz), *n.* In Legislatures, an officer who preserves order, arrests offenders, &c.
 SER'GEANTS-AT-ARMS, *n. pl.*
 *SE-RI-AL (sê'rê'âl), *a.* Pertaining to a series:—*n.*, a literary work, issued in parts.
 *SE-RI-ES (sê'rê'êz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Sequence; succession; course; order. [47-13.] [344-1.]
 *SE-RI-O-COM-IC (sê'rê'ò-kôm'îk), *a.* Both serious and comic.
 SE-RI-OUS (sê'rê'ûs), *a.* Grave, solemn; being in earnest; important. [175-30.]
 SE-RI-OUS-LY (sê'rê'ûs-lê), *ad.* In earnest; gravely; solemnly.
 *SE-RI-OUS-NESS (sê'rê'ûs-nês), *n.* Gravity, solemnity.
 SER-JEANT. See SERGEANT.
 SER-MON (sêr'mûn), *n.* A pious or religious discourse. [289-2.]
 SER-MON-IZE (sêr'mûn'îze), *v. i.* To write or preach a sermon.
 SER'MON'IZING, *p. prs.*
 *SER-MON-I-ZER (sêr'mûn'î-zûr), *n.* One who composes sermons.
 *SE-ROON (sê-ròon'), *n.* A bale or package in skins.
 *SE-ROUS (sê'rûs), *a.* Thin, watery.
 SER-PENT (sêr'pênt), *n.* A reptile without legs; a snake; a musical instrument.
 SER-PEN-TINE (sêr'pên'tîne), *n.* A species of stone:—*a.*, winding like a serpent.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nò, mòvê,

- SER-RATE** (sêr'rit), }
SER-RA-TED (sêr'râ'têd), } *a.*
 Jagged like a saw.
- SER-RATURE** (sêr'râ'tshûre), *n.*
 An indentation shaped like the teeth of a saw.
- SER-RY** (sêr'rê), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, SERIES.*] To press close; to drive together.
- SER'RI-ED**, *p. prf.*
- SER-RUM** (sê'rûm), *n.* The thin and watery part of the blood.
- SER-VANT** (sêr'vânt), *n.* One who serves another; a domestic; a menial.
- SERVE** (sêrv), *v. t.* To attend at command; to supply with a thing; to promote; to assist:—*v. i.*, to be of use; to officiate.
- SERV'ING**, *p. prs.*
- SER-VICE** (sêr'vîs), *n.* Office or condition of a servant; obedience; military duty; worship; use; advantage; favor; course; order of dishes. [220.]
- *SER-VICE-A-BLE** (sêr'vîs'â-bl), *a.* Beneficial; useful; diligent.
- SER-VICE-A-BLE-NESS** (sêr'vîs'â-bl'nês), *n.* Usefulness.
- SER-VILE** (sêr'vîl), *a.* Dependent; slavish; mean. [66-13.]
- SER-VILE-LY** (sêr'vîl'lê), *ad.* In a servile manner, meanly.
- SER-VIL-I-TY** (sêr'vîl'lê'tê), *n.* Meanness, slavishness.
- SER-VIL'I-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- *SER-VI-TOR** (sêr've'tûr), *n.* A servant; an attendant; a student partly supported by college funds.
- SER-VI-TUDE** (sêr've'tûde), *n.* Dependence; bondage; slavery. [150-23.] [267-25.]
- *SER-A-ME** (sê'sâ'mê or sê'sâm), *n.* An oily grain:—sometimes written SESAMUM.
- *SES-QUIP-E-DAL** (sê's-kwîp'ê'dâl), *a.* Containing a foot and a half.
- *SES-SION** (sêsh'ûn), *n.* The act of sitting; a sitting of a court, legislature, school, &c.
- SES-SION-AL** (sêsh'ûn'àl), *a.* Relating to a session.
- *SES-TERCE** (sê's'têrs), *n.* A Roman coin valued at four cents.
- SÊT**, *v. t.* [SET—SET.] To place; to fix; to adjust; to plant:—*v. i.*, to fall below the horizon, as the sun:—*a.*, regular; not lax:—*n.*, a number of things suited to each other; a game.
- SET'TING**, *p. prs.*
- Û* To SET is the causative verb of to SIT.
- *SE-TA-CROUS** (sê-tâ'shûs), *a.* Bristly, hairy.
- SET-OFF** (sê't'ôf or sê't'âwf), *n.* An account set against another; a counterbalance; an offset.
- *SE-TON** (sê'tn), *n.* A kind of artificial issue; a cord used to make and keep open an issue; a rowel.
- *SET-TEE** (sê't-tê'), *n.* A long seat with a back.
- SET-TER** (sê't'tûr), *n.* One who sets; a kind of dog which is used by sportsmen for finding birds.
- SET-TLE** (sê't'tl), *v. t.* To fix; to establish; to determine; to tranquilize; to compose; to pay:—*v. i.*, to grow calm; to subside; to make a jointure for a wife:—*n.*, a bench.
- SET'TLING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, settlement.
- SET'TLINGS**, *n. pl.* Dregs, lees.
- SET-TLE-MENT** (sê't'tl'mênt), *n.* A jointure; subsidence; the act of settling; a colony, a place where a colony is established; abode.
- *SET-TO** (sê't'tô), *n.* A contest.
- SET-TOS**, *n. pl.* [one; 7.
- SEV-EN** (sêv'vn), *a. or n.* Six and SEV-EN-FOLD (sêv'vn'fôld), *a.* Seven times repeated.
- *SEV-EN-NIGHT** (sên'nî't), *n.* A week:—often written SENNIGHT.
- SEV-EN-TEEN** (sêv'vn'têèn), *a. or n.* Seven and ten; 17.
- SEV-EN-TEENTH** (sêv'vn'têènth), *a.* The ordinal of seventeen; noting the number seventeen.
- SEV-ENTH** (sêv'vnth), *a.* The ordinal of seven; noting the number seven.
- SEV-ENTH-LY** (sêv'vnth'lê), *ad.* In the seventh place.
- *SEV-EN-TI-ETH** (sêv'vn'tê-êth), *a.* The ordinal of seventy; noting the number seventy.
- SEV-EN-TY** (sêv'vn'tê), *a. or n.* Seven times ten; 70.
- SEV-ER** (sêv'ûr), *v. t.* To part by violence; to disunite; to detach:—*v. i.*, to be parted or disunited.
- SEV-ER-AL** (sêv'ûr'àl), *a.* Divers; distinct; different; many:—*n.*, each particular.
- *SEV-ER-AL-LY** (sêv'ûr'àl-lê), *ad.* Distinctly; separately.
- SEV-ER-AL-TY** (sêv'ûr'àl-tê), *n.* A state of separation from others.
- *SEV-ER-ANCE** (sêv'ûr'ânse), *n.* Act of separating.
- SE-VERE** (sê've're'), *a.* Sharp; cruel; exact; extreme; harsh. [270-11.]
- SE-VERE-LY** (sê've're'lê), *ad.* With severity; painfully; horribly.
- SE-VER-I-TY** (sê've'r'ê'tê), *n.* Cruel treatment; rigor; harshness. [112-29.] [289-14.]
- SE-VER'I-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- *SEW** (sò), *v. t.* To join by threads drawn with a needle; to stitch:—*v. i.*, to practice sewing.
- *SEW-ER** (sò'ûr), *n.* One who sews.
- *SEW-ER** (sh'ûr or shòre), *n.* An underground passage for foul or useless water.
- *SEW-ER-AGE** (sh'ûr'îje or shòre'îje), *n.* The discharge of water by sewers.
- SEX** (sêks), *n.* The property by which an animal is male or female; womankind.
- SEX'ES**, *n. pl.*
- *SEX-A-GE-NA-RI-AN** (sêks-â-jê-nâ'rê'ân), *n.* A person sixty years of age.
- SEX-AG-EN-A-RY** (sêks-â-jên-â-rê), *a.* Threescore.

- ***SEX-A-GES-I-MA** (sêks-â-jês'ê'mâ), *n.* The second Sunday before Lent.
- SEX-A-GES-I-MAL** (sêks-â-jês'ê-mâl), *a.* Sixtieth.
- SEX-AN-GU-LAR** (sêks-âng'gù'lâr), *a.* Having six angles.
- ***SEX-EN-NI-AL** (sêks-ên'nê'âl), *a.* Lasting six years; happening once in six years.
- ***SEX-TAIN** (sêks'tâne), *n.* A stanza of six lines.
- SEX-TANT** (sêks'tânt), *n.* The sixth part of a circle.
- SEX-TILE** (sêks'tîl), *n.* An aspect of two planets sixty degrees distant from each other.
- SEX-TIL-LION** (sêks-tîl'yûn), *a. or n.* By the French or American method of numeration, a number expressed by a unit in the twenty-second place; by the English method, a unit in the thirty-seventh place.
- SEX-TON** (sêks'tûn), *n.* A subordinate officer of a church.
- SEX-TON-SHIP** (sêks'tûn'ship), *n.* The office of a sexton.
- SEX-TU-PLE** (sêks'tù'pl), *a.* Sixfold.
- SEX-U-AL** (sêks'ù'âl), *a.* Distinguishing sex.
- SEX-U-AL-I-TY** (sêks-ù-âl'lê'tê), *n.* State of being distinguishable by sex.
- SHAB-BI-LY** (shâb'bê'lê), *ad.* With meanness.
- SHAB-BI-NESS** (shâb'bê'nês), *n.* Meanness; raggedness.
- SHAB-BY** (shâb'bê), *a.* [SHABBIER—SHABBIEST.] Mean.
- SHACK** (shâk), *n.* Acorns, &c. that fall on the ground; a shiftless fellow.
- SHACK-LE** (shâk'kl), *v. t.* To confine; to chain; to fetter.
- SHACK-LING**, *p. prs.*
- SHACK-LES** (shâk'klz), *n. pl.* Fetters, chains, handcuffs.
- SHÂD**, *n. sing. and pl.* A kind of river-fish.
- SHÂDE**, *n.* Darkness; degree of darkness; shadow; shelter; screen; a ghost; a small quantity.—*v. t.*, to cover from light or heat; to shelter; to obscure.
- SHÂ'DING**, *p. prs.*
- SHÂ-DI-NESS** (shâ'dê'nês), *n.* The state of being shady.
- SHÂD-OW** (shâ'dô), *n.* Shade; a faint representation; a type; obscurity.—*v. t.*, to represent; to cloud; to screen. [143-7.]
- ***SHÂD-OW-Y** (shâ'dô'ê), *a.* Full of shade, dark; typical.
- SHÂ-DY** (shâ'dê), *a.* [SHADIER—SHADIEST.] Shaded.
- SHÂFT**, *n.* An arrow; a deep, narrow pit; a passage into a mine; the spire of a church; a pole of a carriage; a handle.
- SHÂG**, *n.* Rough, woolly hair; a kind of cloth:—*a.*, hairy:—*v. t.*, to make shaggy; to deform.
- SHÂG'GING**, *p. prs.*
- SHÂG-GED** (shâgd), *p. prf.*
- SHÂG-GED** (shâg'gêd), *a.* Shaggy.
- SHÂG-GED-NESS** (shâg'gêd'nês), } *n.*
- SHÂG-GI-NESS** (shâg'gê'nês), }
State of being shaggy.
- SHÂG-GY** (shâggê), *a.* [SHAGGIER—SHAGGIEST.] Hairy; rugged. [366-18.]
- ***SHÂ-GREEN** (shâ-grêen'), *n.* The skin of a horse, mule, &c. made into leather and grained.
- ***SHÂH** (shâ), *n.* The title of the Emperor of Persia.
- SHÂKE**, *v. t.* [SHOOK or SHAKED—SHAKEN or SHAKED.] To put into a vibrating motion; to make to tremble; to agitate; to make afraid:—*v. i.*, to tremble; to quake; to be in terror:—*n.*, concussion; a shivering; a clasp and motion of the hands; a trill.
- SHÂ'KING**, *p. prs.*
- SHÂ-KER** (shâ'kûr), *n.* One who, or that which, shakes; the name of a religious sect.
- SHÂLE**, *n.* A species of clayey slate.
- SHÂLL** (shâl), *v. i.* [SHOULD—defective.] An auxiliary verb expressing futurity with or without obligation: it is a sign of the first future tense:—see under HAVE.
- SH* In the first person, SHÂLL merely expresses futurity; in the second and third persons it expresses futurity and a promise, command, or threat:—see WILL.
- ***SHÂL-LOON** (shâl'lôon'), *n.* A slight woollen stuff.
- SHÂL-LOP** (shâl'lûp), *n.* A small boat.
- SHÂL-LOW** (shâl'lô), *a.* Not deep; futile, silly:—*n.*, a shelf, a shoal:—*v. t.*, to make shallow. (*out.*)
- SHÂL-LOW-NESS** (shâl'lô'nês), *n.* Want of depth or thought.
- SHÂLT**, *prs. t.* 2 of SHÂLL.
- SHÂM**, *v. t.* To trick; to cheat:—*n.*, a fraud; a trick:—*a.*, false.
- SHÂM'MING**, *p. prs.*
- SHÂM'MED**, *p. prf.*
- SHÂM-BLE** (shâm'bl), *v. i.* To walk awkwardly and unsteadily.
- SHÂM-BLING**, *p. prs.*
- SHÂM-BLES** (shâm'blz), *n. sing. or pl.* A market for meats; a butchery.†
- SHÂM**, *n.* Disgrace, ignominy; that which causes reproach:—*v. t.*, to fill with shame; to disgrace.
- SHÂM'ING**, *p. prs.*
- SHÂME-FAC-ED** (shâm'fâste), *a.* Modest, bashful.
- SHÂME-FACED-NESS** (shâm'fâst'nês), *n.* Bashfulness.
- SHÂME-FUL** (shâm'fûl), *a.* Base, disgraceful.
- SHÂME-FUL-LY** (shâm'fûl'lê), *ad.* Basely, disgracefully.
- SHÂME-LESS** (shâm'lês), *a.* Destitute of shame, impudent.
- SHÂME-LESS-LY** (shâm'lês'lê), *ad.* Without shame; impudently.
- SHÂME-LESS-NESS** (shâm'lês'nês), *n.* Impudence, want of shame.

- *SHAM-POO (shâm-pòd'), *v. t.* To rub the head or body after bathing.
- *SHAM-ROCK (shâm-rók), *n.* Three-leaved clover.
- SHANK (shângk), *n.* That part of the leg which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the long part of some instruments.
- SHAN-TY (shân-tè), *n.* A rough dwelling; a mean shelter.
- SHAN'TIES, *n. pl.*
- SHAPE, *v. t.* [SHAPED—SHAPED OR SHAPEN.] To form; to mould; to fashion:—*n.*, form; make; idea; external appearance.
- SHA'PING, *p. prs.*
- SHAPE-LESS (shâpe'lès), *a.* Wanting regularity or form.
- SHAPE-LI-NESS (shâpe'lè'nès), *n.* Proportion of form.
- SHAPE-LY (shâpe'lè), *a.* Well formed; symmetrical.
- SHA'PEN, *v. prf.* of SHAPE.
- SHÂRD, *n.* A plant; a sort of fish; a fragment of an earthen vessel.
- SHÂRE, *v. t.* To divide; to cut; to partake of:—*v. i.*, to have a part:—*n.*, part; dividend; the blade of a plough. (*ap. p.*—in, of.)
- SHA'RING, *p. prs.*
- SHARE-HOLD-ER (shâre'hòld'ûr), *n.* The owner of a share.
- SHA-RER (shâ'rûr), *n.* One who divides or participates.
- SHÂRK, *n.* A voracious sea-fish; a sharper:—*v. i.*, to cheat; to play the petty thief.
- SHARK-ER (shârk'ûr), *n.* A cheat, an artful fellow.
- SHÂRP, *a.* Keen, piercing; inventive; acute; shrill; fierce; vigilant:—*n.*, in *Music*, a note raised half a tone:—*v. t.*, to sharpen:—*v. i.*, to grow sharp; to play thievish tricks.
- SHARP-ER (shârp'ûr), *a. com.*:—*n.*, a petty thief; a tricking fellow.
- SHAR-PEN (shâ'pn), *v. t.* To make keen; to edge; to point.
- SHARP-LY (shârp'lè), *ad.* Severely; keenly.
- SHARP-NESS (shârp'nès), *n.* Keeness; ingenuity; severity.
- SHARP-SET (shârp-sèt'), *a.* Eager; hungry.
- SHARP-SHOOT-ER (shârp'shòd'tûr), *n.* A skilful marksman.
- SHARP-SIGHT-ED (shârp'sîte'èd), *a.* Having quick sight.
- SHARP-WIT-TÊD (shârp'wit'têd), *a.* Having a discerning mind.
- *SHAS-TER (shâs'tûr), } *n.* The sa-
- SHAS-TRA (shâs'trà), } cred book of the Hindoos:—sometimes written SASTRA.
- SHAT-TER (shât'tûr), *v. t.* To break into many pieces; to impair:—*v. i.*, to be broken.
- *SHAT-TER-Y (shât'tûr'è), *a.* Not compact; easily broken.
- SHÂVE, *v. t.* [SHAVED—SHAVED OR SHAVEN.] To pare off with a razor; to cut in thin slices; to fleece:—*n.*, a large blade for shaving wood, &c.
- SHA'VING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a thin slice pared off.
- *SHAVE-LING (shâve'ling), *n.* A man shaved.
- SHA-VER (shâ'vûr), *n.* One who shaves; a barber; a sharper; a boy.
- SHÂWL, *n.* A covering for the neck and shoulders.
- *SHÂWM, *n.* A hautboy, a cornet.
- SHÈ, *pro.* [*sing.*, *nom.* SHE; *pl.* THEY: *poss.* HERS, (HER); THEIRS, (THEIR): *obj.* HER; THEM.] The female; the woman before mentioned:—*a.*, female.
- SHEAF (shèf), *n.* A bundle of the stalks of grain bound together:—*v. i.*, to make sheaves.
- SHEAVES, *n. pl.*
- *SHEAR (shèer), *v. t.* [SHEARED OF SHORE—SHEARED OR SHORN.] To clip or cut with shears.
- *SHEAR-ER (shèer'ûr), *n.* One who shears.
- SHEARS (shèerz), *n. pl.* A cutting instrument, consisting of two blades moving on a pin.
- *SHEAR-STEEL (shèer'stèèl), *n.* Steel prepared for making shears, &c.
- *SHEATH (shèèth), *n.* The case of a thing, a scabbard.
- *SHEATHE (shèèth), *v. t.* To enclose in a sheath or scabbard.
- SHEATH-ING (shèèth'ing), *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a covering or stuff for it.
- SHEATH-Y (shèèth'è), *a.* Forming a sheath.
- SHEAVE (shèev), *n.* A wheel in a pulley.
- SHEAVES, *n. pl.* of SHEAF or SHEAVE.
- SHE-CHI-NAH. See SHEKINAH.
- SHÈD, *v. t.* [SHED—SHED.] To pour out; to effuse; to spill:—*n.*, a slight temporary covering.
- SHED'DING, *p. prs.*
- SHED-DER (shéd'dûr), *n.* One who sheds.
- *SHÈÈN, *n.* Brightness, splendor.
- SHEEN-Y (shèèn'è), *a.* [SHEENIER—SHEENIEST.] Glittering, bright.
- SHÈEP, *n. sing.* and *pl.* An animal that bears wool.
- SHEEP-COT (shèep'kòt), *n.* An enclosure for sheep; a sheepfold.
- SHEEP-FOLD (shèep'fòld), *n.* A place where sheep are enclosed.
- SHEEP-ISH (shèep'ish), *a.* Timid, bashful.
- SHEEP-ISH-NESS (shèep'ish'nès), *n.* Bashfulness; diffidence.
- SHEEP-SHEAR-ING (shèep'shèer'ing), *n.* Time of shearing sheep.
- *SHEEP'S-EYE (shèeps'è), *n.* A modest, diffident look.
- SHEEP'S-FOOT (shèeps'fùt), *n.* An instrument used as a pry and as a hammer.
- SHEEP'S'-FEET, *n. pl.*
- SHEEP-WALK (shèep'wâwk), *n.* Pasture for sheep.
- *SHÈÈR, *a.* Pure, clear; unmingled; mere:—*ad.*, clean:—*n.*, the curve of a ship's side:—*v. t.*, to deviate from a course (*off*).

SHEËT, *n.* A broad, large piece of linen; linen for a bed; as much paper as is made in one piece; any thing expanded:—*v. t.*, to cover with a sheet.

SHEET-AN-CHOR (shêët'âng'kûr), *n.* The largest anchor; chief support. [334-21.]

SHEET-ING (shêët'ing), *n.* Cloth for sheets.

***SHEIK** (shêék, shâke, or shîke), *n.* An Arab chief.

***SHEK-EL** (shêk'kl), *n.* Among the ancient Jews, a coin valued at 63 cents, and a weight equal to half an ounce avoirdupois.

***SHE-KI-NAH** (shê-ki'nâ or shêk'è'nâ), *n.* The light over the mercy-seat which was the symbol of the presence of God:—often written SHECHINAH.

SHËLF, *n.* [*pl.* SHELVES.] A board fixed against a supporter; a sand bank or rock under shallow water.

SHELF-Y (shêlf'è), *a.* [SHELFIER—SHELFIST.] Shelvy.

SHËLL, *n.* The hard covering of a thing, the external crust; a bomb:—*v. t.*, to take out of the shell:—*v. i.*, to cast off the shell.

***SHEL-LAC** } (shêl'lâk), *n.* { A
***SHELL-LAC** } spread into thin plates.

SHELL-FISH (shêl'fish), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Fish invested with a hard covering.

SHELL-FISH'ES, *n. pl.*

SHELL-WORK (shêl'wûrk), *n.* Work made of shells.

SHEL-LY (shêl'lé), *a.* Abounding with shells.

SHEL-TER (shêl'tûr), *n.* A cover from external injury or violence; protection [240-9]:—*v. t.*, to defend; to protect:—*v. i.*, to give or take shelter.

SHEL-TER-LESS (shêl'tûr'lês), *a.* Without shelter.

***SHEL-TIE** (shêl'té), *n.* A small Shetland horse.

SHËLVE, *v. t.* To place on a shelf:—*v. i.*, to be sloping.

SHELV'ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, sloping.

SHELVES, *n. pl.* of SHELF and *prs. t.* 3 of SHELVE.

SHELV-Y (shêlv'è), *a.* [SHELVIER—SHELVIST.] Abounding with shelves, rocks, or sand-banks.

SHEP-HERD (shêp'pûrd), *n.* A man who tends sheep.

***SHEP-HERD-ESS** (shêp'pûrd'ês), *n.* A woman who tends sheep.

SHEP'HERD'ESS-ES, *n. pl.*

SHER-BET (shêr'bêt or shêr'bêt'), *n.* The juice of lemons, &c. mixed with water and sugar.

***SHËRD**, *n.* A fragment of broken earthenware.

***SHER-IFF** (shêr'if), *n.* An officer to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws of a county.

***SHER-IFF-AL-TY** (shêr'if'âl-té), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; shrievalty.

SHER'IFF'AL-TIES, *n. pl.*

SHER-RY (shêr'rè), *n.* A Spanish wine.

***SHIP-BO-LETH** (shîb'bô'lêth), *n.* The test-word of a party.

***SHIELD** (shêêld), *n.* A buckler; defence; protection:—*v. t.*, to protect; to cover with a shield.

SHÏFT, *v. t.* To change; to alter; to transfer:—*v. i.*, to change position; to find means [66-26]

[210-27]:—*n.*, expedient; evasion; a woman's under garment.

SHÏFT-LESS (shÏft'lês), *a.* Wanting means to act or live.

***SHIL-LA-LAH** (shîl-lâ'lâh), }
***SHIL-LA-LY** (shîl-lâ'lè), } *n.*
***SHIL-LE-LAH** (shîl-lè'lâh), }

A club or cudgel.

SHIL-LING (shîl'ling), *n.* An English coin, valued at 24 cents.

SHÏN, *n.* The forepart of the leg.

SHÏNE, *v. i.* [SHINED or SHONE—SHINED or SHONE.] To glitter; to be splendid; to be propitious, or conspicuous:—*n.*, brightness.

SHÏ'NING, *p. prs.*

SHIN-GLE (shîng'gl), *n.* A thin board for covering houses; loose pebbles on the sea-shore:—*v. t.*, to cover with shingles.

SHIN'GLING, *p. prs.*

SHIN-GLES (shîng'glz), *n.* A tetter.

SHI-NING-NESS (shÏ'ning'nês), *n.*

Brightness.

SHI-NY (shÏ'nè), *a.* [SHINIER—SHINIEST.] Bright.

SHÏP, *n.* A large sea-vessel:—

v. t., to transport in a ship.

SHÏP'PING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, vessels of navigation, ships in general.

SHÏP-PED (shÏpt), *p. prf.*

SHÏP-BOARD (shÏp'bôrd), *ad.* On board or in a ship.

SHÏP-CHAND-LER. See CHANDLER.

SHÏP-MATE (shÏp'mâte), *n.* One who serves in the same ship.

SHÏP-MENT (shÏp'mênt), *n.* Act of shipping; articles shipped.

SHÏP-WRECK (shÏp'rêk), *n.* The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves; destruction:—*v. t.*, to destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to cast away by destroying a ship.

***SHÏP-WRIGHT** (shÏp'rite), *n.* A builder of ships.

SHÏRE (shêër or shÏre), *n.* A county.

***SHÏRK** (shûrk), *n.* One who evades his duty by tricks:—*v. t.*, to evade duty by tricks.

SHÏRK'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the practice of mean tricks.

SHÏRT (shûrt), *n.* A man's under garment.

SHÏVE, *n.* A slice, a thick splinter.

SHÏV-ER (shÏv'ûr), *v. i.* To quake; to shudder; to tremble:—*v. t.*, to break into many small pieces:—*n.*, one fragment of many.

SHÏV'ER'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a trembling, a shaking.

***SHÏV-ER-Y** (shÏv'ûr'è), *a.* Easily broken; incompact.

***SHÏAD** (shòde), *n.* A mass of ore and rubbish.

- *SHOAL (shôle), *n.* A crowd; a sand bank:—*a.*, obstructed with banks, shallow [316-3]:—*v. i.*, to grow shallow; to crowd.
- SHOAL-Y (shôl'é), *a.* [SHOALIER—SHOALIEST.] Abounding with SHOAT. See SHOTE. [shoals.]
- SHOCK (shôk), *n.* Concussion; external violence; offense; a pile of sheaves:—*v. t.*, to shake by violence; to offend; to collect into shocks. [225-2.]
- *SHOCK-ING-LY (shôk'ing'lè), *ad.* So as to shock.
- SHOE (shôd), *n.* A covering for the foot:—*v. t.* [SHOD—SHOD], to fit the foot with a shoe; to provide with shoes.
- SHOE'ING, *p. prs.*
- SHOE-BLACK (shôd'blâk), *n.* One who cleans shoes.
- SHOE-BUCK-LE (shôd'bûk'kl), *n.* A buckle to fasten shoes.
- SHO-ER (shôd'ûr), *n.* One who shoes.
- SHOE-HORN (shôd'hôrn), *n.* A horn used to assist the foot into a narrow shoe.
- SHOE-MA-KER (shôd'mâkûr), *n.* One who makes shoes.
- SHOE-STRING (shôd'string), }
*SHOE-TIE } (shôd'ti), } *n.*
SHOE-TYE } (shôd'ti), }
- A string for tying a shoe.
- SHONE (shôn or shône), *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of SHINE.
- SHOOK (shûk or shôdk), *pst. t.* of SHAKE:—*n.*, a bundle of staves.
- SHÔD, *v. t.* [SHOT—SHOT.] To discharge from a bow or gun; to let off; to emit; to kill or injure by shooting:—*v. i.*, to germinate; to feel a quick pain; to move swiftly:—*n.*, an act of shooting; a young branch:—see SHOTE.
- SHÔP, *n.* A place for sale or work:—*v. i.*, to frequent shops for the purpose of buying goods.
- SHOP'PING, *p. prs.*
- SHOP'PED, *p. prf.*
- *SHOP-BOARD (shôp'bôrd), *n.* A bench on which work is done.
- SHOP-KEEP-ER (shôp'kêep'ûr), *n.* One who sells in a shop.
- SHOP-LIFT-ER (shôp'lîft'ûr), *n.* One who steals from a shop.
- SHOP-MAN (shôp'mân), *n.* One who serves in a shop; a petty trader.
- SHOP'MEN, *n. pl.*
- SHÔRE, *n.* The coast of the sea; the bank of a river; buttress; a prop:—*v. t.*, to prop; to support:—*pst. t.* of SHEAR.
- SHÔRING, *p. prs.*
- SHORE-LESS (shôre'lês), *a.* Having no coast.
- *SHORE-LING (shôre'ling), *n.* A sheep shorn.
- SHORN, *p. prf.* of SHEAR.
- SHÔRT, *a.* Not long; scanty; brittle; abrupt; brief.
- *SHORT-BREATHED (shôrt'brêht), *a.* Having short breath.
- SHORT-COM-ING (shôrt'kôm'ing), *n.* A failure of performance or in result.
- SHORT-EN (shôrt'ên), *v. t.* To make short; to lessen; to lop:—*v. i.*, to become short.
- SHORT-HAND (shôrt'hând), *n.* A method of writing by characters.
- SHORT-LIV-ED (shôrt'lîv'êd), *a.* Not living or lasting long.
- SHORT-LY (shôrt'lè), *ad.* Quickly, briefly, soon.
- SHORT-NESS (shôrt'nês), *n.* Quality of being short, conciseness.
- SHÔRTS, *n.* Bran and coarse meal mixed.
- SHORT-SIGHT-ED (shôrt'sîte'êd), *a.* Unable to see far.
- SHORT-WIND-ED (shôrt'wînd'êd), *a.* Having short breath.
- SHÔT, *n.* The act of shooting; bullets for the charge of a gun; distance to which shot flies; a sum charged; a reckoning:—*pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of SHOOT.
- *SHÔTE, *n.* A young hog:—often written SHOAT and SHOOT.
- SHOT-TEN (shôt'tn), *a.* Having ejected the spawn; dislocated.
- *SHOUGH (shôk), *n.* A species of shaggy dog.
- SHOULD (shôld), *pst. t.* of SHALL, which see.
- ~~SHOULD~~ SHOULD is the sign of the past tense of the potential mood:—see HAVE.
- SHOUL-DER (shôl'dûr), *n.* The joint which connects the arm to the body; a rising part:—*v. t.*, to put upon the shoulder; to justify with the shoulder.
- *SHOUL-DER-BLADE (shôl'dûr-'blâde), *n.* The broad bone of the shoulder.
- SHOUL-DER-KNOT (shôl'dûr'nôt), *n.* An epaulet.
- SHÔUT, *v. i.* To cry in triumph:—*n.*, a loud cry of triumph.
- SHOVE (shûv), *v. t.* To push; to press against:—*n.*, a push.
- SHOV'ING, *p. prs.*
- SHOV-EL (shûv'vl), *n.* An instrument for digging, &c.:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to throw with a shovel.
- SHOV'ELING, }
*SHOV'EL'LING, } *p. prs.*
SHOV'EL-ED, }
*SHOV'ELL-ED, } *p. prf.*
- SHOW (shô), *v. t.* [SHOWED—SHOWED or SHOWN.] To exhibit to view; to direct; to teach:—*v. i.*, to appear:—*n.*, external appearance; exhibition.
- SHOW-BREAD } (shô'brêd), *n.*
*SHEW-BREAD }
The twelve loaves of bread, in the Jewish sanctuary, representing the twelve tribes of Israel.
- *SHOW-ER (shô'ûr), *n.* One who shows.
- *SHOW-ER (shôû'ûr), *n.* A fall of rain; liberal distribution:—*v. t.*, to wet with rain; to pour down; to distribute abundantly:—*v. i.*, to rain in showers.
- SHOW-ER-Y (shôû'ûr'rè), *a.* Wet, rainy; abounding with showers.

- SHOW-LY** (shô'è'lè), *ad.* In a showy manner.
- SHOW-I-NESS** (shô'è'nès), *n.* Gauldiness; state of being showy.
- SHOWN**, *p. prf.* of SHINE.
- SHOW-Y** (shô'è), *a.* [SHOWIER—SHOWIEST.] Splendid; ostentatious; making a show.
- SHRANK**, *pst. t.* of SHRINK.
- SHRED**, *v. t.* [SHRED—SHRED.] To cut into small pieces:—*n.*, a small piece cut off; a fragment.
- SHRED'DING**, *p. prs.*
- SHREW** (shrôô), *n.* A peevish, turbulent woman.
- ***SHREWD** (shrôôd), *a.* Cunning; sly; astute; sensible.
- SHREWD-LY** (shrôôd'lè), *ad.* Sagaciously, slyly, artfully.
- SHREWD-NESS** (shrôôd'nès), *n.* Sly cunning, discernment.
- ***SHREW-ISH** (shrôô'ish), *a.* Like a shrew, petulant, clamorous.
- SHREW-ISH-LY** (shrôô'ish'lè), *ad.* Peevishly, clamorously.
- SHREW-ISH-NESS** (shrôô'ish'nès), *n.* Petulance, frowardness.
- ***SHRIEK** (shrèèk), *v. i.* To scream:—*n.*, a cry of anguish; a shrill scream.
- ***SHRIEV-AL-TY**. See **SHERIFFALTY**.
- ***SHRIFT**, *n.* Confession to a priest.
- SHRILL**, *a.* Piercing or tremulous in sound, sharp. [61-26.]
- ***SHRILL-NESS** (shrill'nès), *n.* The quality of being shrill.
- SHRIL-LY** (shrill'lè), *ad.* Acutely, with a shrill noise.
- SHRIMP**, *n.* A small shell-fish; a dwarf. [316-21.]
- SHRINE**, *n.* A case in which something sacred is deposited. [104.]†
- SHRINK** (shringk), *v. i.* [SHRUNK or SHRANK—SHRUNK or SHRUNK-EN.] To contract itself; to fall back, as from danger; to recoil:—*v. t.*, to cause to contract:—*n.*, a contraction; corrugation.
- ***SHRINK-AGE** (shringk'êje), *n.* Contraction.
- SHRIV-EL** (shriv'vl), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles; to shrink. [344.]
- SHRIV'EL'ING**, } *p. prs.*
***SHRIV'EL'LING**, }
SHRIV'EL-ED, }
***SHRIV'ELL-ED**, } *p. prf.*
- SHRÔÛD**, *n.* A shelter; the dress of the dead; rope that supports a mast [62-11]:—*v. t.*, to cover; to shelter; to dress for the grave.
- SHROVE-TIDE** (shróve'tide), *n.* Shrove-Tuesday.
- ***SHROVE-TUES-DAY** (shróve-tûze'dè), *n.* The day before Ash-Wednesday; the time of confession.
- SHRÛB**, *n.* A small tree; spirit, acid, and sugar mixed:—*v. t.*, to clear of shrubs.
- SHRUB'ING**, *p. prs.*
- SHRUB'ED**, *p. prf.*
- SHRUB-BER-Y** (shrub'bâr'rè), *n.* Shrubs in general; a plantation of shrubs.†
- SHRUB'BER'IES**, *n. pl.*
- SHRUB-BY** (shrub'bè), *a.* Full of shrubs, like a shrub; bushy.
- SHRÛG**, *v. t.* To contract or draw up, as the shoulders:—*n.*, a motion of the shoulders.
- SHRUG'GING**, *p. prs.*
- SHRUG-GED** (shrugd), *p. prf.*
- SHRUNK**, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of SHRINK.
- SHRUNK'EN**, *p. prf.* of SHRINK.
- ***SHUCK** (shûk), *n.* A husk or shell.
- SHUD-DER** (shûd'dûr), *v. i.* To quake with fear; to tremble.
- SHUF-FLE** (shûf'fl), *v. t.* To throw into disorder; to change the position of; to shift off:—*v. i.*, to play mean tricks; to prevaricate; to move with an irregular gait:—*n.*, a trick, an evasion.
- SHUF'FLING**, *p. prs.*
- SHÛN**, *v. t.* To avoid; to decline; to keep clear of; to abstain.
- SHUN'NING**, *p. prs.*
- SHUN'NED**, *p. prf.*
- SHÛT**, *v. t.* [SHUT—SHUT.] To close; to contract; to confine; to exclude:—*v. i.*, to close itself; to be closed.
- SHUT'TING**, *p. prs.*
- SHUT-TER** (shût'tûr), *n.* One who shuts; a door; a cover.
- SHUT-TLE** (shût'tl), *n.* An instrument used in weaving.
- SHUT-TLE-COCK** (shût'tl'kôk), *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward with a battledoor.
- SHY** (shì), *a.* [SHIER—SHIEST.] Reserved, cautious [95-20]:—*v. i.* [*pr. t.* 3, SHIES], to start aside; to sheer off.
- SHIED**, *p. prf.*
- ***SHY-LY** (shì'lè), *ad.* In a timid manner; with reserve.
- ***SHY-NESS** (shì'nès), *n.* Unwillingness to be familiar, coyness.
- ***SIB-I-LANT** (sib'è'lânt), *a.* Hissing.
- ***SIB-I-LA-TION** (sib'è-lâ'shûn), *n.* A hissing sound.
- ***SIB-YL** (sib'îl), *n.* A Pagan prophetic. [146-12.]
- ***SIB-YL-LINE** (sib'îl'line), *a.* Pertaining to a sibyl.
- ***SICE** (size), *n.* The number six at dice.
- SICK** (sik), *a.* Afflicted with disease; disgusted. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- SICK-EN** (sik'kn), *v. t.* To make sick; to disgust:—*v. i.*, to grow sick or disgusted.
- SICK-ISH** (sik'ish), *a.* Somewhat sick.
- SICK-ISH-NESS** (sik'ish'nès), *n.* State of being sickish.
- SICK-LE** (sik'kl), *n.* A reaping-hook.
- SICK-LY-NESS** (sik'lè'nès), *n.* Disposition to sickness; unhealthiness.
- SICK-LY** (sik'lè), *a.* [SICKLIER—SICKLIEST.] Not healthy; producing sickness; affected with sickness; faint:—*v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, SICKLIES], to make diseased; to sicken.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nò, môve,

*SICK'LI-ED, *p. prof.*
 SICK-NESS (sík'nês), *n.* The state of being diseased, malady, disease.
 SIDE, *n.* The part of animals fortified by the ribs; margin; region; party:—*a.*, lateral; oblique:—*v. i.*, to take sides on a question; to lean to a party.
 SÍ'DING, *p. prs.*
 SIDE-BOARD (side'bòrd), *n.* A side-table for conveniences.
 SIDE-LING (side'ling), *n.* A short track alongside of the main one of a railroad:—*a.*, sloping.
 SIDE-LONG (side'lóng), *a.* Lateral, oblique:—*ad.*, obliquely.
 *SID-ER-AL (síd'ér'ál), *a.* Starry, astral, sidereal.
 *SIDE-RE-AL (sì-dè'rè'ál), *a.* Pertaining to the stars, sidereal.
 SIDE-SAD-DLE (sìde'sád'dl), *n.* A woman's seat on horseback.
 SIDES-MAN (sìdz'mán), *n.* An assistant in a church; a party man.
 SIDES'MEN, *n. pl.*
 SIDE-WALK (side'wáwk), *n.* A footwalk on the side of a street.
 *SIDE-WAYS (side'wáze), *ad.* On one side, sidewise.
 *SIDE-WISE (side'wíze), *ad.* On one side, laterally, inclining.
 SI-DLE (sì'dl), *v. i.* To go sideways.
 SÍ'DLING, *p. prs.*
 *SIEGE (sèje), *n.* The act of besetting a fortified place; a continued endeavor.
 *SI-ES-TA (sè-ès'tá), *n.* An afternoon sleep.
 *SIEVE (sív), *n.* A bolter; a vessel with network for separating the coarse part of substances from the fine; a sifter.
 SIFT, *v. t.* To separate by a sieve; to examine thoroughly. [358-9.]
 SIFTER (sift'úr), *n.* One who sifts; a sieve.
 *SIGH (sì), *v. i.* To emit the breath audibly:—*n.*, an audible emission of the breath; a deep respiration.

SIGHT (sìte), *n.* Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing; knowledge; vision; show; view:—*v. t.*, to bring within the range of sight; to come in sight of.
 SIGHT-LESS (sìte'lès), *a.* Destitute of sight.
 SIGHT-LI-NESS (sìte'lè'nês), *n.* Comeliness, pleasing appearance.
 SIGHT-LY (sìte'lè), *a.* Pleasing to the eye, striking to the view.
 *SIG-IL (sìj'íl), *n.* A seal; a signature.
 *SIG-MOID-AL (sìg-mòéd'ál), *a.* Curved like the Greek letter *sigma* or the English *s*.
 SIGN (sìne), *n.* A token; a miracle; a symbol; a type; one of the twelve constellations in the zodiac:—*v. t.*, to mark; to ratify by hand or seal:—*v. i.*, to make a sign:—see ZODIAC.
 SIG-NAL (sìg'nál), *n.* A sign that gives notice [114-4]:—*a.*, eminent, remarkable. [128-21.]
 *SIG-NAL-IZE (sìg'nál'íze), *v. t.* To make eminent; to make signals.
 SIG'NAL'Y-ZING, *p. prs.*
 SIG-NAL-LY (sìg'nál'lý), *ad.* Eminently, remarkably.
 SIG-NA-TURE (sìg'ná'tshüre), *n.* A sign or mark; a stamp; a person's name signed.
 SIGN-ER (sìne'úr), *n.* One who signs.
 SIG-NET (sìg'nèt), *n.* A seal; a king's seal.
 SIG-NIF-I-CANCE (sìg-nìf'è'kánse), *n.* Significancy.
 *SIG-NIF-I-CAN-CY (sìg-nìf'è'kán-sè), *n.* Meaning, import, force.
 SIG-NIF-I-CANT (sìg-nìf'è'kánt), *a.* Full of meaning; expressive; important. (*ap. p.*—of.)
 SIG-NIF-I-CANT-LY (sìg-nìf'è'kánt-lè), *ad.* With force of expression.
 SIG-NIF-I-CA-TION (sìg'nìf'è'kánt-shùn), *n.* Meaning expressed by a sign or word, sense, import.
 *SIG-NIF-I-CA-TIVE (sìg-nìf'è'kántív), *a.* Having meaning.

SIG-NI-FY (sìg'nè'fì), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, SIGNIFIES.] To declare; to mean; to import:—*v. i.*, to be of use; to mean.
 *SIG'NI-FI-ED, *p. prof.*
 *SIGN-MAN-U-AL (sìne-mán'ù'ál), *n.* One's name written by himself.
 SIGN-POST (sìne'pòst), *n.* That upon which a sign hangs.
 SI-LENCE (sì'lènsè), *n.* Absence of sound, stillness; taciturnity:—*v. t.*, to make silent; to still.
 SÍ'LEN'GING, *p. prs.*
 SI-LENT (sì'lènt), *a.* Not speaking, still, mute.
 SI-LENT-LY (sì'lènt'lè), *ad.* Without speech or noise.
 SI-LEX (sì'lèks),
 *SIL-I-CA (sìl'è'ká),
 SI-LI-CE-A (sè-lìsh'è'á), } *n.*
 Flint, an oxide of silicon.
 SI-LI-CIOUS (sè-lìsh'ù's), *a.* Flinty.
 SI-LI-CI-UM (sè-lìsh'ù'm),
 *SIL-I-CON (sìl'è'kòn), } *n.*
 SI-LI-CUM (sìl'è'kùm), }
 A non-metallic element.
 SILK, *n.* The thread made by the silkworm; the stuff made of it.
 SILK-EN (sìlk'èn), *a.* Made of silk, soft.
 *SILK-I-NESS (sìlk'è'nês), *n.* State of being silky; softness to the touch.
 SILK-WORM (sìlk'wùrm), *n.* The worm that spins silk.
 SILK-Y (sìlk'è), *a.* [SILKIER—SILKIEST.] Made of silk, soft.
 SILL, *n.* The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the lowest timber of a building; a groundsel.
 *SIL-LA-BUB (sìl'lá'bùb), *n.* A mixture of milk with wine, sugar, &c.
 *SIL-LI-LY (sìl'lè'lè), *ad.* In a silly manner.
 SIL-LI-NESS (sìl'lè'nês), *n.* Weakness, simplicity.
 SIL-LY (sìl'lè), *a.* [SILLIER—SILLIEST.] Artless; foolish; witless, simple.

- SILT, *n.* A salt marsh.
 SIL-VAN. See SYLVAN.
 SIL-VER (sil'vûr), *n.* A white and hard metal:—*a.*, made of silver; white; soft in sound:—*v. t.*, to cover superficially with silver.
 SIL-VER-LY (sil'vûr'lê), *ad.* With the appearance of silver.
 SIL-VER-SMITH (sil'vûr'smîth), *n.* One who works in silver.
 SIL-VER-Y (sil'vûr'ê), *a.* Like silver.
 SIM-I-LAR (sim'ê'lâr), *a.* Having resemblance, like. (*ap. p.*—to.)
 *SIM-I-LAR-I-TY (sim'ê-lâr'ê'tê), *n.* Likeness, resemblance.
 'SIM-I-LAR'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
 SIM-I-LAR-LY (sim'ê'lâr-lê), *ad.* In like manner.
 *SIM-I-LE (sim'ê'lê), *n.* A comparison expressed with the words *like* or *as*; as, Murat fought *like* a lion:—see METAPHOR.
 *SI-MIL-I-TUDE (sê-mîl'ê'tûde), *n.* Likeness, comparison, resemblance.
 SIM-MER (sim'mûr), *v. i.* To boil gently.
 *SIM-ON-Y (sim'un'nê), *n.* The crime of buying or selling church preferment.
 SIM'ON'IES, *n. pl.*
 SI-MOON (sî-môôn'), } *n.* A hot,
 *SI-MOON (sî-môôn'), } suffocating
 wind of Africa and Arabia;
 samiel.
 SIM-PER (sim'pâr), *v. i.* To smile foolishly:—*n.*, a foolish smile.
 SIM-PLE (sim'pl), *a.* Plain, artless, unadorned; unmingled; silly:—*n.*, a single ingredient in a medicine; an herb.
 SIM-PLE-NESS (sim'pl'nês), *n.* The quality of being simple.
 *SIM-PLE-TON (sim'pl'tôn), *n.* A silly person.
 *SIM-PLIC-I-TY (sim-plîs'sê'tê), *n.* Plainness, artlessness; weakness, silliness. [18-34.] [236-6.]
 SIM-PLIC'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- SIM-PLI-FI-CA-TION (sim-plê-fê-kâ'shûn), *n.* Act of making simple.
 SIM-PLI-FY (sim'plê'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, SIMPLIFIES.*] To make less complex; to reduce to first principles; to make plain.
 SIM'PLI'FI-ED, *p. prf.*
 SIM-PLIST (sim'plîst), *n.* One versed in simples; a herbalist.
 SIM-PLY (sim'plê), *ad.* Without art; foolishly; only.
 SIM-U-LATE (sim'û'lâte), *v. t.* To feign; to counterfeit.
 SIM'U-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
 SIM-U-LA-TION (sim'û-lâ'shûn), *n.* A dissembling; false pretence.
 SI-MUL-TA-NE-OUS (sî-mûl-tâ'nê'ûs), *a.* Being at the same time.
 SI-MUL-TA-NE-OUS-LY (sî-mûl-tâ'nê'ûs-lê), *ad.* At the same time.
 SIN, *n.* An act against the laws of God:—see CRIME:—*v. i.*, to violate or neglect the laws of God.
 SIN'NING, *p. prs.*
 SIN'NED, *p. prf.*
 *SIN-A-PISM (sîn'â'plîzm), *n.* A poultice of mustard.
 SINCE (sînce), *cor. c.* As, seeing, because that:—*ad.*, ago; from the time that; before this:—*prp.*, after; from.
 SIN-CERE (sîn-sêèr'), *a.* Pure, incorrupt, honest, cordial. [65-31.] [280-12.]
 SIN-CERE-LY (sîn-sêèr'lê), *ad.* Honestly, without hypocrisy, truly.
 SIN-CERE-NESS (sîn-sêèr'nês), *n.* Honesty, frankness.
 SIN-CER-I-TY (sîn-sêr'ê'tê), *n.* Purity of mind, honesty, frankness.
 SIN-CER'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
 SINE, *n.* A perpendicular drawn from one end of an arc to the diameter which terminates at the other.
 *SI-NE-CURE (sî'nê'kûre), *n.* An office which has revenue without employment.
 SI-NE-CU-RIST (sî'nê'kû-rîst), *n.* One who has a sinecure.
- SIN-EW (sîn'nû), *n.* A tendon, muscle, or nerve:—*v. t.*, to knit or unite, as with sinews.
 SIN-EW-LESS (sîn'nû'lês), *a.* Having no sinews.
 *SIN-EW-Y (sîn'nû'ê), *a.* Nervous, strong, muscular.
 SIN-FUL (sîn'fûl), *a.* Wicked.
 SIN-FUL-LY (sîn'fûl'lê) *ad.* Wickedly.
 SIN-FUL-NESS (sîn'fûl'nês), *n.* Violation or neglect of the duties of religion, wickedness.
 SING, *v. i.* [SUNG or SANG—SUNG.] To form the voice to melody:—*v. t.*, to celebrate; to give praise; to utter harmoniously.
 SING'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, utterance of melody.
 SINGE (sînje), *v. t.* To scorch; to burn slightly. [215-27.]
 *SINGE'ING, *p. prs.*
~~SINGE~~ SINGEING retains the final *e* of SINGE, so as to be distinguished from SINGING.
 *SING-ER (sîng'ûr), *n.* One who sings.
 *SING-ER (sîn'jûr), *n.* One who sings.
 SING-GLÉ (sîng'gl), *a.* One; alone; unmarried; separate:—*v. t.*, to choose out from among others; to separate.
 SING'GLING, *p. prs.*
 SING-GLÉ-NESS (sîng'gl'nês), *n.* Singularity, simplicity.
 SING-GLY (sîng'glê), *ad.* Individually, only; sincerely.
 *SING-SONG (sîng'sông), *n.* Bad singing; a manner of speech without intonation:—*a.*, noting bad singing or intonation.
 SIN-GU-LAR (sîng'gû'lâr), *a.* Not plural, single; particular; alone; remarkable. [130-22.] [220.]
 SIN-GU-LAR-I-TY (sîng'gû-lâr'ê'tê), *n.* Any thing remarkable; a curiosity; peculiarity. [86-37.]
 'SIN-GU-LAR'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
 SIN-GU-LAR-LY (sîng'gû'lâr-lê), *ad.* Peculiarly, particularly.

Fåte, får, fäll, fát—mè, mêt—plne, pln—nò, mòve,

SIN-IS-TER (sín'ís'túr), *a.* On the left hand; unfair; unlucky. [382.]

*SIN-IS-TROUS (sín'ís'trú's), *a.* Absurd, wrong, perverse.

SINK (sínk), *v. i.* [SUNK or SANK—SUNK.] To fall gradually; to decline:—*v. t.*, to immerse; to cause to sink. (*ap. p.*—into, in, beneath):—*n.*, a drain.

SIN-LESS (sín'lés), *a.* Exempt from sin.

SIN-LESS-NESS (sín'lés'nés), *n.* Freedom from sin.

SIN-NER (sín'núr), *n.* One guilty of sin; an offender.

SIN-OF-FER-ING (sín'óf'fúr-íng), *n.* An expiation for sin.

SIN-U-ATE (sín'ù'áte), *v. i.* To wind in and out.

SIN'U-A-TING, *p. prs.*

SIN-U-A-TION (sín'ù-à'shún), *n.* A winding in and out.

*SIN-U-OS-I-TY (sín'ù-ò's'è'tè), *n.* The quality of being sinuous.

'SIN-U-OS'ITIES, *n. pl.*

SIN-U-OUS (sín'ù'ús), *a.* Bending in and out.

*SI-NUS (sín'ús), *n.* A bay of the sea; a fold or opening, a hollow.

Sí'NUS'ES, *n. pl.*

SIP, *v. t. or v. i.* To take a small quantity of liquid in at the mouth;—*n.*, a small draught, a taste.

SIP'PING, *p. prs.*

SIP'PED, *p. prf.*

*SI-PHON (síf'fún), *n.* A bent pipe through which liquors are conveyed from casks:—sometimes written SYPHON.

SIP-PET (síp'pít), *n.* A small sop.

SIR (súr), *n.* A word of respect in addresses to men; the title of a baron or knight.

SIRE, *n.* A father; a title of a king.

*SI-REN (sír'rén), *n.* A fabulous goddess who enticed men by singing and then devoured them:—*a.*, enticing.

*SIR-I-US (sír'è'ús), *n.* The do - star.

*SIR-LOIN (súr'lóin), *n.* The loin of beef.

SIR-ROO-CO (sír-rók'kò), *n.* A warm, noxious, south wind in Italy.

SIR-ROO'CO'S, *n. pl.*

SIR-RAH (sár'rà, sír'ràh, or súr'rà), *n.* A term of reproach, contempt, or insult.

*SIR-UP (súr'rúp or sír'rúp), *n.* The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar:—often writtensyrup.

SIS-TER (sís'túr), *n.* A female born of the same parents; one of the same faith or society:—*v. t.*, to be akin to; to resemble closely.

SIS-TER-HOOD (sís'túr'hú'd), *n.* A society of females.

SIS-TER-IN-LAW (sís'túr-in'láw), *n.* A sister of a husband or wife.

SIS'TERS-IN'LAW, *n. pl.*

SIS-TER-LY (sís'túr'lè), *a.* Like a sister.

SIT, *v. i.* [SAT—SAT.] To be in any local position; to rest; to hold a session; to incubate (*ap. p.*—on, upon, in):—see SET.

SIT'TING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the act of resting on a seat; meeting of an assembly; session; time during which a seat is kept.

*SITE, *n.* Situation, local position.

SIT-U-ATE (sítsh'ù'ít),

SIT-U-A-TED (sítsh'ù-à-téd), } *a.*
Placed, seated.

SIT-U-A-TION (sítsh'ù-à'shún), *n.* Position; state; site; condition.

SITZ-BATH (sítz'báth or sítz'báth), *n.* A partial bath taken in the sitting posture.

SITZ-BATHS (sítz'báthz or sítz'báthz), *n. pl.*

SI-VA (sè'vá), *n.* A title of one of the Hindoo Trinity.

SIX (síks), *a. or n.* Twice three; 6.

SIX-FOLD (síks'föld), *a.* Six times repeated.

SIX-PENCE (síks'pén'se), *n.* A coin, half a shilling.

SIX-PEN-NY (síks'pén'nè), *a.* Worth or sold for a sixpence.

SIX-TEEN (síks'tèèn), *a. or n.* Six and ten; 16.

SIX-TEENTH (síks'tèènth), *a.* The ordinal of sixteen; noting the number sixteen.

SIXTH (síks'th), *a.* The ordinal of six; noting the number six.

SIXTH-LY (síks'th'lè), *ad.* In the sixth place.

*SIX-TI-ETH (síks'tè'èth), *a.* The ordinal of sixty; noting the number sixty.

SIX-TY (síks'tè), *a. or n.* Six times ten; 60.

*SIZ-A-BLE (síz'á'bl), *a.* Reasonably bulky.

*SI-ZAR (síz'zár), *n.* A low rank of students in universities:—also written SIZER.

SIZE, *n.* Bulk; a glutinous substance:—*v. t.*, to adjust; to become with size; to swell.

SIZ'ING, *p. prs.*

*SI-ZI-NESS (síz'è'nés), *n.* Glutinousness.

SI-ZY (síz'è), *a.* [SIZIER—SIZI-EST.] Glutinous, viscous.

SKÁTE, *n.* A flat fish; a kind of shoe for gliding over ice:—*v. t.*, to move on skates.

SKA'TING, *p. prs.*

SKAT-ER (skát'úr), *n.* One who skates on the ice.

*SKEIN (skéine), *n.* A knot of silk or thread wound.

SKEL-E-TON (skèl'è'tún), *n.* The bones of the body preserved together; an outline or framework of a thing.

SKEP-TIC } (skèp'tík), *n.* One

*SKEP-TIC } who doubts, or pre-

tends to doubt, of every thing.

[141-34.]

SKEP-TI-CAL } (skèp'tè'kál), *a.*

*SKEP-TI-CAL } Doubtful.

SKEP-TI-CAL-LY } (skèp'tè'kál-

*SKEP-TI-CAL-LY } lè), *ad.* With doubt.

SKEP-TI-CISM } (skèp'tè'sízm), *a.*

*SKEP-TI-CISM } Universal doubt.

- ***SKETCH** (skétsh), *n.* An outline, a rough draught; a design:—*v. t.*, to draw by tracing the outline; to plan. [110-8.] [186-19.]
- SKETCH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- SKETCH-Y** (skétsh'è), *a.* Like a sketch, incomplete.
- SKEW-ER** (skùre), *n.* A wooden or iron pin to fasten meat for roasting:—*v. t.*, to fasten with skewers.
- SKID**, *n.* A piece of timber used to defend a ship's side.
- SKIFF**, *n.* A small, light boat.
- SKILL**, *n.* Knowledge of any practice or art; dexterity; art.
- SKILL-ED** (skild), *a.* Knowing; dexterous; versed.
- SKIL-LET** (skil'lét), *n.* A small kettle or boiler.
- ***SKIL-FUL** } (skil'fúl), *a.* { Know-
SKILL-FUL } } ing;
experienced; dexterous. (*ap. p.*
—in *before a noun*; at, in, *before a participle.*)
- ***SKIL-FUL-LY** } (skil'fúl'lè), *ad.*
SKILL-FUL-LY } }
With dexterity.
- ***SKIL-FUL-NESS** } (skil'fúl'nès), *n.*
SKILL-FUL-NESS } }
Dexterity, ability, art.
- SKIM**, *v. t.* To clear off from the surface; to pass very near the surface:—*v. i.*, to pass lightly.
- SKIM'MING**, *p. prs.*
- SKIM'MED**, *p. prf.*
- SKIM-MER** (skim'mür), *n.* A shallow vessel to take off scum.
- SKIM-MILK** (skim-milk'), *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.
- SKIM-MINGS** (skim'mingz), *n. pl.* That which is skimmed off.
- SKIN**, *n.* The natural covering of animals, fruits, and plants; hide, pelt:—*v. t.*, to flay; to divest of the skin; to cover superficially:—*v. i.*, to form a skin over.
- SKIN'NING**, *p. prs.*
- SKIN'NED**, *p. prf.*
- SKIN-DEEP** (skin'déep), *a.* Superficial.
- SKIN-FLINT** (skin'flint), *n.* A nig-gard; a miser.
- SKIN-NER** (skin'nür), *n.* One who skins; a dealer in skins.
- SKIN-NY** (skin'nè), *a.* [SKINNIER—SKINIEST.] Consisting of skin.
- SKIP**, *v. t.* To miss; to pass:—*v. i.*, to leap:—*n.*, a light leap, a spring.
- SKIP'PING**, *p. prs.*
- SKIP'PED**, *p. prf.*
- SKIP-JACK** (skip'jáck), *n.* An upstart.
- SKIP-PER** (skip'pür), *n.* A master of a ship; a maggot in cheese.
- SKIR-MISH** (skér'mish), *v. i.* To fight loosely, or in small parties:—*n.*, a slight fight in war.
- SKIR'MISH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- SKIRT** (skért), *n.* Edge, margin, border [368-6]:—*v. t.*, to border, to run along the edge.
- SKIT-TISH** (skít'tish), *a.* Easily frightened, shy.
- SKIT-TISH-LY** (skít'tish'lè), *ad.* Shyly, timidly, fckly.
- SKIT-TISH-NESS** (skít'tish'nès), *n.* Shyness; fickleness.
- SKIT-TLES** (skít'tl), *n. pl.* Nine-pins.
- SKIV-ER** (skiv'ür or skiv'vür), *n.* A split sheep-skin.
- SKÜLK**, *v. i.* To hide; to lurk in fear:—*n.*, one who skulks.
- SKÜLL**, *n.* The bone that encloses the brain:—see **SCULL**.
- ***SKULL-CAP** (skül'káp), *n.* A headpiece; a plant.
- SKÖNK**, *n.* A fetid animal.
- SKY** (skí), *n.* The region which surrounds the earth beyond the atmosphere; the heavens.
-  Smart, Walker, and some other good authorities adopt the theatrical pronunciation skèl or skyl. Webster, Reid, Worcester, Perry, and others prefer skí.
- SKIES**, *n. pl.*
- SKY-COL-OR-ED** (skí'kúl'lård), *a.* Blue, like the sky; azure.
- ***SKY-EY** (skí'è), *a.* Like the sky.
- SKY-LARK** (skí'lárk), *n.* A lark that mounts and sings.
- SKY-LIGHT** (skí'líte), *n.* A window in a roof.
- SKY-ROCK-ET** (skí'rók'kít), *n.* A kind of rocket that rises high.
- SLÁB**, *n.* A table of stone; the outside plank sawed from a log.
- ***SLAB-BER** (sláb'bår), } *v. i.* To
SLOB-BER (slób'bår), } SLOB-BER (slób'bår), } let the
spittle fall from the mouth; to
drivel:—*v. t.*, to smear.
- SLAB-BY** (sláb'bè), *a.* [SLABBIER—SLABBIEST.] Thick, viscous; wet.
- SLACK** (slák), *a.* Loose; remiss; relaxed:—*n.*, coal broken in small parts:—*v. t.*, to loosen; to relax; to slake:—*v. i.*, to become slack; to flag; to abate.
- SLACK-EN** (slák'kn), *v. i.* To be remiss; to abate; to relax:—*v. t.*, to relax; to slack.
- SLACK-LY** (slák'lè), *ad.* Loosely; negligently.
- SLACK-NESS** (slák'nès), *n.* Looseness, negligence, remissness.
- SLACK-WA-TER** (slák'wå'tür), *n.* The interval between the ebb and flow of the tide.
- SLÁG**, *n.* The dross of metal.
- SLAIN**, *p. prf.* of **SLAY**.
- SLÁKE**, *v. t.* To quench; to deprive of cohesion, as to *slake* lime.
- SLÁ'ING**, *p. prs.*
- SLÁ'M**, *v. t.* To shut hard; to win all the tricks:—*n.*, a violent shutting; a winning at cards.
- SLAM'MING**, *p. prs.*
- SLAM'MED**, *p. prf.*
- SLAN-DER** (slán'dür), *v. t.* To belie; to calumniate; to vilify:—*n.*, defamation, calumny.
- SLAN-DER-OUS** (slán'dür'ús), *a.* Calumnious, defamatory.
- SLAN-DER-OUS-LY** (slán'dür'ús-lè), *ad.* With false reproach.
- SLÁNG**, *n.* Language of the vulgar, jargon. [364-26.]
- SLANK**, *pst. t.* of **SLINK**.

SLÂNT, *v. t.* To lay or cut off obliquely:—*v. i.*, to slope; to be oblique:—*a.*, sloping, oblique.

SLANT-LY (slânt'lê), }
SLANT-WISE (slânt'wîze), } *ad.*
Slopingly, obliquely.

SLÂP, *n.* A smart blow with the open hand or with any thing flat:—*v. t.*, to strike with the open hand:—*ad.*, with a sudden blow.

SLAP'PING, *p. prs.*

SLAP'PED, *p. prf.*

SLAP-DASH (slâp'dâsh), *ad.* All at once; hurriedly.

SLAP-JACK (slâp'jâk), *n.* A kind of pancake.

SLÂSH, *v. t.* To cut; to lash:—*v. i.*, to cut or strike at random:—*n.*, a wound; a long cut in cloth.

SLASH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

SLÂT, *n.* A thin, narrow piece of timber.

SLÂTE, *n.* A fossil stone:—*v. t.*, to roof a house with slate.

SLA'TING, *p. prs.*

SLAT-TERN (slât'tûrn), *n.* A woman negligent of dress.

SLAT-TERN-LY (slât'tûrn'lê), *a.*
Slovenly:—*ad.*, negligently.

SLA-TY (slâ'tê), *a.* [SLATIER—SLATIEST.] Like slate; laminated; abounding in slate.

SLAUGH-TER (slâw'tûr), *n.* Butchery:—*v. t.*, to butcher.

SLAUGH-TER-HOUSE (slâw'tûr-'hôuse), *n.* A house in which beasts are butchered.

SLAUGH-TER-HOUS-ES (slâw'tûr-'hôuz-iz), *n. pl.*

SLÂVE, *n.* One held in bondage; a drudge:—*v. i.*, to drudge.

SLA'VING, *p. prs.*

SLAVE-HOLD-ER (slâve'hôld'ûr), *n.* One who owns slaves.

SLA-VER (slâ'vûr), *n.* A slave-ship; one who slaves.

SLAV-ER (slâv'ûr), *n.* Spittle running from the mouth:—*v. i.*, to emit spittle; to drivel:—*v. t.*, to smear with spittle.

SLAV-ER-ER (slâv'ûr'ûr), *n.* An idiot; a driveller.

SLA-VER-Y (slâ'vûr'ê), *n.* The condition of a slave; bondage.

SLAVE-TRADE (slâve'trâde), *n.* The traffic in slaves.

SLA-VISH (slâ'vish), *a.* Servile, mean, base.

SLA-VISH-LY (slâ'vish'lê), *ad.* In a slavish manner.

SLA-VISH-NESS (slâ'vish'nês), *n.* Servility, meanness.

SLAY (slâ), *v. t.* [SLEW—SLAIN.] To kill; to butcher; to destroy.

SLEAVE (slêv), *n.* Silk untwisted; the entangled part of thread:—*v. t.*, to arrange in a weaver's reed; to sley; to sleid.

SLEAV'ING, *p. prs.*

*SLEAZY (slêzê), *a.* [SLEAZIER—SLEAZIEST.] Wanting substance; weak, thin.

SLEÐ, *n.* A carriage with runners in place of wheels for passing over snow; a sledge; a sleigh:—*v. t.*, to convey on a sled.

SLED'DING, *p. prs.*

SLED'DED, *p. prf.*

SLEDGE (slêdje), *n.* A large, heavy hammer; a sled.

SLEËK, *a.* Smooth, glossy:—*v. t.*, to make smooth or glossy:—*ad.*, with ease and dexterity.

SLEEK-LY (slêék'lê), *ad.* Smoothly, glossily.

SLEEK-NESS (slêék'nês), *n.* Glossiness, smoothness.

SLEËP, *v. i.* [SLEPT or SLEEPED—SLEPT or SLEEPED.] To suspend the mental powers; to slumber; to take rest; to rest in death:—*n.*, rest, repose, slumber.

SLEEP-ER (slêép'ûr), *n.* One who sleeps; a floor-timber.

SLEEP-I-LY (slêép'é'lê), *ad.* Drowsily, heavily, dully.

SLEEP-I-NESS (slêép'ê'nês), *n.* Disposition to sleep, drowsiness.

SLEEP-LESS (slêép'lês), *a.* Obtaining or yielding no sleep.

SLEEP-LESS-NESS (slêép'lês'nês), *n.* Want of sleep.

SLEEP-Y (slêép'ê), *a.* [SLEEPER—SLEEPIEST.] Disposed to sleep, drowsy; lazy.

SLEËT, *n.* A kind of small hail or snow:—*v. i.*, to snow with rain accompanying.

SLEET-Y (slêét'ê), *a.* Bringing sleet.

SLEEVE (slêève), *n.* The part of a garment that covers the arm.

SLEEVE-LESS (slêève'lês), *a.* Destitute of sleeves.

*SLEID (slâde), *v. t.* To sley or prepare for the sley.

*SLEIGH (slâ), *n.* A vehicle on runners, drawn upon the snow; a sledge; a sled.

SLEIGH-ING (slâ'ing), *n.* Act of travelling in a sleigh; the state of the snow which admits of running sleighs.

*SLEIGHT (slite), *n.* Artful trick, dexterous practice.

SLEN-DER (slên'dûr), *a.* Thin, small, slight, weak.

SLEN-DER-LY (slên'dûr'lê), *ad.* Without bulk, slightly.

SLEN-DER-NESS (slên'dûr'nês), *n.* Want of bulk, thinness, smallness of circumference.

SLEPT, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of SLEEP.

SLEW, *pst. t.* of SLAY.

*SLEY (slâ), *v. t.* To arrange threads in a weaver's reed; to sleave; to sleid:—*n.*, a weaver's reed.

SLICE (slise), *v. t.* To cut into thin pieces:—*n.*, a thin piece cut off.

SLI'ING, *p. prs.*

SLIDE, *v. i.* [SLID or SLIDED—SLIDDEN, SLID, or SLIDED.] To pass along smoothly; to glide on the ice; to slip:—*v. t.*, to cause to slide:—*n.*, smooth and easy passage; even course.

SLI'DING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, lapse, transgression.

SLI-DER (slî'dûr), *n.* One who, or that which, slides.

SLI-DING-RULE (sl'ðing'rôôl), *n.*
A mathematical instrument to measure length and bulk.

SLI-DING-SCALE (sl'ðing'skâle), *n.*
A scale for raising and lowering the duties in proportion to the rise and fall in price.

SLIGHT (slîte), *a.* Small; weak; thin; trifling [239-26]:—*n.*, neglect, contempt:—*v. t.*, to neglect, to disregard; to make light of.

SLIGHT-ING-LY (slîte'ing'lê), *ad.*
With contempt or neglect.

SLIGHT-LY (slîte'lê), *ad.* Weakly; negligently; superficially.

SLIGHT-NESS (slîte'nês), *n.* Weakness; negligence.

***SLI-LY** (slî'lê), *ad.* Cunningly; with secret artifice.

SLIM, *a.* [SLIMMER—SLIMMEST.] Slender, slight, weak.

SLIME, *n.* Viscous mire; any glutinous substance; soft mud.

***SLI-MI-NESS** (slî'mè'nês), *n.* The quality of slime.

SLIM-NESS (slîm'nês), *n.* State or quality of being slim.

SLI-MY (slî'mê), *a.* [SLIMIER—SLIMMEST.] Glutinous, viscous.

***SLI-NESS** (slî'nês), *n.* Artful secrecy, cunning.

See **SLILY** and **SLINESS** are improperly written **SLYLY** and **SLYNESS**.

SLING, *n.* A missile weapon; a throw; a bandage to support a wounded arm:—*v. t.* [SLUNG—SLUNG], to throw by a sling.

SLINK (slîngk), *v. i.* [SLUNK or SLANK—SLUNK.] To sneak; to steal out of the way.

SLIP, *v. i.* To slide; to glide; to fall into error:—*v. t.*, to lose by negligence; to let loose; to escape from:—*n.*, a false step; a mistake; a twig; a long, narrow piece; an opening between wharves.

SLIP'PING, *p. prs.*

SLIP'PED, *p. prf.*

***SLIP-KNOT** (slîp'nôt), *n.* A bow-knot; a knot easily untied.

SLIP-PER (slîp'pûr), *n.* A kind of loose shoe.

SLIP-PER-I-NESS (slîp'pûr'rè-nês), *n.* The state of being slippery; smoothness.

SLIP-PER-Y (slîp'pûr'rê), *a.* Smooth, glib; uncertain; hard to hold.

SLIP-SHOD (slîp'shòd), *a.* Having the shoes not pulled up.

SLIT, *v. t.* [SLITTED or SLIT—SLITTED or SLIT.] To cut lengthwise:—*n.*, a long cut; a narrow opening.

SLIT'TING, *p. prs.*

SLI-VER (slî'vûr or slîv'ûr), *v. t.* To split; to tear off lengthwise:—*n.*, a branch torn off; a narrow piece split or cut off.

SLOB-BER. See **SLABBER**.

***SLOE** (slò), *n.* The fruit of the blackthorn.

SLÔÛP, *n.* A small vessel with one mast.

SLÔP, *n.* Mean and vile liquor:—*v. t.*, to wet; to dash with water.

SLOP'PING, *p. prs.*

SLOP'PED, *p. prf.*

SLOÛP, *a.* Oblique; slanting:—*n.*, an oblique direction; declivity:—*v. t.*, to form with a slope:—*v. i.*, to fall off gently. [159-25.]

SLO'PING, *p. prs.*

SLOPE-NESS (slòpe'nês), *n.* Declivity.

SLOPE-WISE (slòpe'wîze), *ad.* Obliquely.

SLO-PING-LY (slò'ping'lê), *ad.* Obliquely.

SLOP-PY (slòp'pê), *a.* [SLOPPIER—SLOPPIEST.] Miry and wet.

SLOP-S, *n. pl.* Ready-made clothes.

SLOP-SHOP (slòp'shòp), *n.* A shop where ready-made clothing of a poor quality is sold.

SLOTH (slòth or slòth), *n.* Laziness, idleness; an animal groundlessly proverbial for slowness. [91-14.]

SLOTH-FUL (slòth'fûl or slòth'fûl), *a.* Lazy, indolent, sluggish.

SLOTH-FUL-LY (slòth'fûl'lê or slòth'fûl'lê), *ad.* In a sluggish manner; lazily; idly.

SLOTH-FUL-NESS (slòth'fûl'nês or slòth'fûl'nês), *n.* Idleness, inactivity, sluggishness.

***SLOUCH** (slòûtsh), *n.* A downcast look; a clumsy fellow:—*v. t.*, to cause to hang down; to depress:—*v. i.*, to hang down; to have a downcast look.

SLOUGH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

***SLOUGH** (slòû), *n.* A deep, miry place.

***SLOUGH** (slâf), *n.* The skin which a serpent casts off annually; that part which is cast off from a foul sore:—*v. i.*, to suppurate and come off.

SLOUGH-Y (slòû'lê), *a.* Miry, boggy.

SLOV-EN (slòv'ên), *n.* A person dirtily or negligently dressed.

SLOV-EN-LI-NESS (slòv'ên'lè-nês), *n.* Negligence of dress.

SLOV-EN-LY (slòv'ên'lê), *a.* Not cleanly, not neat:—*ad.*, in a negligent, disorderly manner.

SLOW (slò), *a.* Not swift; inactive; dull; dilatory.

SLOW-LY (slò'lê), *ad.* Not quick; tardily; not speedily.

SLOW-NESS (slò'nês), *n.* Want of velocity; deliberation.

SLUB-BER (slûb'bûr), *v. t.* To do carelessly; to stain; to daub.

SLUDGE (slûdje), *n.* Dirt mixed with water, mire, slush.

***SLUE** (slù), *v. t.* To turn about a fixed point.

SLU'ING, *p. prs.*

SLÛG, *n.* A drone; a kind of slow snail; a piece of metal.

***SLUG-GARD** (slûg'gûrd), *n.* An inactive, lazy person, an idler.

SLUG-GISH (slûg'gîsh), *a.* Lazy, slothful, inactive. [126-24.]

SLUG-GISH-LY (slûg'gîsh'lê), *ad.* Lazily, idly, dully, slowly.

SLUG-GISH-NESS (slûg'gîsh'nês), *n.* Sloth, laziness.

- *SLUICE (slûse), *n.* A floodgate; a stream of water.
- *SLUI-CY (slû'sè), *a.* Pouring, as from a sluice.
- SLUM-BER (slûm'bûr), *v. i.* To sleep lightly; to doze:—*n.*, light sleep; repose.
- SLUM-BER-OUS (slûm'bûr'ûs), *a.* Sleepy, causing sleep.
- SLÛMP, *v. i.* To sink or step through softened ice, mire, &c.
- SLUNG, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of SLING.
- SLUNG-SHOT (slûng'shôt), *n.* A heavy ball attached to a string, to be used as a weapon.
- SLUNK, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of SLINK.
- SLÛR, *v. t.* To sully; to soil; to pass lightly:—*n.*, slight disgrace; in *Music*, a sign connecting notes, marked thus [\frown].
- SLUR/RING, *p. prs.*
- *SLUR/RED, *p. prf.*
- SLÛSH, *n.* Half-melted snow; soft mud.
- SLUT-TISH (slût'tîsh), *a.* Nasty.
- SLUT-TISH-LY (slût'tîsh'lè), *ad.* Dirtily, nastily.
- SLUT-TISH-NESS (slût'tîsh'nês), *n.* Nastiness.
- SLY (slî), *a.* [SLIER—SLIEST.] Meantly artful, secretly insidious; concealed. [365-10.]
- SLY-BOOTS (slî'bôôts), *n.* A cunning person.
- SLY-LY. See SLILY.
- SLY-NESS. See SLINESS.
- SMACK (smâk), *v. i.* To have a particular taste:—*v. t.*, to kiss; to make a quick noise with the lips; to slap:—*n.*, taste, flavor; a loud kiss; a small ship; a crack; a blow with the hand.
- SMALL, *a.* Little; slender; weak; minute; trifling:—*n.*, the narrow part of any thing.
- SMALL-ARMS (smâl'ârmz), *n. pl.* Muskets, rifles, pistols, &c.
- SMALL-CRAFT (smâl'krâft), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Vessels, or a vessel, less than a ship.
- *SMALL-NESS (smâln'ês), *n.* Little-ness; minuteness.
- SMALL-POX (smâlpôks'), *n.* An eruptive and contagious disease.
- SMÂLT, *n.* A blue glass.
- SMÂRT, *n.* Quick, sharp pain:—*v. i.*, to feel quick, sharp pain:—*a.*, pungent, sharp; acute; lively, brisk; clever; shrewd.
- SMART-LY (smârt'lè), *ad.* Sharply, briskly; cleverly.
- SMART-MON-EY (smârt'mûn'nè), *n.* Money paid to release from military service.
- SMART-NESS (smârt'nês), *n.* Liveliness, briskness; cleverness.
- SMÂSH, *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3*, SMASHES.] To break to pieces.
- SMAT-TER (smât'tûr), *v. i.* To have a superficial knowledge:—*n.*, superficial knowledge.
- SMAT'TER'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a slight or superficial knowledge.
- SMAT-TER-ER (smât'tûr'ûr), *n.* One of superficial knowledge.
- SMEAR (smèêr), *v. t.* To soil; to contaminate; to daub.
- SMÈLL, *v. t.* [SMELLED or SMELT—SMELLED or SMELT.] To perceive by the nose:—*v. i.*, to have a particular odor:—*n.*, power of smelling; scent; odor.
- SMÈLT, *n.* A small sea-fish:—*v. t.*, to melt ore and extract metal.
- SMELT-ER (smèlt'ûr), *n.* One who melts ore.
- SMELT-ER-Y (smèlt'ûr'rè), *n.* A place for smelting ores.
- SMELT'ER'IES, *n. pl.*
- SMERK. See SMIRK.
- SMICK-ER (smîk'ûr), *v. t.* To smirk.
- SMÎLE, *v. i.* To express pleasure by the countenance; to be propitious:—*n.*, a look of pleasure; favor. (*ap. p.*—on, at, upon.)
- SMI'LING, *p. prs.*
- SMI-LING-LY (smî'ling'lè), *ad.* With a look of pleasure.
- SMIRCH (smûrtsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3*, SMIRCHES.] To daub; to cloud.
- *SMIRK (smûrk), *v. i.* To smile pertly or affectedly; to look affectedly soft or kind:—*n.*, an affected smile:—*a.*, nice, smart, janty:—often written SMERK.
- SMÎTE, *v. t.* [SMOTE—SMITTEN or SMOTE.] To strike; to destroy; to kill; to afflict.
- SMI'TING, *p. prs.*
- SMITH (smîth), *n.* One who works in metals.
- SMITH-ER-Y (smîth'ûr'rè), } *n.*
- *SMITH-Y (smîth'è), }
The shop of a smith. [365-28.]
- SMITH'ER'IES, } *n. pl.*
- SMITH'IES, }
- SMIT'TEN, *p. prf.* of SMITE.
- SMOCK (smòk), *n.* A shift; an under garment worn by females.
- SMÔKE, *n.* A sooty exhalation from burning wood:—*v. i.*, to emit an exhalation by heat; to smell; to use tobacco:—*v. t.*, to apply smoke to.
- SMOK'ING, *p. prs.*
- SMOKE-JACK (smòkè'jâk), *n.* An engine for turning a spit.
- SMOK-I-NESS (smòk'è'nês), *n.* The state of being smoky.
- SMOK-Y (smòk'è), *a.* [SMOKIER—SMOKIEST.] Emitting smoke.
- SMOL-DER. See SMOLDER.
- SMOOTH (smòôth), *a.* Even on the surface; not rough; level:—*v. t.*, to level; to palliate; to calm; to make easy.
- SMOOTH-LY (smòôth'lè), *ad.* Evenly, mildly, calmly.
- SMOOTH-NESS (smòôth'nês), *n.* Evenness on the surface; gentleness.
- SMOTE, *pst. t.* of SMITE.
- SMOTH-ER (smûth'ûr), *v. t.* To suffocate; to stifle; to suppress:—*v. i.*, to be suffocated:—*n.*, a thick dust; smoke; state of suppression.
- SMOLD-ER }
*SMOULD-ER } (smòl'dûr), *v. i.*
To burn and smoke without vent or flame.

- SMUG-GLE** (smúg'gl), *v. t.* To import or export goods without payment of the customs.
- SMUG'GLING**, *p. prs.*
- *SMUG-GLER** (smúg'glûr), *n.* One who smuggles.
- SMÛT**, *n.* Soot; mildew; obscenity:—*v. t.*, to mark with soot; to taint with mildew; to soil:—*v. i.*, to gather smut.
- SMUT'ING**, *p. prs.*
- SMUT'ED**, *p. prf.*
- SMUTCH** (smútsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, SMUTCHES.*] To blacken; to daub.
- SMUT-TI-LY** (smút'tè'lè), *ad.* Obscurely; smokily.
- SMUT-TI-NESS** (smút'tè'nès), *n.* Soil from smoke; obsceneness.
- SMUT-TY** (smút'tè), *a.* [SMUTTIER—SMUTTIEST.] Black with smoke; obscene.
- SNACK** (snák), *n.* A share, a part; a slight repast.
- SNAP-FLE** (snáf'fl), *n.* A bridle that crosses the nose:—*v. t.*, to bridle.
- SNAP'FLING**, *p. prs.*
- SNÁG**, *n.* A jag; a protuberance; a tooth standing out; a tree with its root on the bottom of a river and its top near the surface.
- SNAG-GED** (snágd), } *a.* Full of
- SNAG-GY** (snág'gè), } snags.
- SNAIL** (snále), *n.* A slimy, slow-creeping animal; a drone.
- SNÁKE**, *n.* A serpent:—*v. t.*, to wind a small rope spirally around a larger one.
- SNÁ'KING**, *p. prs.*
- SNA-KY** (snák'kè), *a.* Resembling a snake; serpentine.
- SNÁP**, *v. t.* To break at once; to break short; to strike with a short noise; to catch at:—*v. i.*, to crack; to snarl (*ap. p.*—at):—*n.*, the act of breaking with a quick motion; a quick, eager bite; a catch.
- SNAP'PING**, *p. prs.*
- SNAP'PED**, *p. prf.*
- SNAP-PISH** (snáp'plsh), *a.* Eager to bite; peevish; sharp in reply.
- SNAP-PISH-LY** (snáp'plsh'lè), *ad.* Peevishly, tartly.
- SNAP-PISH-NESS** (snáp'plsh'nès), *n.* Peevishness, tartness.
- SNÁRE**, *n.* A gin; a net:—*v. t.*, to entrap; to entangle.
- SNÁ'RING**, *p. prs.*
- SNÁRL**, *v. i.* To growl, as an angry animal:—*v. t.*, to embarrass; to complicate; to entangle:—*n.*, entanglement, quarrel.
- SNAR-Y** (snáre'è), *a.* [SNARIER—SNARIEST.] Entangling, insidious.
- SNATCH** (snátsh), *v. t.* To seize hastily:—*v. i.*, to try to seize hastily (*ap. p.*—at):—*n.*, a hasty catch.
- SNATCH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- SNATH** (snáth), *n.* The handle of a scythe.
- SNEAK** (snèek), *v. i.* To creep slyly; to skulk; to crouch:—*n.*, a sneaking fellow.
- SNEAK'ING**, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, niggardly, servile, mean.
- SNEAK-ING-LY** (snèek'ing'lè), *ad.* Servilely; slyly; meanly.
- SNEAK-ING-NESS** (snèek'ing'nès), *n.* Meanness, niggardliness.
- SNÈÉR**, *v. i.* To show contempt by looks; to scoff; to gibe (*ap. p.*—at):—*n.*, a look of contempt or scorn.
- SNEER-ING-LY** (snèèr'ing'lè), *ad.* With a scornful look.
- SNÈÈZE**, *v. i.* To emit air audibly and spasmodically through the nose:—*n.*, the act of sneezing.
- SNEEZ'ING**, *p. prs.*
- SNICK-ER** (sník'ûr), } *v. i.* To
- *SNIG-GER** (sníg'gûr), } giggle;
- to laugh slyly.
- SNÍFF**, *v. i.* or *v. t.* To snuff; to draw breath audibly by the nose:—*n.*, a snuff.
- SNÍP**, *v. t.* To clip at a single cut with scissors:—*n.*, a single cut; a shred.
- SNÍP'PING**, *p. prs.*
- SNÍP'PED**, *p. prf.*
- SNÍPE**, *n.* A small fen fowl with a long bill; a fool.
- SNIV-EL** (snív'vl), *v. i.* To run at the nose; to cry as children:—*n.*, the running of the nose.
- SNIV'EL'ING**, }
- *SNIV'EL'LING**, } *p. prs.*
- SNIV'EL-ED**, }
- *SNIV'ELL-ED**, } *p. prf.*
- SNIV-EL-ER**, }
- *SNIV-EL-LER** } (snív'vl'ûr), *n.*
- One who snivels.
- SNÓB**, *n.* One who apes gentility; one who works during a strike.
- *SNÓB-BISH** (snób'bish), *a.* Denoting an aping of gentility.
- SNÓÓD**, *n.* A fillet with which hair is bound; a fishhook tied or looped to a short line:—*v. t.*, to tie on a snood.
- SNÓÓZE**, *v. i.* To slumber:—*n.*, a slumber.
- SNÓOZ'ING**, *p. prs.*
- SNÓRE**, *v. i.* To breathe hard through the nose:—*n.*, respiration through the nose in sleep.
- SNÓ'RING**, *p. prs.*
- SNÓRT**, *v. i.* To blow air through the nose, as a high-mettled horse.
- SNÓÛT**, *n.* The nose of a beast.
- SNÓW** (snò), *n.* Water frozen in flakes:—*v. i.*, to fall in snow.
- SNÓW-BALL** (snò'bál), *n.* A round lump of compressed snow; a plant and its flower.
- SNÓW-DRIFT** (snò'drìft), *n.* A bank of snow heaped by the wind.
- SNÓW-DROP** (snò'dròp), *n.* An early flower.
- *SNÓW-PLOUGH** } (snò'plòû), *n.*
- SNÓW-PLOW** }
- A machine for clearing snow from the track of a railway.
- SNÓW-SHOE** (snò'shù), *n.* A light, broad shoe for travelling over snow.
- SNÓW-WHITE** (snò'hwìte), *a.* White as snow.

- SNOW-Y (snò'è), *a.* Full of snow, white like snow.
- SNÛB, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To check; to reprimand:—*n.*, a rude check.
- SNUB-BING, *p. prs.*
- SNUB-BED, *p. prf.*
- SNUB-NOSED (snúb'nòzd), *a.* Having a flat nose.
- SNUFF, *n.* The burnt wick of a candle; powdered tobacco:—*v. t.*, scent; to draw in at the nose; to crop a candle:—*v. i.*, to take offense; to snort.
- SNUFF-BOX (snúf'bòks), *n.* A box in which snuff is carried.
- SNUFF-BOX'ES, *n. pl.*
- SNUF-FERS (snúf'fúrz), *n. pl.* An instrument for snuffing a candle.
- SNUF-FLE (snúf'fl), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To speak through the nose.
- SNUF'FLING, *p. prs.*
- SNUF-FLES (snúf'flz), *n. pl.* An obstruction in the nose, caused by mucus.
- SNÛG, *a.* [SNUGGER—SNUGGEST.] Close, free from inconvenience; private; concealed; neat:—*v. i.*, to lie close.
- SNUG'GING, *p. prs.*
- SNUG'GED, *p. prf.*
- SNUG-GLE (snúg'gl), *v. i.* To lie close; to lie snug.
- SNUG'GLING, *p. prs.*
- SNUG-LY (snúg'lè), *ad.* In a snug manner; safely.
- SNUG-NESS (snúg'nès), *n.* Closeness; compactness.
- SÒ, *ad.* In like manner or degree; thus (*cor. ad.*—*as*):—*con. c.*, therefore (*con. c.*—*that*).
- SOAK (sòke), *v. t.* To steep in any moisture; to drench:—*v. i.*, to be steeped.
- SOAK-ER (sòke'úr), *n.* One who soaks; a hard drinker.
- SOAP (sòpe), *n.* A substance used in washing:—*v. t.*, to rub over with soap.
- SOAP-BOIL-ER (sòpe'bòill'úr), *n.* One who makes soap.
- SOAP-STONE (sòpe'stòne), *n.* A magnesian stone having a soapy feel.
- SOAP-SUDS (sòpe'súdz), *n. pl.* Water mingled with soap.
- SOAP-Y (sòpe'è), *a.* [SOAPIER—SOAPIEST.] Like soap, soft.
- SOAR (sòre), *v. i.* To fly aloft, to mount; to tower in imagination:—*n.*, a towering flight.
- SÒB, *v. i.* To sigh with sorrow and convulsion:—*n.*, a convulsive sigh or cry.
- SOB'BING, *p. prs.*
- SOB'BED, *p. prf.*
- SO-BER (sò'búr), *a.* Temperate; not intoxicated; calm; serious:—*v. t.*, to make sober.
- SO-BER-LY (sò'búrl'è), *ad.* Temperately, moderately; gravely.
- SO-BER-MIND-ED (sò'búr'mind-éd), *a.* Regular; temperate, of a sober disposition.
- SO-BER-NESS (sò'búr'nès), } *n.*
- SO-BRI-E-TY (sò-brì'è'tè), }
Temperance; calmness.
- *SOB-RI-QUET (sòb-rè'kà'), *n.* A nickname.
- *SO-CI-A-BIL-I-TY (sò-shè-à-bill'è-tè or sò-shà-bill'è'tè), *n.* Natural tendency to be sociable; inclination for company or conversation.
- SO-CI-A-BLE (sò'shè-à-bl or sò'shà-bl), *a.* Friendly, conversable, familiar, affable [53-31]:—*n.*, an open carriage.
- SO-CI-A-BLE-NESS (sò'shè-à-bl'nès or sò'shà-bl'nès), *n.* Sociability.
- SO-CI-A-BLY (sò'shè-à-blè or sò'shà-blè), *ad.* In a sociable manner; familiarly.
- SO-CIAL (sò'shàl), *a.* Relating to a general or public interest; easy to mix in friendly gayety, fond of society. [70.] [332-17.]
- SO-CIAL-ISM (sò'shàll'izm), *n.* The doctrine that the best social state is where there is a community of property among all its individuals.
- SO-CIAL-IST (sò'shàll'ist), *n.* A believer in socialism.
- SO-CI-AL-I-TY (sò-shè-àll'è'tè or sò-shàll'è'tè), *n.* The quality of being social.
- SO-CIAL-IZE (sò'shàll'ize), *v. t.* To make social.
- SO'CIAL-Y-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *SO-CIAL-LY (sò'shàll'è), *ad.* In a social manner.
- *SO-CI-E-TY (sò-sì'è'tè), *n.* Community; company; fraternity; association. [251-10.]
- SO-CI'ETIES, *n. pl.*
- SO-CIN-I-AN (sò-sin'è'án), *n.* A follower of Socinus, who denied the divine nature of Christ.
- SOCK (sòk), *n.* A stocking-like cover for the foot.
- SOCK-ET (sòk'kit), *n.* A hollow pipe; a hollow; the receptacle of the eye.
- SO-CRAT-IC (sò-krát'ík), *a.* Pertaining to Socrates, or to his manner of teaching.
- SÒD, *n.* A turf, a clod:—*v. t.*, to cover with turf:—*pst. t.* of SEETHE.
- SOD'DING, *p. prs.*
- SOD'DED, *p. prf.*
- SO-DA (sò'dá), *n.* An oxide of the metal sodium.
- SO-DA-WA-TER (sò'dá-wà-túr), *n.* Water and carbonate of soda.
- *SO-DAL-I-TY (sò-dàll'è'tè), *n.* Fellowshipship.
- SOD'DEN, *p. prf.* of SEETHE.
- SOD-DY (sò'dè), *a.* Turfy.
- *SOD-ER (sò'd'úr), *n.* A metallic cement:—*v. t.*, to unite with metallic cement:—often written SOLDER.
- *SO-DI-UM (sò'dè'úm), *n.* The metallic base of soda.
- SO-FA (sò'fá), *n.* A seat covered and cushioned.
- SOFT (sòft or sàwft), *a.* Ductile; flexible; easy; gentle, tender.
- SOFT-EN (sòft'fn or sàwft'fn), *v. t.* To make soft; to mollify; to mitigate:—*v. i.*, to grow soft.

- SOFT-LY** (sôft'lê or sâwft'lê), *ad.* Gently, mildly, tenderly.
- SOFT-NESS** (sôft'nês or sâwft'nês), *n.* Quality of being soft; mildness; effeminacy.
- SOG-GY** (sôg'gê), *a.* [SOGGIER—SOGGIEST.] Moist; soaked.
- SO-HO** (sô-hô'), *in.* A form of calling from a distant place.
- SÔIL**, *v. t.* To pollute; to foul; to dirt; to stain:—*n.*, stain; dirt, ground, earth.
- *SOIR-EE** (swâ-râ'), *n.* An evening party.
- SO-JOURN** (sô'jûrn), *v. i.* To dwell for a time:—*n.*, a temporary residence.
- *SO-JOURNER** (sô'jûrn'ûr), *n.* A temporary dweller.
- SO-JOURNMENT** (sô'jûrn'mênt), *n.* Temporary residence.
- SOL-ACE** (sôl'âs), *v. t.* To comfort; to assuage; to cheer:—*n.*, comfort; consolation. [311-1.]
- SOL'A'CI'NG**, *p. pres.*
- SOL-ACE-MENT** (sôl'âs'mênt), *n.* Act of comforting, solace.
- SO-LAR** (sô'lâr), *a.* Pertaining to the sun, or measured by it.
- SOLD**, *pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of **SELL**.
- SOL-DER**. See **SODER**.
- SOL-DIER** (sôl'jûr), *n.* A fighting man; a warrior; a man of military skill.
- SOL-DIER-SHIP** (sôl'jûr'shîp), *n.* Martial qualities; military skill.
- *SOL-DIER-Y** (sôl'jûr'rê), *n.* A body of military men.
- SOL'DIERIES**, *n. pl.*
- SÔLE**, *n.* The bottom of the foot, or shoe; a kind of flat sea-fish:—*v. t.*, to furnish with soles:—*a.*, single, only; alone; not married. [245-15.]
- SÔ'LING**, *p. pres.*
- SOL-E-CISM** (sôl'ê'sizm), *n.* Unfitness of one word to another; an absurd expression.
- *SOL-E-CIST** (sôl'ê'sist), *n.* One who is guilty of solecism.
- SOL-E-CIST-IC** (sôl'ê-sist'ik), *a.* Incorrect; resembling solecism.
- SOLE-LY** (sôl'lê), *ad.* Singly, only.
- *SOL-EMN** (sôl'êm), *a.* Religiously grave; ritual; serious; sacred. [94-3.] [226-10.]
- SOL-EM-NESS** (sôl'êm'nês), *n.* The quality of being solemn.
- SO-LEM-NI-TY** (sô-lêm'nê'tê), *n.* Religious ceremony; gravity; awful grandeur; seriousness. [112-29.] [170-13.]
- SO-LEM'NITIES**, *n. pl.*
- SOL-EM-NI-ZA-TION** (sôl'êm-nê-zâ'shûn), *n.* Act of solemnizing.
- SOL-EM-NIZE** (sôl'êm'nîze), *v. t.* To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate; to make solemn.
- SOL'EM'NI-ZING**, *p. pres.*
- *SOL-EMN-LY** (sôl'êm'lê), *ad.* In a solemn manner; with formal gravity.
- *SOL-FA** (sôlê-fâ' or sôl-fâ'), *v. i.* To pronounce the notes of the gamut.
- *SOL-FEG-GI-O** (sôl-fêj'jê'ò), *n.* The system of arranging the scale in music by the names *do, re, mi, fi, sol, la, si, do*, in order to teach singing.
- SO-LIC-IT** (sô-lîs'sit), *v. t.* To importune; to entreat; to implore; to request. [23-32.] [248-2.]
- SO-LIC-I-TA-TION** (sô-lîs-sê-tâ'shûn), *n.* Importunity; invitation.
- *SO-LIC-IT-OR** (sô-lîs'sit'ûr), *n.* One who petitions or acts for another; an attorney in a court of chancery.
- SO-LIC-IT-OR-GEN-ER-AL** (sô-lîs-sit'ûr-jên'ûr'âl), *n.* In *England*, the counsel for the crown.
- SO-LIC-IT-OUS** (sô-lîs'sit'ûs), *a.* Anxious, careful (*ap. p.*—about, for.) [215-18.]
- SO-LIC-IT-OUS-LY** (sô-lîs'sit'ûs-lê), *ad.* Anxiously, carefully.
- SO-LIC-IT-RESS** (sô-lîs'sit'rês), *n.* A woman who solicits.
- SO-LIC'ITRESS-ES**, *n. pl.*
- SO-LIC-I-TUDE** (sô-lîs'sê'tûde), *n.* Anxiety, carefulness, concern, uneasiness. [234-11.] [63-25.]
- SOL-ID** (sôl'id), *a.* Not fluid; compact, firm; true; not hollow; hard [189-5]:—*n.*, a compact body.
- SOL-I-DAR-I-TY** (sôl-ê-dâr'ê'tê), *n.* State of being bound together; identity of interest.
- SO-LID-I-FI-CA-TION** (sôl'id-ê-fê-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of making solid.
- SO-LID-I-FY** (sô-lid'ê'fi), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, **SOLIDIFIES**.] To make solid.
- SO-LID'IFIED**, *p. prof.*
- SO-LID-I-TY** (sô-lid'ê'tê), *n.* Fulness of matter; solid contents; firmness; density.
- SO-LID'ITIES**, *n. pl.*
- SOL-ID-LY** (sôl'id'lê), *ad.* Firmly, densely.
- SOL-ID-NESS** (sôl'id'nês), *n.* Solidity, density.
- SO-LIL-O-QUIZE** (sô-lîl'ò'kwîze), *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy.
- *SO-LIL'O'QUIZ-ING**, *p. pres.*
- *SO-LIL-O-QUY** (sô-lîl'ò'kwê'), *n.* A discourse to one's self. [165-7.]
- *SO-LIL'O'QUIES**, *n. pl.*
- *SOL-I-TAIRE** (sôl-ê-tâ're'), *n.* A recluse; a game at cards played by one person.
- SOL-I-TA-RI-LY** (sôl'ê-tâ-rê'lê), *ad.* In solitude.
- SOL-I-TA-RI-NESS** (sôl'ê-tâ-rê'nês), *n.* Solitude, loneliness.
- SOL-I-TA-RY** (sôl'ê-tâ-rê'), *a.* Living alone; retired; single:—*n.*, one who lives alone; a hermit.
- SOL'ITA-RIES**, *n. pl.*
- SOL-I-TUDE** (sôl'ê'tûde), *n.* Lonely life or place, retirement, seclusion.
- SOL-MI-ZA-TION** (sôl-mê-zâ'shûn), *n.* A repetition of the notes of the gamut.
- SO-LO** (sô'lò), *n.* A tune played on a single instrument, or sung by one person.
- *SO'LOS**, *n. pl.*

*SOL-STICE (sól'stîs), *n.* The tropical point where the sun ceases to recede from the equator.

*SOL-STI-TIAL (sól'stîsh'ál), *a.* Belonging to the solstice.

SOL-U-BLE (sól'ù'bl), *a.* Capable of being dissolved.

SOL-U-BIL-I-TY (sól'ù-bíl'lè'tè), *n.* Susceptibility of explanation, or of separation of parts.

SOL-U-BIL'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

SOL-U-TION (sò-lù'shûn), *n.* Matter dissolved; explanation; separation.

SOL-U-TIVE (sól'ù'tîv), *a.* Laxative.

SOLV-A-BIL-I-TY (sól'v-â-bíl'lè'tè), *n.* Solvableness.

*SOLV-A-BLE (sól'v'â'bl), *a.* Capable of being solved or paid:—sometimes written SOLVIBLE.

SOLV-A-BLE-NESS (sól'v'â'bl-nès), *n.* Ability to pay debts.

SOLVE (sòlv), *v. t.* To clear; to explain; to resolve.

SOLV'ING, *p. pres.*

*SOLV-EN-CY (sól'v'èn'sè), *n.* Ability to pay all debts.

*SOLV-END (sól'v'ènd), *n.* A substance to be dissolved.

*SOLV-ENT (sól'v'ènt), *n.* A substance that dissolves:—*a.*, able to pay all debts; dissolving.

SOLV-I-BLE. See SOLVABLE.

SOM-BER } (sóm'bûr), *a.* Dark;

*SOM-BRE } gloomy, dusky.

SOM-BROUS (sóm'brûs), *a.* Sombre.

SOME (súm), *a.* More or less; certain persons; a part, not many.

SOME-BOD-Y (súm'bòd'yè), *n.* A person unknown or uncertain; a person of distinction.

*SOM-ER-SAULT (súm'âr'sáwlt) }
SOM-ER-SET (súm'âr'sèt), } *n.*

A leap by which a person turns over his head.

SOME-HOW (súm'hòu), *ad.* In one way or another.

SOME-THING (súm'thîng), *n.* A thing indeterminate; more or less:—*ad.*, in some degree.

SOME-TIME (súm'tîme), *ad.* Once, formerly; at one time.

SOME-TIMES (súm'tîmz), *ad.* Now and then; at intervals.

SOME-WHAT (súm'hwòt), *n.* Something; more or less:—*ad.*, in some degree.

SOME-WHERE (súm'hwàre), *ad.* In one place or another.

SOM-NAM-BU-LA-TION (sóm'nám-bù-là'shûn), *n.* A walking in sleep.

SOM-NAM-BU-LISM (sóm'nám-bù-'lîzm), *n.* A walking in sleep.

SOM-NAM-BU-LIST (sóm'nám-bù'lîst), *n.* One who walks in sleep.

*SOM-NIF-ER-OUS (sóm-nîf'ér'ûs), }
SOM-NIF-IC (sóm-nî'îk), }

a. Causing sleep.

SOM-NIL-O-QUY (sóm-nîl'ò'kwè), }
SOM-NIL-O-QUISM (sóm-nîl'ò'kwîzm) }

n. A talking in sleep.

SOM-NIL'O-QUIES, *n. pl.*

SOM-NO-LENCE (sóm'nò'lènsè), }
SOM-NO-LEN-CY (sóm'nò'lèn-sè), }

n. Sleepiness, drowsiness.

SOM-NO-LENT (sóm'nò'lènt), *a.* Inclined to sleep, drowsy.

SON (sûn), *n.* A male child; native of a country; a descendant.

SON-IN-LAW (sûn'in'lâw), *n.* A man married to one's daughter.

SONS-IN-LAW, *n. pl.*

*SO-NA-TA (sò-nâ'tâ or sò-nâ'tâ), *n.* A tune for an instrument.

SÔNG, *n.* A poem modulated to the voice; a ballad; a lay; notes of birds. †

SONG-STER (sông'stâr), *n.* A singer.

SONG-STRESS (sông'strès), *n.* A female singer.

SONG'STRESS'ES, *n. pl.*

SO-NIF-ER-OUS (sò-nîf'ér'ûs), *a.* Bearing or producing sound.

SON-NET (són'nèt), *n.* A small poem; a poem of fourteen lines. [139.]

SON-NET-EER (són-nèt-tèèr'), *n.* A composer of sonnets.

SO-NO-RIF-IC (sò-nò-rî'îk), *a.* Producing sound.

SO-NO-ROUS (sò-nò'rûs), *a.* Loud or shrill sounding. [67-16.]

SO-NO-ROUS-LY (sò-nò'rûs'lè), *ad.* With full sound.

SO-NO-ROUS-NESS (sò-nò'rûs'nès), *n.* The quality of being sonorous.

SON-SHIP (sûn'shîp), *n.* The state or character of a son.

SÔDN, *ad.* Shortly, before long; early.

SOOT (sût or sòôt), *n.* Condensed smoke:—*v. t.*, to black with soot.

SOOTH (sòòth), *n.* Truth:—*a.*, true; pleasing.

SOOTHE (sòòth), *v. t.* To flatter; to please; to soften; to calm. [372-2.]

SOOTH'ING, *p. pres.*

SOOTH-ING-LY (sòòth'îng'lè), *ad.* Kindly; with soft words.

SOOTH-SAY (sòòth'sâ), *v. i.* [SOOTH-SAID—SOOTHSAID.] To predict; to foretell.

SOOTH-SAY-ER (sòòth'sâ'ûr), *n.* A foreteller, a predictor.

*SOOT-I-NESS (sût'è'nès or sòôt'è'nès), *n.* The quality of being sooty.

SOOT-Y (sût'è or sòôt'è), *a.* [SOOTIER—SOOTIEST.] Consisting of, or covered with, soot; black.

SÔP, *n.* A thing steeped in liquor:—*v. t.*, to steep in liquor.

SOP'PING, *p. pres.*

SOP'PED, *p. prf.*

SOPH (sòf), *n.* A sophomore.

SOPH-ISM (sòf'îzm), *n.* A fallacy; a fallacious argument.

SOPH-IST (sòf'îst), *n.* A professor of philosophy; a cunning reasoner.

SOPH-IS-TER (sòf'îs'tûr), *n.* An insidious logician. [267-20.]

SO-PHIS-TI-CAL (sò-fîs'tè'kâl), *a.* Fallaciously subtle.

SO-PHIS-TI-CAL-LY (sò-fîs'tè'kâl'lè), *ad.* With fallacious subtlety or reasoning.

SO-PHIS-TI-CATE (sò-fîs'tè'kâte), *v. t.* To corrupt with something spurious; to adulterate.

SO-PHIS-TI-CA-TING, *p. prs.*

SO-PHIS-TI-CA-TION (sò'fís-tè-ká'-shùn), *n.* Fallacy.

*SO-PHIS-TI-CA-TOR (sò'fís-tè'kátúr), *n.* One who sophisticates.

SOPH-IS-TRY (sò'fís'trè), *n.* Fallacious reasoning. [111-7.]

SOPH-IS-TRIAN, *n. pl.*

*SOPH-O-MORE (sò'f'òmòrè), *n.* A college student in the second year.

SOP-O-RIF-ER-OUS (sòp-ò-rí'f'ér'ús),

SOP-O-RIF-IC (sòp-ò-rí'f'ík), *a.*, causing sleep:—*n.*, a medicine which causes sleep.

*SO-PRA-NO (sò-prá'nò), *n.* The highest part of vocal music; the treble; one who sings treble.

SO-PRA'NI, } *n. pl.*

SO-PRA'NOS, }

SOR-CER-ER (sòr'súr'úr or sòr'súr'úr), *n.* A conjurer, a magician.

*SOR-CER-ESS (sòr'súr'ès or sòr'súr'ès), *n.* An enchantress; a female magician.

SOR-CER-ESS-ES, *n. pl.*

*SOR-CER-OUS (sòr'súr'ús or sòr'súr'ús), *a.* Containing sorcery.

SOR-CER-Y (sòr'súr'rè or sòr'súr'rè), *n.* Magic enchantment.

SOR-CER'IES, *n. pl.*

SOR-DID (sòr'díd or sòr'díd), *a.* Base, vile, mean, niggardly; covetous. [141-1.] [258-8.]

SOR-DID-LY (sòr'díd'lè or sòr'díd'lè), *ad.* Covetously, meanly. [272-21.]

SOR-DID-NESS (sòr'díd'nès or sòr'díd'nès), *n.* Baseness, meanness.

SÒRE, *n.* A place tender and painful, a wound, an ulcer:—*a.*, tender to the touch, painful:—*ad.*, intensely.

*SOR-EL (sòr'èl), *n.* A buck in his third year:—see SORREL.

SORE-LY (sòr'lè), *ad.* With great pain or distress; grievously.

SORE-NESS (sòr'nès), *n.* Tenderness of a hurt.

*SOR-ROR-I-CIDE (sò-ròr'è'síde), *n.* The murder or murderer of a sister.

*SOR-REL (sòr'ríl), *n.* A plant; a color:—*a.*, of a pale red color; reddish:—see SORREL.

*SOR-RI-LY (sòr'rè'lè), *ad.* Poorly, meanly, wretchedly.

SOR-RÓW (sòr'rò), *n.* Grief, sadness; regret:—*v. i.*, to grieve.

SOR-RÓW-FUL (sòr'rò'fúl), *a.* Sad, grieving, mournful, melancholy.

SOR-RÓW-FUL-LY (sòr'rò'fúl'lè), *ad.* In a sorrowful manner.

SOR-RÓW-FUL-NESS (sòr'rò'fúl'nès), *n.* State of being sorrowful.

SOR-RY (sòr'rè), *a.* [SORRIER—SORRIEST.] Grieved; worthless, poor, mean. (*ap. p.*—for.)

SORT (sòrt or sòrt), *n.* A kind; a species; a rank:—*v. t.*, to cull; to separate; to adjust:—*v. i.*, to consort; to suit.

*SORT-A-BLE (sòrt'áb'l or sòrt'áb'l), *a.* Admitting of being sorted.

*SOR-TIE (sòr'tè or sòr'tè), *n.* An attack of those besieged upon their besiegers; a sally.

*SOR-TI-LEGE (sòr'tè'lèj or sòr'tè'lèj), *n.* The act of drawing lots.

SOR-TI-TION (sòr-tísh'ân), *n.* Selection by lot.

SORT-MENT. See ASSORTMENT.

SÒV-SÒ, *ad.* Tolerably well.

SÒT, *n.* A habitual drunkard:—*v. t.*, to stupefy; to besot.

SÒT'TING, *p. prs.*

SÒT'TED, *p. prf.*

SÒT-TISH (sòt'tísh), *a.* Dull, stupid; drunken.

SÒT-TISH-LY (sòt'tísh'lè), *ad.* Stupidly; drunkenly.

SÒT-TISH-NESS (sòt'tísh'nès), *n.* Stupidity from intoxication.

SOU (sòó), *n.* A French coin, the twentieth of a franc.

SOUS, *n. pl.*

*SOU-CHONG (sòó-shòng' or sòó-thòng'), *n.* The finest kind of Bohea tea.

*SOUGH (sủ), *n.* A subterraneous drain; a whistling of the wind.

SOUGHT (sǎwt), *pot. t.* and *p. prf.* of SEEK.

SOUL (sòle), *n.* The immortal spirit of man; vital principle; life, spirit; a human being.

*SOUL-LESS (sòle'lès), *a.* Without soul.

SÒUND, *a.* Healthy; right; stout; whole; unhurt:—*n.*, a shallow sea; a noise; a probe:—*v. t.*, to search with a plummet; to examine; to try:—*v. i.*, to make a noise.

SOUNDING-BOARD (sòund'íng-'bòrd), *n.* A thin board for conducting sound.

SOUND-INGS (sòund'íngz), *n. pl.* Places fathomable at sea.

SOUND-LY (sòund'lè), *ad.* Rightly; justly; healthily; severely.

SOUND-NESS (sòund'nès), *n.* Truth; health; solidity.

SOUP (sòóp), *n.* A decoction of flesh, vegetables, &c. for the table.

SÒUR, *a.* Acid; austere; morose; peevish:—*v. t.*, to make sour or acid; to make cross:—*v. i.*, to become sour.

SOURCE (sòrse), *n.* Spring, head; original; fountain; root; first cause. [134-29.] [189-14.]

*SOUR-CROUT } (sòúr'kròút), *n.*

SOUR-KROUT }

Cabbage cut fine and soured by fermentation:—sometimes written SAUER-KRAUT.

SOUR-ISH (sòúr'ísh), *a.* Somewhat sour.

SOUR-LY (sòúr'lè), *ad.* With acidity.

SOUR-NESS (sòúr'nès), *n.* Acidity; asperity.

*SOUS (sòó), *n. pl.* of SOU.

SÒUSE, *n.* A pickle made of salt:—*v. i.*, to fall, as a bird on its prey; to rush with speed:—*v. t.*, to steep in pickle; to plunge:—*ad.*, with sudden violence.

SOUS'ING, *p. prs.*

SOUTH (sôûth), *n.* The quarter or point from which the sun shines at noon; the southern region:—opposed to **NORTH**:—*a.*, southern, meridional:—*ad.*, towards the south.

SOUTH-EAST (sôûth-êést'), *n.* The point between the south and east:—*a.*, between the south and east.

SOUTH-EAST-ERN (sôûth-êést'ûrn), *a.* Toward the southeast.

SOUTH-ER-LY (sûth'ûr'lê or sôûth'ûr'lê), *a.* Lying toward, or coming from, the south.

SOUTH-ERN (sûth'ûrn or sôûth'ûrn), *a.* Belonging to, or coming from, the south.

SOUTH-ERN-ER (sûth'ûrn'ûr), *n.* An inhabitant of the south.

SOUTH-ING (sôûth'ing), *a.* Going toward the south:—*n.*, course or distance toward the south.

***SOUTH-RON** (sûth'rôn), *n.* An inhabitant of the south.

SOUTH-WARD (sôûth'wârd or sûth'ûrd), *ad.* Towards the south:—*n.*, the southern regions.

SOUTH-WEST (sôûth-wêst'), *n.* The point between the south and west:—*a.*, being in the southwest.

SOUTH-WEST-ERN (sôûth-wêst'ûrn), *a.* Toward the southwest.

***SOU-VE-NIR** (sôô'vê'nêér), *n.* A remembrancer.

***SOV-ER-EIGN** (sûv'êr'in or sôv'êr'in), *n.* A monarch; a supreme lord; an English gold coin of the same value as the pound:—see **POUND**:—*a.*, supreme in efficacy or power; chief.

SOV-ER-EIGN-LY (sûv'êr'in-lê), *ad.* Supremely.

SOV-ER-EIGN-TY (sûv'êr'in-tê or sôv'êr'in-tê), *n.* Supremacy; highest place. [65-8.]

SOV-ER-EIGN-TIES, *n. pl.*

SOW (sôû), *n.* A female swine.

SOWS (*distinct objects*), } *n. pl.*

SWINE (*in the mass*), }

SOW (sô), *v. t. or v. i.* [SOWED—SOWED or SOWN.] To scatter seed; to spread; to stock with seed.

***SOW-ANS** (sôû'anz), *n. pl.* Flummery:—often written **SOWINS**.

***SOW-ER** (sô'ûr), *n.* One who sows. **SOWN**, *p. prof.* of **SOW**.

SOY (sôé), *n.* A kind of sauce for fish.

SPÂ, *n.* A general name for mineral springs.

SPACE (spâse), *n.* Room; extension; quantity of time; measured interval.

***SPA-CIOUS** (spâ'shûs), *a.* Wide; extensive; roomy. [182-23.]

SPA-CIOUS-LY (spâ'shûs'lê), *ad.* Extensively, widely.

SPA-CIOUS-NESS (spâ'shûs'nês), *n.* Wide extension, roominess.

SPÂDE, *n.* An instrument for digging; a suit of cards:—*v. t.*, to dig with a spade.

SPÂ-DING, *p. prs.*

SPA-DILLE (spâ-dil'), *n.* The ace of spades.

SPEAKE, the old *pst. t.* of **SPEAK**.

SPÂN, *n.* A hand's length with the thumb extended; nine inches; any short duration; a pair:—*v. t.*, to measure by spans.

SPAN'NING, *p. prs.*

SPAN'NED, *p. prof.*

***SPAN-DREL** (spân'drêl), *n.* The triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle enclosing it.

SPAN-GLE (spâng'gl), *n.* A small plate of shining metal:—*v. t.*, to adorn with spangles. [40-34.]

SPAN'GLING, *p. prs.*

***SPAN-IEL** (spân'yêl), *n.* A dog used in field sports.

SPANK (spângk), *v. t.* To strike with the open hand.

SPANK-ER (spângk'ûr), *n.* The aftersail of a ship; a stout person.

SPAN-NER (spân'nûr), *n.* One who spans; a wrench.

SPÂR, *n.* A mineral; a small beam; a rafter; a term used for the yards, &c. of a ship:—*v. i.*, to fight; to wrangle; to quarrel.

SPAR'RING, *p. prs.*

SPAR'RED, *p. prof.*

***SPAR-A-BLE** (spâr'âbl), *n.* A small nail for shoes.

SPÂRE, *v. t.* To use frugally; to forbear; to forgive; to afford; to allow:—*v. i.*, to be frugal [329-2]:—*a.*, scanty, lean.

SPAR'RING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, scarce; scanty; saving.

SPARE-NESS (spâre'nês), *n.* Leanness, thinness.

***SPARE-RIB** (spâre'rîb), *n.* The ribs of pork with little flesh.

SPAR-RING-LY (spâr'ring'lê), *ad.* Frugally, scantily; cautiously.

SPÂRK, *n.* A small particle of fire; a gay man; a lover.

SPARK-ISH (spârk'ish), *a.* Brisk, gay, airy.

SPAR-KLE (spâr'kl), *n.* A spark:—*v. i.*, to emit sparks; to glitter; to twinkle.

SPAR'KLING, *p. prs.*

SPAR-ROW (spâr'rô), *n.* A small bird.

SPAR-RY (spâr'rê), *a.* Consisting of spar.

SPÂRSE, *a.* Thinly scattered.

SPARSE-LY (spârse'lê), *ad.* Thinly scattered.

SPARSE-NESS (spârse'nês), *n.* Thinness.

SPAR-TAN (spâr'tn), *a.* Relating to Sparta; brave; hardy.

SPASM (spâzm), *n.* Convulsion; a cramp; a sudden pain. [333-4.]

SPAS-MOD-IC (spâz-môd'ik), *a.* Fitful; convulsive:—*n.*, a medicine for spasms.

SPAS-MOL-O-GY (spâz-môl'ôjê), *n.* A treatise on spasms.

SPAS-MOL'O-GIES, *n. pl.*

SPAS-TIC (spâs'tik), *a.* Pertaining to spasm.

SPAT, *pst. t.* of **SPIT** (*v. i.*).

- SPAT-TER** (spât'tûr), *v. t.* To defame; to sprinkle; to throw.
- SPAT-TER-DASH-ES** (spât'tûr'dâsh-lz), *n. pl.* Coverings for the legs.
- SPAT-U-LA** (spâtsh'û'lâ), *n.* A thin knife used by apothecaries in spreading plasters.
- SPAV-IN** (spâv'ln), *n.* A disease in horses.
- SPAWN**, *n.* The eggs of fish or of frogs:—*v. t.*, to deposit, as spawn.
- SPAWN-ER** (spâwn'ûr), *n.* The female fish.
- SPEAK** (spêék), *v. i.* [SPOKE—SPOKEN.] To utter words; to talk; to discourse:—*v. t.*, to utter; to talk; to make known.
- SPEAK-A-BLE** (spêék'â'bl), *a.* Possible to be spoken.
- SPEAK-ER** (spêék'ûr), *n.* One who speaks; the presiding officer of a deliberative assembly.
- SPEAK-ER-SHIP** (spêék'ûr'shîp), *n.* The office of speaker.
- SPEAR** (spêér), *n.* A long pointed weapon; a lance; a shoot of grass:—*v. t.*, to pierce with a spear:—*v. i.*, to sprout.
- SPEAR-MINT** (spêér'mînt), *n.* A plant.
- SPE-CIAL** (spêsh'âl), *a.* Peculiar; particular; uncommon. [204-5.]
- SPE-CIAL-LY** (spêsh'âl'lè), *ad.* Peculiarly; chiefly.
- ***SPE-CIAL-RY** (spêsh'âl'tè), *n.* Particularity; a special contract.
- SPE-CIAL-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- ***SPE-CIE** (spê'shè), *n.* Coined money.
- ***SPE-CIES** (spê'shèz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A sort; class of nature; a kind; a subdivision. [56-1.] [169-21.]
- SPE-CIF-IC** (spê-sîf'îk), *a.* Distinguishing one sort from another; definite; peculiar:—*n.*, a special remedy for a disease.
- SPE-CIF-I-CAL-LY** (spê-sîf'è'kâl'lè), *ad.* According to the nature of the species; definitely.
- SPE-CIF-I-CATE** (spê-sîf'è'kâte), *v. t.* To specify; to discriminate.
- SPE-CIF-I-CA-TING**, *p. pres.*
- SPE-C-I-FI-CATION** (spê-sè-fè'kâ-shûn), *n.* Distinct notation; a written statement designating particulars.
- SPE-C-I-FY** (spê'sè'fî), *v. t.* [*pres. t.* 3, SPECIFIES.] To mention; to particularize; to designate.
- SPE-C'I-FI-ED**, *p. prof.*
- SPE-C-I-MEN** (spê'sè'mèn), *n.* A sample; a part like the rest. [268-11.]
- ***SPE-CIOUS** (spê'shûs), *a.* Showy, appearing well; plausible.
- SPE-CIOUS-LY** (spê'shûs'lè), *ad.* With fair appearance.
- SPE-CIOUS-NESS** (spê'shûs'nès), *n.* Plausibility; fair appearance.
- SPECK** (spêk), *n.* A small spot:—*v. t.*, to spot; to stain in spots.
- SPECK-LE** (spêk'kl), *n.* A small speck:—*v. t.*, to mark with small spots.
- SPECK-LING**, *p. pres.*
- SPECK-TA-CLE** (spêk'tâ'kl), *n.* A show; an exhibition; a gazing-stock. [66-3.] [255-16.]
- SPECK-TA-CLED** (spêk'tâ'kl'd), *a.* Wearing spectacles.
- SPECK-TA-CLES**, *n. pl.* Glasses to assist sight.
- ***SPECK-TA-TOR** (spêk-tâ'tûr), *n.* A looker-on, an observer.
- SPECK-TA-TOR-SHIP** (spêk-tâ'tûr'shîp), *n.* Office of a spectator.
- SPECK-TA-TRESS** (spêk-tâ'très), *n.* A female looker-on.
- SPECK-TA-TRESS-ES**, *n. pl.*
- SPECK-TRAL** (spêk'trâl), *a.* Relating to a spectre; ghostly.
- SPECK-TRUM** (spêk'trûm), *n.* Any image; an image refracted by a glass.
- SPECK-TRA**, *n. pl.*
- SPECK-TER** } (spêk'tûr), *n.* { An
- ***SPECK-TRE** } } ap-
parition; a ghost; a phantom. [121-15.] [170-16.]
- SPECK-U-LAR** (spêk'û'lâr), *a.* Having the qualities of a mirror; assisting sight.
- SPECK-U-LATE** (spêk'û'lâte), *v. i.* To meditate; to contemplate; to buy in order to sell again with advantage; to hazard in mercantile transactions.
- SPECK'U-LA-TING**, *p. pres.*
- SPECK-U-LA-TION** (spêk'û-lâ'shûn), *n.* View; a mental scheme not reduced to practice; theory; an adventurous mercantile transaction. [96-13.] [166-29.]
- SPECK-U-LA-TIVE** (spêk'û-lâ-tîv), *a.* Contemplative; theoretical.
- SPECK-U-LA-TIVE-LY** (spêk'û-lâ-tîv'lè), *ad.* With meditation; ideally; in theory.
- ***SPECK-U-LA-TOR** (spêk'û-lâ-tûr), *n.* One who speculates.
- SPECK-U-LA-TOR-Y** (spêk'û-lâ-tûr'rè), *a.* Exercising speculation.
- SPECK-U-LUM** (spêk'û'lûm), *n.* A mirror, a looking-glass.
- SPECK'U-LA**, *n. pl.*
- SPEED**, *pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of **SPEED.**
- SPEECH** (spêètsh), *n.* Articulate utterance; language; oration; a formal discourse.
- SPEECH-ES**, *n. pl.*
- SPEECH-I-FY** (spêètsh'è'fî), *v. i.* [*pres. t.* 3, SPECIFIES.] To make a speech.
- SPEECH'I-FI-ED**, *p. prof.*
- SPEECH-LESS** (spêètsh'lès), *a.* Not able to speak, mute, dumb.
- SPEECH-LESS-NESS** (spêètsh'lès'nès), *n.* State of being speechless.
- SPÊED**, *v. i.* [SPED or SPEEDED—SPED or SPEEDED.] To make haste; to have success:—*v. t.*, to hasten; to despatch:—*n.*, quickness, celerity, haste.
- SPEED-I-LY** (spêéd'è'lè), *ad.* With haste; quickly.
- SPEED-I-NESS** (spêéd'è'nès), *n.* State of being speedy, hasty.
- SPEED-Y** (spêéd'è), *a.* [SPEEDIER—SPEEDIEST.] Swift, quick.

- SPÉLL**, *n.* A charm; a turn of work; an interval [27-27]:—*v. t.* [SPELLED or SPELT—SPELL-ED or SPELT], to form words of letters; to read; to charm.
- SPELL-BOUND** (spél'bóund), *a.* Enchanted.
- SPÉLL-ER** (spél'úr), *n.* One who spells; a spelling-book.
- SPELL-ING-BOOK** (spél'ing'búk), *n.* A book for teaching orthography.
- SPELT-ER** (spélt'úr), *n.* Impure zinc.
- SPEN-CER** (spén'súr), *n.* A short outer garment.
- SPÉND**, *v. t.* [SPENT—SPENT.] To consume; to lay out; to waste; to fatigue:—*v. i.*, to make expense; to be lost.
- SPEND-THRIFT** (spénd'thríft), *n.* A prodigal; one who spends money profusely.
- SPÉRM**, *n.* Spermaceti; spawn.
- *SPER-MA-CE-TI** (spér-má-sè'tè), *n.* An unctuous substance taken from the head of certain whales:—*a.*, relating to, or made of, spermaceti.
- SPEW** (spù), *v. t.* To vomit, eject:—*v. i.*, to vomit.
- SPHERE** (sfère), *n.* A globe; orb, circuit of motion; province; station in life. [103-30.] [179-9.]
- SPHER-IC** (sfèr'ík), } *a.*
SPHER-I-CAL (sfèr'èkál), }
- Round, globular.
- SPHER-I-CAL-LY** (sfèr'èkál-lè), *ad.* In form of a sphere.
- SPHER-I-CAL-NESS** (sfèr'èkál-nés), *n.* Roundness, rotundity.
- *SPHE-RIC-I-TY** (sfè-ris'sè'tè), *n.* Roundness, rotundity.
- SPHER-ICS** (sfèr'íks), *n. pl.* The doctrine and properties of the sphere.
- *SPHE-ROID** (sfè'róid), *n.* A body approaching to the form of a sphere.
- SPHE-ROID-AL** (sfè'róid'ál), *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.
- SPHER-ULE** (sfèr'úle), *n.* A little globe.
- *SPHINX** (sfíngks), *n.* A fabled, Egyptian monster, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.
- SPHINX'ES**, *n. pl.*
- SPICE** (spíse), *n.* An aromatic vegetable production; a small quantity:—*v. t.*, to season with spice.
- SPI'GING**, *p. prs.*
- *SPI-CER-Y** (spl'súr'rè), *n.* The commodity, or the repository, of spices.
- SPI'CIER'IES**, *n. pl.*
- SPI-C-U-LAR** (splk'ù'lár), *a.* Resembling a dart or spicule.
- *SPI-C-U-LE** (splk'úle), *n.* A small spike.
- SPI-CY** (spl'sè), *a.* [SPICIER—SPIC-EST.] Producing spice; pungent, aromatic.
- SPI-DER** (spl'ddr), *n.* An insect that spins a web; a stevpan; a carriage for fire-hose.
- *SPIG-OT** (spíg'út), *n.* A peg put into a faucet.
- SPIKE**, *n.* An ear of corn; a long nail; a shoot:—*v. t.*, to fasten or set with spikes; to render cannon unserviceable by driving a nail in the touchhole.
- SPI'KING**, *p. prs.*
- SPIKE-LET** (spíke'lèt), *n.* A small spike.
- SPIKE-NARD** (spíke'nârd or splk'nârd), *n.* An aromatic plant.
- SPI-KY** (spl'ké), *a.* [SPIKIER—SPIKIEST.] Having a sharp point.
- SPILE**, *n.* A wooden pin, a peg.
- SPILL**, *v. t.* [SPILED or SPILT—SPILLED or SPILT.] To shed; to waste:—*v. i.*, to be shed.
- SPIN**, *v. t.* [SPUN—SPUN.] To draw out and twist into threads; to whirl; to protract:—*v. i.*, to practice spinning; to issue, as a thread whirling, to whirl.
- SPIN'NING**, *p. prs.*
- *SPI-NACH** } (spín'íje), *n.* A gar-
SPIN-AGE } den plant.
- SPI-NAL** (spl'nál), *a.* Belonging to the spine.
- SPI-N-DLE** (spln'dl), *n.* A pin to form thread on; a long, slender stalk:—*v. i.*, to become thin.
- SPI-N'DLING**, *p. prs.*
- SPI-NE**, *n.* The bone of the back; a thorn.
- SPI-NE-T** (spln-ét' or spln'èt), *n.* A small harpsichord.
- SPI-N-ER** (spln'núr), *n.* One skilled in spinning; a spider.
- SPI-NOUS** (spl'nús), *a.* Spiny.
- SPI-N-STER** (spln'stúr), *n.* A woman who spins; an unmarried woman.
- *SPIN-STRY** (spln'strè), *n.* The business of spinning.
- SPI-NY** (spl'nè), *a.* [SPINER—SPINIEST.] Thorny, perplexed.
- SPI-R-A-CLE** (splr'ák'le or spl'râ'kl), *n.* A breathing-hole; a vent; a pore. [264-28.]
- SPI-RAL** (spl'rál), *a.* Winding, as a screw.
- SPI-RAL-LY** (spl'rál'lè), *ad.* In a spiral form.
- SPIRE**, *n.* A curve line; a steeple [77-18]:—*v. t.*, to shoot up.
- SPI'RING**, *p. prs.*
- SPIR-IT** (spír'ít), *n.* Breath; an apparition; ardor; distilled liquor; essential quality:—*v. t.*, to animate; to convey away.
- SPIR-IT-ED** (spír'ít'èd), *a.* Full of fire, lively.
- SPIR-IT-ED-LY** (spír'ít'èd-lè), *ad.* In a spirited manner.
- SPIR-IT-ED-NESS** (spír'ít'èd-nés), *n.* Disposition; animation; life.
- SPIR-IT-LESS** (spír'ít'lés), *a.* Dejected, low, dull.
- SPIR-IT-LESS-LY** (spír'ít'lés-lè), *ad.* Without spirit.
- SPIR-IT-LESS-NESS** (spír'ít'lés-nés), *n.* The state of being spiritless.
- *SPIR-IT-OUS** (spír'ít'ús), *a.* Refined; advanced near to spirit; pure.
- SPIR-IT-OUS-NESS** (spír'ít'ús-nés), *n.* A refined state.

- SPIR-IT-U-AL** (spír'ít-tshù'ál), *a.* Immaterial; intellectual; heavenly.
- SPIR-IT-U-AL-ISM** (spír'ít'tshù-ál-izm), *n.* The doctrine that all which is real is spiritual; the doctrine of intercourse with the dead.
- SPIR-IT-U-AL-IST** (spír'ít'tshù-ál'íst) *n.* An adherent to spiritualism.
- SPIR-IT-U-AL-I-TY** (spír'ít-tshù-ál'l-è'tè), *n.* Immateriality; spiritual nature. [133-1.]
- SPIR-IT-U-AL'I-TIES**, *n. pl.*
- SPIR-IT-U-AL-I-ZA-TION** (spír'ít-tshù-ál-è-zà'shùn), *n.* The act of spiritualizing.
- SPIR-IT-U-AL-IZE** (spír'ít-tshù-ál-ize), *v. t.* To refine; to purify; to convert to a spiritual sense.
- SPIR-IT-U-AL-I-ZING**, *p. pres.*
- SPIR-IT-U-AL-LY** (spír'ít-tshù-ál-lè), *ad.* Purely; divinely; in a spiritual manner.
- *SPIR-IT-U-OUS** (spír'ít-tshù'ús), *a.* Having the quality of spirit; lively; airy; ardent.
- *SPIRT** } (spúrt), *v. t.* { To throw
SPURT } out in a
jet:—*v. i.*, to gush in a jet:—*n.*, a sudden ejection or effort.
- SPIRT** (spír'tl), *v. t.* To spirt in a scattering manner.
- SPIR'TLING**, *p. pres.*
- SPI-RY** (spí'rè), *a.* Pyramidal, wreathed, of a spiral form.
- SPIS-STUDE** (spís'sè'túde), *n.* Compactness, thickness.
- SPIT**, *n.* A utensil to roast meat on; saliva:—*v. t.* [SPITTED—SPITTED], to put upon a spit; to thrust through:—*v. i.* [SPIT or SPAT—SPIT or SPITEN], to eject from the mouth.
- SPIT'ING**, *p. pres.*
- SPIT-BOX** (spít'bòks), } *n.* A vessel
***SPIT-TOON** (spít-tóon') } to spit in.
SPIT-BOX'ES, *n. pl.*
- SPI-TE**, *n.* Malice, rancor:—*v. t.*, to vex; to offend; to thwart.
- SPIT'ING**, *p. pres.*
- SPITE-FUL** (spíte'fúl), *a.* Full of spite, malicious.
- SPITE-FUL-LY** (spíte'fúll'è), *ad.* Maliciously.
- SPITE-FUL-NESS** (spíte'fúll'nès), *n.* Malignity, malice.
- SPIT'TEN**, *p. prof.* of SPIT (*v. i.*).
- SPIT-TER** (spít'túr), *n.* One who spits; a young deer.
- SPIT-TLE** (spít'tl), *n.* Moisture of the mouth, saliva.
- SPLASH**, *v. t.* To dash or spatter with dirt or water:—*n.*, water or mud dashed about.
- SPLASH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *pres. t. 3.*
- SPLASH-Y** (splásh'è), *a.* [SPLASHER—SPLASHIEST.] Apt to daub; full of dirty water.
- SPLAY** (splá), *a.* Displayed; turned outward.
- SPLAY-FOOT-ED** (splá'fú't'èd), *a.* Having the foot turned outward.
- SPLAY-MOUTH** (splá'móúth), *n.* A mouth extended by design.
- SPLAY-MOUTHS** (splá'móúthz), *n. pl.*
- SPLÈEN**, *n.* The milt; ill-humor, anger, spite.
- SPLEEN-FUL** (splèen'fúl), *a.* Angry, peevish.
- SPLEEN-ISH** (splèen'ish), *a.* Spleeny.
- SPLEEN-Y** (splèen'è), *a.* [SPLEENIER—SPLEENIEST.] Peevish, irritable, fretful.
- *SPLEN-DENT** (splén'dènt), *a.* Shining, glossy.
- SPLEN-DID** (splén'díd), *a.* Showy, magnificent, illustrious. [258-24.]
- SPLEN-DID-LY** (splén'díd'lè), *ad.* Magnificently.
- SPLEN-DOR** (splén'dúr), *n.* Lustre; power; great brightness. [69-18.]
- SPLEN-E-TIC** (splén'è'tík), *a.* Fretful, peevish, full of spleen.
- SPLICE** (splise), *v. t.* To join the two ends of a rope by interweaving:—*n.*, a union of two ends by interweaving.
- SPLI'ING**, *p. pres.*
- SPLINT**, *n.* A thin piece of wood, used by surgeons:—*v. t.*, to splinter.
- SPLIN-TER** (splín'túr), *v. t.* To secure by splints; to shiver:—*n.*, a thin piece of wood; a splint; a fragment split off.
- SPLIN-TER-Y** (splín'túrr'è), *a.* Having or like splinters.
- SPLIT**, *v. t.* [SPLIT or SPLITTED—SPLIT or SPLITTED.] To cleave; to divide; to burst asunder:—*v. i.*, to part asunder:—*n.*, a crack.
- SPLIT'ING**, *p. pres.*
- SPLUT-TER** (splút'túr), *n.* Bustle; stir; hasty speaking.
- SPOÏL**, *v. t.* [SPOILED or SPOILT—SPOILED or SPOILT.] To plunder; to rob; to corrupt:—*v. i.*, to practice plunder; to decay:—*n.*, plunder, pillage, booty. [120.]
- SPOKE**, *n.* A bar of a wheel; a round of a ladder;—*pst. t.* of SPEAK.
- SPO'KEN**, *p. prof.* of SPEAK.
- SPOKES-MAN** (spòks'mán), *n.* One who speaks for another.
- SPOKES'MEN**, *n. pl.*
- SPO-LI-ATE** (spò'lè'áte), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To rob; to plunder.
- SPO'LI-A-TING**, *p. pres.*
- *SPO-LI-A-TION** (spò'lè-à'shùn), *n.* The act of robbery; plunder.
- SPON-DA-IC** (spón-dá'ík), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, a spondee.
- SPON-DEE** (spón'dè), *n.* A poetic foot of two long syllables.
- SPONGE** (spúnjè), *n.* A soft, porous substance remarkable for absorbing water; soft dough:—*v. t.*, to blot; to wipe away; to squeeze:—*v. i.*, to hang on others for maintenance; to imbibe.
- SPON'GING**, *p. pres.*
- SPON-GING-HOUSE** (spún'jìng-'hóuse), *n.* A bailiff's house for debtors.
- SPON-GING-HOUSES** (spún'jìng-'hóúz-iz), *n. pl.*
- SPON-GY** (spún'jè), *a.* [SPONGIER—SPONGIEST.] Soft and full of interstitial holes; wet.

- SPON-SAL** (spôn'sâl), *a.* Relating to marriage.
- SPON-SION** (spôn'shûn), *n.* The act of becoming surety.
- ***SPON-SOR** (spôn'sûr), *n.* A surety; a godfather or godmother.
- ***SPON-TA-NE-I-TY** (spôn-tâ-nê'ê-tè), *n.* Spontaneousness.
- SPON-TA-NE-OUS** (spôn-tâ-nê'ûs), *a.* Voluntary; acting of itself. [66-30.] [258-21.]
- SPON-TA-NE-OUS-LY** (spôn-tâ-nê'ûs-lé), *ad.* Voluntarily, freely.
- SPON-TA-NE-OUS-NESS** (spôn-tâ-nê'ûs-nés), *n.* The quality of acting voluntarily.
- SPON-TOON** (spôn-tòon'), *n.* A kind of half-pike; a weapon.
- ***SPÖÖK**, *n.* A ghost.
- SPÖÖL**, *n.* A weaver's quill or reed:—*v. t.*, to wind in spools.
- SPÖÖN**, *n.* A vessel used in eating liquids.
- SPOON-FUL** (spöön'fûl), *n.* As much as a spoon will hold.
- SPOONFULS**, *n. pl.*
- SPOON-MEAT** (spöön'méêt), *n.* Food taken with a spoon.
- SPOR-RAD-IC** (spö-rád'ík), *a.* Scattered; attacking few; not epidemic.
- SPÖRT**, *n.* Play, diversion; mock; mirth:—*v. i.*, to play; to frolic; to game; to trifle:—*v. t.*, to exhibit; to divert.
- SPORT-FUL** (spört'fûl), *a.* Merry; frolicsome.
- SPORT-FUL-LY** (spört'fûl'lé), *ad.* In mirth, merrily.
- SPORT-FUL-NESS** (spört'fûl'nés), *n.* Disposition to play, wantonness.
- SPORT-IVE** (spört'ív), *a.* Merry, gay, playful; wanton. [315-7.]
- SPORT-IVE-LY** (spört'ív'lé), *ad.* In a sportive manner, playfully.
- SPORT-IVE-NESS** (spört'ív'nés), *n.* Gayety, play, wantonness.
- SPORTS-MAN** (spörts'mân), *n.* One who sports.
- SPORTS-MEN**, *n. pl.*
- SPORTS-MAN-SHIP** (spörts'mân'shíp), *n.* The practice of sportsmen.
- SPÖRT**, *n.* A blot; a disgrace; any particular place:—*v. t.*, to mark with discoloration; to corrupt; to disgrace; to tarnish.
- SPÖT'TING**, *p. pres.*
- SPÖT'TED**, *p. prof.*
- SPOT-LESS** (spôt'lés), *a.* Pure, holy.
- SPOT-LESS-NESS** (spôt'lés'nés), *n.* Freedom from stain.
- SPOT-TED-NESS** (spôt'téd'nés), *n.* State of being spotted.
- SPOT-TY** (spôt'té), *a.* [SPOTTIER—SPOTTIEST.] Full of spots.
- ***SPÖU-SAL** (spöû'zâl), *a.* Conjugal; nuptial:—*n.*, marriage.†
- ***SPÖUSE** (spöûze), *n.* A husband or wife.
- SPOUSE-LESS** (spöûze'lés), *a.* Having no spouse.
- SPÖÛT**, *n.* A pipe; the mouth of a vessel; a cataract:—*v. t.*, to pour with violence [264-28]:—*v. i.*, to issue with violence.
- SPRAIN** (sprâne), *v. t.* To stretch the ligaments of a joint:—*n.*, extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joints.
- SPRANG**, *pst. t.* of SPRING.
- SPRÄWL**, *v. i.* To struggle; to tumble; to creep; to spread the body in a horizontal position.
- SPRAY** (sprâ), *n.* The extremity of a branch; the foam of the sea. [73-1.]
- SPREAD** (sprêd), *v. t.* [SPREAD—SPREAD.] To divulge; to extend; to cover over; to diffuse: *v. i.*, to be extended:—*n.*, extent, expansion, compass; a cloth used as a cover.
- SPRÊÈ**, *n.* A merry frolic.
- SPRËG**, *n.* A small branch; a twig:—*v. t.*, to adorn with sprigs.
- SPRËG'GING**, *p. pres.*
- SPRËG'GED**, *p. prof.*
- ***SPRËG-GY** (sprig'gè), *a.* Full of sprigs.
- SPRIGHT**. See SPRITE.
- SPRIGHT-LI-NESS** (sprite'lè'nés), *n.* Liveliness; gayety; vivacity. [158-35.]
- ***SPRIGHT-LY** (sprite'lè) *a.* [SPRIGHT-LIER—SPRIGHTLIEST.] Lively, gay. [282-20.]
- SPRING**, *v. i.* [SPRUNG or SPRANG—SPRING.] To begin to grow; to leap suddenly; to bound; to issue:—*v. t.*, to discharge a mine; to burst; to rouse:—*n.*, a season of the year; March, April, and May; elastic force; a bound; a fountain; an issue of water; a source, original; an elastic body.
- SPRING'ING**, *p. pres.*
- ***SPRINGE** (springe), *n.* A gin; a snare:—*v. i.*, to ensnare.
- ***SPRINGE'ING**, *p. pres.*
- SPRINGE'ING** retains the final *e* of SPRINGE, so as to be distinguished from SPRINGING.
- SPRING-HALT** (spring'hâlt), *n.* A lameness causing a horse to twitch up his legs.
- SPRING-I-NESS** (spring'è'nés), *n.* Elasticity; wetness.
- SPRING-TIDE** (spring'tide), *n.* Tide at the new and full moon.
- SPRING-Y** (spring'è), *a.* [SPRINGIER—SPRINGIEST.] Elastic; full of springs.
- SPRINK-LE** (spring'kl), *v. t.* To scatter in drops; to wet; to cleanse:—*v. i.*, to rain moderately:—*n.*, a small quantity scattered.
- SPRINK'LING**, *p. pres.*
- SPRÏT**, *n.* A sprout; a small boom:—*v. t.*, to sprout.
- SPRÏT'ING**, *p. pres.*
- SPRÏT'ED**, *p. prof.*
- SPRITE**, *n.* A spirit; an apparition:—often written SPRIGHT.
- SPRÖÛT**, *v. i.* To shoot by vegetation; to bud:—*n.*, a shoot of a plant.
- SPRUCE** (sprööse), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To trim; to dress:—*a.*, trim, neat:—*n.*, an evergreen; a species of fir.
- SPRU'ING**, *p. pres.*

SPRUCE-BEER (spróðse-bèér'), *n.*
Beer tintured with spruce.

SPRUCE-LY (spróðse'lè), *ad.* In a spruce manner; neatly.

SPRUCE-NESS (spróðse'nés), *n.* Neatness without elegance.

SPRUNG, *pst. t. and p. prf. of* SPRING.

SPRY (sprí), *a.* [SPRIER—SPRIEST.] Nimble, lively.

SPÚD, *n.* A short knife; a narrow spade.

SPÚME, *v. i.* To foam; to froth:—*n.*, froth, foam.

SPÚMING, *p. prs.*

SPU-MES-CENCE (spù-mès'sense), *n.* Frothiness.

SPU-MOUS (spù'mús), *a.* Spummy.

SPU-MY (spù'mè), *a.* [SPUMIER—SPUMEST.] Frothy, foamy.

SPUN, *pst. t. and p. prf. of* SPIN.

SPUNK (spúngk), *n.* Spirit, mettle; rotten wood.

SPUNK-Y (spúngk'è), *a.* [SPUNKIER—SPUNKIEST.] Spirited, fiery.

SPÚR, *n.* An instrument with sharp points fixed to a rider's heel; incitement, instigation; a stimulation; a mountainous projection [377-20]:—*v. t.*, to prick with a spur; to instigate; to incite. [108-26.]

SPUR'RING, *p. prs.*

SPUR'RED, *p. prf.*

SPUR-GALL (spúr'gál), *n.* A wound by the spur:—*v. t.*, to wound by the spur.

SPU-RI-OUS (spù'rè'ús), *a.* Not genuine, counterfeit, false.

SPU-RI-OUS-LY (spù'rè'ús-lè), *ad.* Falsely.

SPU-RI-OUS-NESS (spù'rè'ús-nés), *n.* State of being spurious.

SPÚRN, *v. t.* To kick; to treat with contempt; to scorn; to despise:—*v. i.*, to manifest disdain:—*n.*, a kick; contemptuous treatment.

SPUR-RI-ER (spúr'rè'úr), *n.* One who makes spurs.

SPURT. See SPIRT.

SPUT-TER (spút'túr), *v. i.* To emit moisture in small drops; to speak hastily:—*n.*, moisture thrown out in drops.

SPY (spí), *n.* One sent to watch the conduct of others, or to gain intelligence:—*v. t.*, to discover; to search:—*v. i.*, to search narrowly; to act the part of a spy.

SPIES, *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*

SPI'ED, *p. prf.*

SPY-GLASS (spí'glás), *n.* A small telescope.

SPY'-GLASS-ES, *n. pl.*

SPY-ISM (spí'ízm), *n.* The business of a spy.

SQUAB (skwób), *a.* Unfeathered; thick and stout:—*n.*, a young pigeon.

SQUAB-BISH (skwób'bísh), *a.* Fat, thick, squabby.

SQUAB-BLE (skwób'bl), *v. i.* To quarrel; to brawl:—*n.*, a low brawl; a wrangle.

SQUAB'BLING, *p. prs.*

SQUAB-BY (skwób'bè), *a.* Thick, short, heavy.

*SQUAD (skwód), *n.* A small party of men for any service.

SQUAD-RON (skwád'rún), *n.* A part of an army or fleet; a body drawn up in a square.

SQUAL-ID (skwól'id), *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy.

SQUAL-ID-I-TY (skwól'id'ètè), } *n.*

SQUAL-ID-NESS (skwól'id'nés), }
State of being squalid.

SQUALL (skwál), *v. i.* To scream suddenly:—*n.*, a loud scream; sudden gust of wind.

*SQUALL-ER (skwál'úr), *n.* One who screams.

SQUAL-LY (skwál'lè), *a.* [SQUALLIER—SQUALLEST.] Windy; gusty.

*SQUA-LOR (skwá'lúr), *n.* Foulness, coarseness.

*SQUA-MOUS (skwá'mús), *a.* Scaly.

SQUAN-DER (skwón'dúr), *v. t.* To spend profusely; to dissipate. [69-22.] [224-12.]

SQUARE (skwáre), *a.* Having right angles; cornered; parallel; fair, honest; exact:—*n.*, a figure with right angles and equal sides; an instrument; the product of a number multiplied by itself; level, equality:—*v. t.*, to form with right angles; to adjust; to fit; to make square:—*v. i.*, to fit with; to suit.

SQUA'RING, *p. prs.*

SQUARE-NESS (skwáre'nés), *n.* State of being square.

*SQUARE-RIGGED (skwáre'rigd), *a.* Carrying square sails, extended by yards.

SQUARE-ROOT (skwáre'róót), *n.* A number which multiplied by itself will produce a given number.

SQUASH (skwósh), *n.* A plant; a sudden fall; any thing soft:—*v. t.*, to crush into pulp; to crush.

SQUASH'ES, *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*

SQUAT (skwót), *v. i.* To sit close to the ground; to settle on land without a title:—*a.*, cowering down; short and thick.

SQUAT'TING, *p. prs.*

SQUAT'TED, *p. prf.*

SQUAT-TER (skwót'túr), *n.* One who settles on new land without a title.

*SQUAW (skwá), *n.* An Indian woman or wife.

*SQUEAK (skwéék), *v. i.* To cry with a shrill tone:—*n.*, a shrill cry, uttered quickly.

*SQUEAL (skwéél), *v. i.* To cry with a shrill, sharp voice:—*n.*, a shrill, sudden cry.

*SQUEAM-ISH (skwéém'ísh), *a.* Nice, easily disgusted, fastidious.

SQUEAM-ISH-LY (skwéém'ísh'lè), *ad.* Fastidiously.

SQUEAM-ISH-NESS (skwéém'ísh'nés), *n.* Delicacy; fastidiousness.

SQUEEZE (skwééze), *v. t.* To press between two bodies; to force between close bodies; to crush:—*v. i.*, to urge one's way, to crowd:—*n.*, compression, pressure.

SQUEEZ'ING, *p. prs.*SQUIB (skwîb), *n.* A small pipe of paper filled with gunpowder; a short, sarcastic speech; or ridicule.SQUILL (skwîl), *n.* A plant; a fish.SQUINT (skwînt), *v. i.* To look obliquely:—*a.*, looking obliquely:—*n.*, habit of squinting.SQUIRE (skwîre), *n.* A title of gentility; an attendant:—*v. t.*, to wait on; to attend.SQUIR'ING, *p. prs.*SQUIRM (skwîrm), *v. i.* To twist about as an eel; to struggle.*SQUIR-REL (skwêr'ril or skwûr'rêl), *n.* A small animal.SQUIRT (skwûrt), *v. t.* To throw out in a quick stream:—*n.*, an instrument to squirt with.STÁB, *v. t.* To pierce with a pointed weapon:—*v. i.*, to pierce with a weapon; to injure secretly:—*n.*, a wound with a sharp weapon.STAB'ING, *p. prs.*STAB'BED, *p. prf.* [stabs.]STAB-BER (stáb'bûr), *n.* One who STAB-BIL-I-MENT (stá-bil'è'mént), *n.* Firmness of support.STAB-BIL-I-TY (stá-bil'è'tè), } *n.*STAB-BLE-NESS (stá-bl'nês), } *n.*

Steadiness, firmness of resolution.

STAB-LE (stá'bl), *a.* Fixed, steady, durable; constant [83-32]:—*n.*, a house for beasts:—*v. t.*, to put beasts in a stable:—*v. i.*, to lodge in a stable.STAB'LING, *p. prs.*

STAB-LISH. See ESTABLISH.

STAB-BLY (stá'blè), *ad.* In a stable manner; steadily.STACK (sták), *n.* A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimneys, funnels, or muskets standing together:—*v. t.*, to pile up in stacks.STAD-DLE (stád'dl), *n.* A young forest-tree.STA-DI-UM (sát'dè'ûm), *n.* Race-course; eighth of a Roman mile.STAD'IA, *n. pl.**STADT-HOLD-ER (stát'hòld'ûr), *n.* Formerly, the Chief Magistrate of Holland.STÁFF, *n.* A walking-stick, a flag-pole; a prop; a step of a ladder; an ensign of authority.*STAFFS (stáfs), } *n. pl.*STAVES (stávz or stávz), } *n. pl.*
STAVES, as the plural of STAFF (having the meanings above given), is obsolescent.STÁFF, *n.* [*pl.* STAFFS.] A set of officers attached to an army or a commander.*STÁFF, } *n.* A stanza of verses;
STÁVE, } the five lines and four spaces on which music is written:—see STAVE.STAVES (stávz or stávz), *n. pl.*STÁG, *n.* The male red deer.STAGE (stáje), *n.* A floor raised to view, on which a show is exhibited; the theatre; a place of rest on a journey; a halting-place; a single step; a carriage; a stage-coach:—*v. t.*, to travel by stage.STÁ'GING, *p. prs.* :—see STAGING.STAGE-COACH (stáje-kòtsh'), *n.* A large passenger-wagon which, at stated intervals, is drawn long distances by horses.STAGE-COACH'ES, *n. pl.*STAGE-PLAY-ER (stáje-plá'ûr), *n.* An actor on the stage.STAG-GER (stá'jûr), *n.* One who has long acted; an old practitioner.STAG-GARD (stág'gárd), *n.* A four-year-old stag.STAG-GER (stág'gûr), *v. i.* To reel; to faint; to hesitate. [264-22.]STAG-GERS (stág'gûrz), *n. pl.* Apoplexy in horses and sheep.STAG-ING (stá'jîng), *n.* A scaffolding for support.*STAG-I-RITE (stá'jè'rite), *n.* A name given to Aristotle.STAG-NAN-CY (stág'nán'sè), *n.* State of being stagnant.STAG-NANT (stág'nánt), *a.* Motionless, still, dull. [77-25.] [265-16.]STAG-NATE (stág'náto), *v. i.* To have no course or stream; to become inactive.STAG'NA'TING, *p. prs.*STAG-NA-TION (stág-ná'shûn), *n.* Stop of course or motion.STÁID (stáide), *a.* Sober, grave; regular:—*pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of STAY.*STÁID-NESS (stáide'nês), *n.* Sobriety, regularity.STÁIN (stáne), *v. t.* To blot; to spot; to color; to disgrace:—*n.*, blot, spot, blemish, disgrace.STÁIN-LESS (stáne'lês), *a.* Free from stain or blot; pure.STÁIR (stáire), *n.* A step by which to ascend a building.STÁIRS, *n. pl.* A series of steps.STÁIR-CÁSE (stáire'káse), *n.* The part of a fabric that contains the stairs.STÁKE, *n.* A post or stick fixed in the ground; any thing waggered:—*v. t.*, to fasten with posts; to wagger; to put to hazard.STÁ'KING, *p. prs.**STÁ-LAC-TITE (stá-lák'títe), *n.* A concretion of mineral matter hanging from the roof of a cave.*STÁ-LAG-MITE (stá-lág'míte), *n.* A deposit of carbonate of lime made on the floor of a cave.STÁLE, *a.* Old, long kept, common:—*n.*, a long handle, a decoy.STÁLE-NESS (stále'nês), *n.* Commonness; oldness.STÁLK (stáwk), *v. i.* To walk with high and superb steps; to strut [123-7]:—*n.*, a stem; proud step.*STÁLK-ING-HÓRSE (stáwk'îng'bórsè), *n.* A horse by which a fowler conceals himself from game; a pretense, a mask.STÁLK-Y (stáwk'è), *a.* Like a stalk.STÁLL, *n.* A crib in which an ox or horse is fed; a seat; a small shed in which certain trades are practiced:—*v. t.*, to keep in a stall; to become fast in mire.

- STALL-AGE (stål'åj), *n.* Rent paid for a stall.
- STALL-FEED (stål'fêéd), *v. t.* [STALL-FED—STALLFED.] To feed in a stable.
- STALL-ION (stål'yôn), *n.* A male horse.
- STAL-WART (stål'wûrt),
STAL-WORT (stål'wûrt),
*STAL-WORTH (stål'wûrth), } *a.*
Strong, brave, stout. [121-18.]
- STA-MEN (stål'mên), *n.* That which gives strength and solidity; foundation; the filament and anther of a flower.
- STAMENS (of flowers), } *n. pl.*
STAMINA (of bodies), }
- STAM-MER (stám'mûr), *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking; to stutter.
- STÁMP, *v. t.* To strike by pressing the foot downward; to impress; to fix deeply [262-17]:—*v. i.*, to strike the foot down:—*n.*, an instrument for making impressions; impression; make; character.
- *STAM-PEDE (stám-pêéd'), *n.* A sudden scampering from fright of wild horses, mules, cattle, &c. [67-18]:—*v. t.*, to cause animals to scamper from sudden fright.
- STAM-PE'DING, *p. prs.*
- STANCH (stánsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, STANCHES.] To stop blood; to hinder from running:—*v. i.*, to cease to flow:—*a.*, sound, firm, trusty:—often written STAUNCH.
- *STANCH-ION (stán'shûn), *n.* A small prop; a support.
- STANCH-NESS (stánsh'nês), *n.* State of being stanch; soundness.
- STÁND, *v. i.* [STOOD—STOOD.] To be upon the feet; to be placed, as an edifice; to remain erect; to remain in the present state; to stop:—*v. t.*, to abide; to endure:—*n.*, a station; post; a stop; difficulty; a small table.
- STÁNDING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, settled, established:—*n.*, continuance; station, rank.
- STAND-ARD (stánd'árd), *n.* An ensign; that which is the test of other things of the same kind; a settled rate; a standing tree [156-13]:—*a.*, serving as a test.
- STÁNDING-AR-MY (stánd'ing'ármê), *n.* The regular army.
- STÁNDING-ÁR-MIES, *n. pl.*
- STAND-POINT (stánd'póint), *n.* A position from which a subject can be contemplated.
- STÁND-ISH (stánd'ish), *n.* A case for pen and ink.
- STÁNG, *n.* A long bar, a pole.
- STÁN-NA-RY (stán'ná'rê), *a.* Relating to tin-works:—*n.*, a tin-mine.
- STÁN'NA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- STÁN-NIC (stán'nîk), *a.* Relating to tin.
- STÁN-NUM (stán'nûm), *n.* Tin.
- STÁN-ZA (stán'zâ), *n.* A set of lines in poetry.†
- STÁ-PLÉ (stá'pl), *n.* An established emporium; a settled mart; chief article of produce; a loop of iron:—*a.*, settled, established in commerce; principal.
- STÁR, *n.* A luminous body in the heavens; a mark of reference in writing, thus [*]; a person of distinction:—*v. t.*, to mark or distinguish with a star.
- STAR'RING, *p. prs.*
- STAR'RED, *p. prf.*
- STAR-BOARD (stár'bôrd), *n.* The right hand side of a ship on facing the prow:—opposed to LARBOARD. [209-5.]
- STARCH (stártsh), *n.* A kind of viscous matter made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened:—*v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, STARCHES], to stiffen with starch:—*a.*, stiff, precise.
- STAR-CHAM-BER (stár'tshâm'bûr), *n.* Formerly, an English criminal court.
- STARCH-LY (stártsh'lê), *ad.* Stiffly.
- STARCH-NESS (stártsh'nês), *n.* Stiffness.
- STARCH-Y (stártsh'yê), *a.* [STARCH-IER—STARCHEST.] Partaking of, or like, starch; stiff.
- STÁRE, *v. i.* To look with fixed eyes, or wonder:—*v. t.*, to influence by staring:—*n.*, fixed look.
- STAR'RING, *p. prs.*
- STAR-GA-ZER (stár'gá'zûr), *n.* An astronomer or astrologer.
- STAR-GA-ZING (stár'gá'zing), *n.* Act of gazing at the stars.
- STÁRK, *a.* Stiff; plain; mere.
- STAR-LESS (stár'lês), *a.* Having no stars.
- STAR-LIGHT (stár'lhte), *n.* Lustre of the stars:—*a.*, lighted by the stars.
- STAR-LING (stár'ling), *n.* A bird.
- STAR-RY (stár'rê), *a.* Like stars; decorated with stars.
- STÁRT, *v. i.* To move suddenly; to shrink; to set out:—*v. t.*, to rouse suddenly; to startle; to put in motion:—*n.*, a motion of terror; a sudden contraction; act of setting out; impulse.
- START-ING—POST (stárt'ing'pôst), *n.* A place to start from.
- STAR-TLE (stár'tl), *v. t.* To shock; to fright:—*v. i.*, to shrink:—*n.*, sudden alarm.†
- STAR'TLING, *p. prs.*
- STAR-VA-TION (stár-vá'shûn), *n.* Act of starving; state of being starved.
- STARVE (stárv), *v. i.* To perish with hunger; to suffer with hunger:—*v. t.*, to kill with hunger.
- STAR'VING, *p. prs.*
- STARVE-LING (stárv'ling), *n.* An animal lean from hunger:—*a.*, hungry, lean.
- STÁTE, *n.* Condition; a commonwealth; rank; dignity:—*v. t.*, to specify; to tell; to represent.
- STA'TING, *p. prs.*
- STA-TED-LY (stá'têd'lê), *ad.* At regular intervals.
- STATE-LI-NESS (stá'tê'lê'nês), *n.* Grandeur, dignity.

STATE-LY (stâ'tè'lè), *a.* [STATE-LIER—STATELIEST.] Majestic; grand; august [151-28] [201-14]:—*ad.*, majestically.

STATE-MENT (stâ'tè'mènt), *n.* Act of stating; a recital of facts.

STATE-ROOM (stâ'tè'ròòm), *n.* A room in a ship; a magnificent room.

STATES-MAN (stâ'tès'mân), *n.* One versed in the arts of government; one employed in public affairs.

STATES'MEN, *n. pl.*

STATES-MAN-SHIP (stâ'tès'mân'shîp), *n.* The qualifications of a statesman. [221-13.]

STAT-IC (stât'îk), } *a.* Re-
STAT-I-CAL (stât'è'kâl), } lating
to the science of weighing; acting by weight only.

STAT-ICS (stât'îks), *n. pl.* The science which treats of the forces which keep bodies at rest.

STA-TION (stâ'shûn), *n.* Act of standing; post assigned; rank; a military post; a stopping-place on a railroad:—*v. i.*, to put in a post, rank, or place.

STA-TION-AL (stâ'shûn'âl), *a.* Relating to a station.

*STA-TION-A-RY (stâ'shûn'â-rè), *a.* Fixed, not progressive.

STA-TION-ER (stâ'shûn'êr), *n.* A seller of paper, quills, &c.

STA-TION-ER-Y (stâ'shûn'êr-è), *n.* Articles usually sold by a stationer, as paper, pens, &c.

STA-TIS-TIC (stâ-tîs'tîk), } *a.*
STA-TIS-TI-CAL (stâ-tîs'tè'kâl), }
Pertaining to statistics.

*STA-TIS-TI-CIAN (stâ-tîs-tîsh'ûn), *n.* A person versed in statistics.

STA-TIS-TICS (stâ-tîs'tîks), *n. pl.* A collection of facts respecting the condition and resources of a nation.

STA-TIVE (stâ'tîv), *a.* Relating to a fixed camp.

STAT-U-A-RY (stâtsh'û'â-rè), *n.* A carver of images; art of carving.

STAT'U-RIES, *n. pl.*

STAT-UE (stâtsh'û), *n.* An image of marble, iron, &c.

STAT-URE (stâtsh'yûr), *n.* The height of an animal.

STA-TUS (stâ'tûs), *n.* Condition of a thing, standing; acme.

STAT-U-TA-BLE (stâtsh'û'tâ-bl), *a.* According to statute.

STAT-UTE (stâtsh'ûte), *n.* A law; an edict.

STAT-U-TOR-Y (stât'û'tûr-rè), *a.* Enacted by statute.

STAUNCH. See STANCH.

STÂVE, *v. t.* [STOVE OR STAVED—STOVE OR STAVED.] To break in pieces; to push (*ap. p.*—off); to furnish with staves; to delay (*ap. p.*—off):—*n.*, a thin piece of timber for casks; 32 lbs. of hemp:—see STAFF.

STA'VING, *p. prs.*

STAVES (stâvz or stâvz), *n. pl.* of STAFF AND STAVE:—see STAFF.

STAY (stâ), *v. i.* [STAYD OR STAYED—STAYD OR STAYED.] To continue in a place; to wait; to dwell; to remain:—*v. t.*, to support; to stop (*ap. p.*—in, at, with):—*n.*, continuance in a place; a stop; a support, a prop. [309-18.]

STAYS, *prs. t. 3*:—*n. pl.*, bodice; ropes in a ship to support a mast.

STEAD (stêd), *n.* Room, place; use; the frame of a bed.

STEAD-FAST (stêd'fâst), *a.* Fixed, firm, constant.

STEAD-FAST-LY (stêd'fâst'lè), *ad.* Firmly, constantly, steadily.

*STEAD-FAST-NESS (stêd'fâst'nès), *n.* Firmness, constancy.

STEAD-I-LY (stêd'è'lè), *ad.* Without variation, with firmness.†

STEAD-I-NESS (stêd'è'nès), *n.* Firmness, unvaried conduct, constancy.

STEAD-Y (stêd'è), *a.* [STEADIER—STEADIEST.] Firm, fixed, regular:—*v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* STEADIES], to make firm or steady.

STEAD'Y-ED, *p. prf.*

STEAK (stâke), *n.* A slice of flesh broiled, or cut for broiling.

STEAL (stêl), *v. t.* [STOLE—STOLEN.] To take by theft; to pilfer:—*v. i.*, to practice theft; to withdraw privily.

STEALTH (stêlth), *n.* The act of stealing, theft; secrecy. [270.]

*STEALTH-I-LY (stêlth'è'lè), *ad.* By stealth.

STEALTH-Y (stêlth'è), *a.* [STEALTHIER—STEALTHIEST.] Done by stealth, unperceived. [144-31.]

STEAM (stêem), *n.* Vapor of any thing moist and hot:—*v. i.*, to smoke with moist heat; to rise in vapor:—*v. t.*, to expose to steam.

STEAM-BOAT (stêem'bòte), } *n.*
STEAM-VES-SEL (stêem'vès'sèl) }
A vessel propelled by steam.

STEAM-EN-GINE (stêem'ên-jîn), *n.* An engine worked by steam.

STEAM-ER (stêem'êr), *n.* A vessel propelled by steam; a cooking-utensil.

*STE-A-RIN } (stê'â-rîn), *n.* One
STE-A-RINE } of the constituents of fat.

STÊÈD, *n.* A horse for state or war.

STÈÈL, *n.* Iron refined and hardened; any thing made of steel:—*v. t.*, to point with steel; to harden:—*a.*, made of steel.

STEEL-CLAD (stêèl'klâd), *a.* Covered or mailed with steel.

STEEL-Y (stêèl'è), *a.* [STEELIER—STEELIEST.] Like steel; hard.

*STEEL-YARD (stêèl'yârd), *n.* A kind of balance for weighing.

STÈÈP, *a.* Rising or descending with great inclination:—*n.*, a steep ascent, a precipice:—*v. t.*, to soak; to macerate.

STEE-PLE (stêè'pl), *n.* A turret of a church, a spire.

STEEP-LY (stêèp'lè), *ad.* With precipitant declivity, with steepness.

STEEP-NESS (stêèp'nès), *n.* Steep ascent, precipitant declivity.

STËÈR, *n.* A young bullock or ox:—*v. t.*, to direct; to guide a vessel:—*v. i.*, to pursue a course. [209-2.]

***STËÈR-AGE** (stëèr'âje), *n.* The act of steering; the hinder part of a ship for an inferior class of passengers.

STËÈRS-MAN (stëèrz'mân), *n.* One who steers; a pilot.

STËÈRS'MEN, *n. pl.*

STËÈVE, *v. i.* To make an angle with the line of a vessel's keel.

STËEV'ING, *p. prs.*

STËL-LAR (stël'lâr),

STËL-LAR-Y (stël'lâr'è), } *a.*
Relating to the stars, starry.

***STËL-LATE** (stël'lît), *a.* Radiated as a star; starred.

STËM, *n.* Stalk; family; race [352-21]:—*v. t.*, to oppose a current; to stop.

STËM'ING, *p. prs.*

STËM'MED, *p. prf.*

STËNCH (stênsch), *n.* A bad smell.

STËNCH'ES, *n. pl.*

***STËN-CIL** (stên'sil), *n.* An open work pattern used in painting and marking:—*v. t.*, to paint through a stencil.

STËN'CIL'ING,

***STËN'CIL'LING**, } *p. prs.*

STËN'CIL-ED,

***STËN'CILL-ED**, } *p. prf.*

STË-NOG-RA-PHER (stê-nôg'râ'fûr), *n.* One skilled in stenography.

STËN-O-GRAPH-IC (stên-ô-grâ'fik), *a.* Relating to, or expressing in, stenography.

STË-NOG-RA-PHY (stê-nôg'râ'fè), *n.* The art of writing in shorthand.

STËN-TO-RI-AN (stên-tô'rî'ân), *a.* Very loud, vociferous.

STËP, *v. i.* To move with the feet; to walk; to proceed:—*v. i.*, to set, as the foot:—*n.*, progression by one removal of the foot; a small space; gait; proceeding:—a prefix denoting relationship by marriage.

STËP'PING, *p. prs.*

STËP-PED (stêpt), *p. prf.*

STËP-CHILD (stêp'tshîld), *n.* A son or daughter by marriage only.

STËP-CHIL'DREN, *n. pl.*

STËP-FA-THER (stêp'fâ'thûr), *n.* A father by marriage.

STËP-PING-STONE (stêp'ping'stône), *n.* A stone laid for the feet; a means of advancement.

STËP-SON (stêp'sûn), *n.* A son by marriage.

STËR-E-OG-RA-PHY (stêr-ê-ôg'grâ'fè), *n.* The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.

***STËR-E-O-SCOPE** (stê'rê-ô-skôpe), *n.* An optical instrument which presents to both eyes the projection of a solid body.

STËR-E-O-SCOP-IC (stê'rê-ô-skôp'ik), *a.* Relating to the stereoscope.

STËR-E-O-TYPE (stê'rê-ô-tîpe or stêr'ê-ô-tîpe), *n.* The art of printing from solid plates cast from movable types, or the art of making such plates:—*v. t.*, to make, or print with, stereotype plates:—*a.*, pertaining to stereotypes.

***STËR-E-O-TY-PER** (stê'rê-ô-tî-pûr), *n.* One who makes stereotypes.

STËR-ILE (stêr'il), *a.* Unfruitful; barren.

STËR-IL-I-TY (stê-rîl'lè'tè), *n.* Barrenness, unfruitfulness.

STËR-LING (stêr'ling), *a.* Genuine, standard:—*n.*, English coin; standard rate. [285.]

STËRN, *a.* Severe, harsh, rigid:—*n.*, the hinder part of a ship.

STËR-NAL (stêr'nâl), *a.* Relating to the breast-bone.

STËRN-CHA-SER (stêrn'tshâ'sûr), *n.* A gun to fire from the stern of a ship.

STËRN-LY (stêrn'lè), *ad.* Severely.

STËRN-NESS (stêrn'nés), *n.* Severity of look or manners, harshness.

STËR-NUM (stêr'nûm), *n.* The breast-bone.

STËR-NU-TATION (stêr-nû-tâ'shûn), *n.* The act of sneezing.

STËRN-WAY (stêrn'wâ), *n.* Backward movement of a ship.

***STËR-TO-ROUS** (stêr'tô'rûs), *a.* Breathing deeply, snoring.

***STËTH-O-SCOPE** (stêth'ô-skôpe), *n.* An instrument used to distinguish sounds in the thorax.

***STË-VE-DORE** (stê've'dôre), *n.* A man employed to load and unload vessels.

STËW (stû), *v. t.* To seethe any thing in a slow, moist heat:—*v. i.*, to be seethed slowly:—*n.*, meat stewed; confusion.

STËW-ARD (stû'ârd), *n.* One who manages the affairs of another.

STËW-ARD-SHIP (stû'ârd'shîp), *n.* The office of a steward.

STËW-I-UM (stû'b'êûm), *n.* Antimony.

STËICH (stîk), *n.* A verse in poetry.

STËICK (stîk), *n.* A piece of wood:—*v. i.* [STUCK—STUCK], to stop; to adhere; to be constant; to scruple;

to stab:—*v. t.*, to fix in or on; to stab. (*ap. p.*—to, by, in, on.)

STËICK-I-NESS (stîk'ênés), *n.* Adhesive quality.

STËICK-LE (stîk'kl), *v. i.* To strive; to contend; to contest.

STËICK'LING, *p. prs.*

STËICK-LER (stîk'klûr), *n.* An obstinate contender.

STËICK-Y (stîk'è), *a.* [STICKIER—STICKEST.] Adhesive, viscous.

STËIFF, *a.* Rigid; stubborn; obstinate; formal; not graceful.

STËIF-FEN (stîf'fn), *v. t.* To make stiff:—*v. i.*, to grow stiff.

***STËIFF-LY** (stîf'lè), *ad.* Rigidly.

STËIFF-NECKED (stîf'nék), *a.* Obstinate, stubborn.

STËIFF-NESS (stîf'nés), *n.* Obstinance; rigidity.

STË-FLE (stî'fl), *v. t.* To oppress; to suffocate; to suppress; to extinguish.

- STI'FLING, *p. prs.*
- STIG-MA (stîg'mâ), *n.* A mark of infamy; a brand. [262-18.]
- STIG-MAT-IC (stîg-mât'îk), *a.* Having a stigma; marked.
- STIG-MA-TIZE (stîg'mâ'tîze), *v. t.* To brand with reproach or infamy.
- STIG'MA'TI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *STILE, *n.* A set of steps into a field; the pin of a sun-dial:—see STYLE.
- STIL-ET-TO (stîl-êt'tò), *n.* A small dagger; an instrument to make eyelet holes:—*v. t.*, to stab.
- *STIL-ET'TOES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- STILL, *v. t.* To silence; to appease; to distil liquors:—*a.*, silent, quiet:—*ad.*, to this time:—*con. d.*, nevertheless (*cor. c.*—though, although):—*n.*, a vessel for distillation; silent.
- STIL-LA-TOR-Y (stîl'lâ'tôr-rê), *n.* An alembic.
- STILL-BORN (stîl'bôrn), *a.* Born lifeless.
- *STILL-LIFE (stîl'lîfe), *n.* In *Painting*, a representation of things destitute of animal life.
- *STILL-NESS (stîl'nês), *n.* Calm, quiet, silence.
- *STILL-Y (stîl'ê), *ad.* Calmly; silently.
- STILT, *n.* A walking support used by boys:—*v. t.*, to elevate.
- STIM-U-LANT (stîm'ûlânt), *n.* That which excites:—*a.*, exciting.
- STIM-U-LATE (stîm'ûlâte), *v. t.* To urge forward; to rouse to action; to excite. [317.]
- STIM'U-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- STIM-U-LA-TION (stîm-û-lâ'shûn), *n.* The action of stimulants; forced excitement.
- STIM-U-LA-TIVE (stîm'ûlâ-tîv), *a.* Stimulating:—*n.*, a stimulant.
- STIM-U-LA-TOR (stîm'ûlâ-tôr), *n.* One who, or that which, stimulates.
- STIM-U-LUS (stîm'ûlâs), *n.* Something which incites; a stimulant.
- STIM'U'LLI, *n. pl.*
- STING, *v. t. or v. i.* [STUNG—STUNG.] To pierce or wound with a sting; to pain:—*n.*, a sharp point with which some animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the point in the last verse.
- STIN-GI-LY (stîn'jè'lê), *ad.* Covetously.
- STIN-GI-NESS (stîn'jè'nês), *n.* Avarice; covetousness.
- STIN-GY (stîn'jê), *a.* [STINGER—STINGIEST.] Extremely close; covetous, avaricious.
- STINT, *v. t.* To limit; to restrain; to confine [179-8]:—*n.*, limit, restraint, a bound.
- STIPE, *n.* A species of stem, as in ferns.
- STI-PEND (stî'pênd), *n.* Wages; settled pay.
- *STI-PEN-DI-A-RY (stî-pên'dè-â-rê), *n.* One who serves for a settled compensation:—*a.*, receiving a stipend.
- STI-PEN'DI-A-RIES, *n. pl.*
- STIP-PLE (stîp'pl), *v. t.* To engrave by dots.
- STIP'PLING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, engraving by dots.
- STIP-U-LATE (stîp'ûlâte), *v. i.* To contract; to bargain.
- STIP'U-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- STIP-U-LA-TION (stîp-û-lâ'shûn), *n.* Bargain; agreement, contract.
- STIR (stîr), *v. t.* To move; to incite; to quicken; to agitate:—*v. i.*, to move one's self:—*n.*, agitation; bustle; commotion.
- STIR'RING, *p. prs.*
- STIR'RED, *p. prf.*
- *STIR-RUP (stîr'rûp or stê'rûp), *n.* An iron for a horseman's foot. [286-11.]
- STITCH (stîtsh), *v. i.* To sew; to join; to work with a needle:—*v. t.*, to sew; to practice sewing:—*n.*, a single pass of a needle; a sharp pain.
- STITCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- STOCK (stòk), *n.* A trunk; a log; the body of a plant; a handle; a close neckcloth; a race; cattle in general; the frame on which a ship is built; a fund of money, a capital [322-17]:—*v. t.*, to furnish with goods; to store.
- STOCK'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a covering for the leg.
- STOCK-FISH (stòk'fîsh), *n.* Codfish dried without salt.
- STOCK-HOLD-ER (stòk'hôld'âr), *n.* One who holds stock; a shareholder.
- STOCK-JOB-BER (stòk'jôb'bâr), *n.* One who deals in funds.
- STOCKS (stòks), *n. pl.* Prison for the legs; public funds.
- STOCK-STILL (stòk'stîl), *a.* Motionless.
- *STOCK-Y (stòk'ê), *a.* [STOCKIER—STOCKIEST.] Stout, thick.
- *STO-IC (stò'îk), *n.* A philosopher of the sect of Zeno; one who pretends to be without feeling:—*a.*, relating to the Stoics; cold, unfeeling.
- STO-I-CAL (stò'è'kâl), *a.* Unfeeling.
- *STO-I-CAL-LY (stò'è'kâl-lê), *ad.* In a stoical manner.
- STO-I-CAL-NESS (stò'è'kâl-nês), *n.* The state of being stoical.
- *STO-I-CISM (stò'è'slzm), *n.* The doctrines of the Stoics; insensibility.
- STOLE, *pst. t.* of STEAL:—*n.*, a long vest; a garment of a priest or matron.
- STO'LEN, *p. prf.* of STEAL.
- STO-LID-I-TY (stò-lîd'è'tê), *n.* Stupidity.
- STOM-ACH (stôm'âk), *n.* The organ of digestion; appetite; liking; anger; pride:—*v. t.*, to put up with; to endure.
- *STOM-A-CHER (stôm'â'tshûr), *n.* An ornament for the breast.
- *STO-MACH-IC (stò-mâk'îk), *a.* Relating to the stomach:—*n.*, a medicine for the stomach.

- *STOM-ACH-LESS (stôm'âk'lês), *a.* Having no appetite.
- STONE, *n.* A hard body; a gem; a calculous concretion in the body; the case which, in some fruits, contains the seed; 14 pounds of iron, 8 pounds of meat:—*v. t.*, to pelt with stones; to free from stones:—*a.*, made of stone.
- STONING, *p. prs.*
- STONE-BLIND (stône'blind), *a.* Completely blind.
- *STONE-COAL (stône'kôle), *n.* Mineral coal.
- STONE-CUT-TER (stône'kât'tûr), *n.* One who hews stone.
- *STONE-FRUIT (stône'frôût), *n.* A fruit that contains a stone, as a peach, plum, &c.; an imitation of fruit, made of stone.
- *STONE-WARE (stône'wâre), *n.* A species of earthen-ware.
- *STONE-I-NESS (stôn'ênês), *n.* State of being stony.
- STONY (stô'nê), *a.* [STONIER—STONEST.] Abounding with stone; hard.
- STOOD (stûd), *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of STAND.
- STOOK (stûk), *n.* A collection of sheaves in the field.
- STÔDL, *n.* A seat without a back.
- STOOL-PIG-EON (stôd'l'pîj-in), *n.* One who, or that which, deceys.
- STÔDP, *v. i.* To bend down or forward; to submit; to yield:—*n.*, act of stooping; a porch with seats; a vessel of liquor.
- STÔP, *v. t.* To hinder; to put an end to; to check motion; to stay:—*v. i.*, to pause:—*n.*, cessation of motion; obstruction; a point in writing; that which stops.
- STOPPING, *p. prs.*
- STOPPED, *p. prf.*
- *STOP-PAGE (stôp'pîje), *n.* The act of stopping, obstruction.
- STOP-PER (stôp'pûr), *n.* That by which an orifice is closed:—*v. t.*, to close with a stopper.
- STOP-PLE (stôp'pl), *n.* A stopper.
- STOR-AGE (stô-rîje), *n.* Pay for storing.
- STÔRE, *n.* Plenty; a warehouse; a shop; a supply hoarded:—*v. t.*, to stock; to lay up; to furnish.
- STO'RING, *p. prs.*
- STORE-HOUSE (stôre'hôuse), *n.* A magazine.
- STORE-HOUS-ES (stôre'hôûz'iz), *n. pl.*
- *STOR-GE (stôr'jê), *n.* Natural affection of parents.
- STÔRK, *n.* A bird of passage.
- STÔRM, *n.* A tempest; assault; tumult:—*v. t.*, to attack by open force:—*v. i.*, to blow with violence; to rage.
- STORM-I-NESS (stôrm'ênês), *n.* The quality of being stormy.
- STORM-Y (stôrm'ê), *a.* [STORMIER—STORMIEST.] Tempestuous; windy; violent.
- *STORTH-ING (stôrt'îng), *n.* The legislative body of Norway.
- STO-RY (stô'rê), *n.* A tale, history; a floor of rooms:—*v. t.*, to tell; to describe. [156-5.]
- STO'RI-ED, *p. prf.*
- STO'RIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- *STOUP (stôup or stôop), *n.* A vessel for holding liquids; a basin.
- STÔÛT, *a.* Strong, valiant, brave.
- STOUT-LY (stôût'lê), *ad.* Lustily; boldly.
- STOUT-NESS (stôût'nês), *n.* Strength, boldness.
- STÔVE, *n.* An iron box in which fire is made:—*v. t.*, to keep warm by a stove:—*pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of STAVE.
- STO-VER (stô'vûr), *n.* Fodder.
- STOW (stô), *v. t.* To lay up.
- STOW-AGE (stô'îje), *n.* Room for laying up.
- STRA-BIS-MUS (strâ-blz'mûs), *n.* A squinting.
- STRAD-DLE (strâd'dl), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To walk or stand wide and awkwardly; to stride across.
- STRAD'DLING, *p. prs.*
- STRAG-GLE (strâg'gl), *v. i.* To wander; to ramble.
- *STRAÇ'GLING, *p. prs.*
- *STRAIGHT (strâte), *a.* Direct, not crooked; right; narrow:—*ad.*, immediately; directly.
- *STRAIGHT-EN (strâ'tn), *v. t.* To make straight.
- STRAIGHT-FOR-WARD (strâte-fôr-wârd), *a.* Direct; not deviating.
- *STRAIGHT-LY (strâte'lê), *ad.* In a direct line.
- *STRAIGHT-NESS (strâte'nês), *n.* Rectitude; directness.
- *STRAIGHT-WAY (strâte'wâ), *ad.* Immediately.
- STRAIN (strâne), *v. t.* To squeeze through something; to sprain; to stretch; to filter (*ap. p.*—out):—*v. i.*, to make violent efforts; to be filtered:—*n.*, a violent effort; a sprain; style of speaking; a song.
- STRAIN-ER (strâne'ûr), *n.* One who, or that which, strains; a filter.
- *STRAIT (strâte), *n.* A narrow pass of water; difficulty; distress:—*a.*, narrow; strict.
- *STRAIT-EN (strâ'tn), *v. t.* To make narrow; to distress; to confine. [356-10.]
- *STRAIT-LAGED (strâte'lâste), *a.* Stiff, rigid.
- *STRAIT-LY (strâte'lê) *ad.* Narrowly.
- *STRAIT-NESS (strâte'nês), *n.* Narrowness; strictness.
- *STRAIT-JACK-ET (strâte'jâk-ît), *n.* An instrument for confining the limbs of a maniac.
- STRÂKE, *n.* The tire of a wheel.
- STRÂND, *n.* The verge of the sea; one of the twists of a rope [74-3]:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to drive on shallows.
- *STRANGE (strânje), *a.* Foreign; odd; new; causing surprise; unknown.
- STRANGE-LY (strânje'lê), *ad.* Wonderfully, remarkably, oddly.
- STRANGE-NESS (strânje'nês), *n.* Mutual dislike; wonderfulness.

STRAN-GER (strâne'jûr), *n.* A foreigner; a guest.

STRAN-GLÉ (strâng'gl), *v. t. or v. i.* To choke; to suffocate; to suppress.

STRAN'GLING, *p. prs.*

STRAN-GLES (strâng'glz), *n. pl.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRAN-GU-LA-TION (strâng-gù-lá-shûn), *n.* The act of strangling.

STRÂP, *n.* A narrow, long slip of cloth or leather; an iron plate for connecting timbers:—*v. t.*, to whip or sharpen with a strap.

STRAP'PING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, vast, large.

STRAP-PED (strâpt), *p. prf.*

*STRAP-PA-DO (strâp-pá'dò), *n.* Chastisement by blows or falls.

STRA-TA (strá'tá), *n. pl.* of STRATUM. Beds, layers. [159–20.]

*STRAT-A-GEM (strát'ájém), *n.* An artifice; a manoeuvre. [113–16.]

*STRAT-E-GIST (strát'è'jist), *n.* One skilled in strategy.

*STRAT-E-GY (strát'è'jè), *n.* The science of conducting military movements.

*STRAT-I-FI-CA-TION (strát-è-fé-ká'shûn), *n.* An arrangement of strata.

*STRAT-I-FORM (strát'è'fôrm), *a.* In the form of strata.

STRAT-I-FY (strát'è'fi), *v. i. or v. t.* *prs. t. 3*, STRATIFIES.] To form into strata.

STRAT'IFI-ED, *p. prf.*

*STRAT-OC-RA-CY (strá-tòk'rá'sè), *n.* A government by an army.

STRA-TOC'RA'CIES, *n. pl.*

STRA-TUM (strá'tùm), *n.* A bed, a layer.

STRAT'A, } *n. pl.*

STRAT'UMS, }

STRÂW, *n.* The stalk on which grain grows; any thing worthless.

STRAW-BAIL (strâw'báile), *n.* Bail entered by one not responsible.

STRAW-BER-RY (strâw'bér'rè), *n.* A plant and its fruit.

STRAW'BER'RIES, *n. pl.*

STRAY (strá), *v. i.* To wander; to rove:—*n.*, a beast lost by wandering:—*a.*, lost.

*STREAK (stréek), *n.* A line of color; a stripe:—*v. t.*, to stripe.

STREAK-Y (stréek'è), *a.* [STREAKIER—STREAKIEST.] Striped.

STREAM (stréem), *n.* A running water; current:—*v. i.*, to flow; to move continuously.

STREAM-ER (stréem'âr), *n.* An ensign, a pennon.

STREAM-LET (stréem'lét), *n.* A small stream.

STREAM-Y (stréem'è), *a.* Flowing; full of streams.

STRÊET, *n.* A way, a paved way.

STRENGTH (stréngth), *n.* Force; vigor; power.

STRENG-THEN (stréng'thén), *v. t.* To make strong:—*v. i.*, to grow strong.

STRENG-THEN-ER (stréng'thén'âr), *n.* That which gives strength.

STREN-U-OUS (strén'ù's), *a.* Urgent, zealous, brave. [258–11.]

STREN-U-OUS-LY (strén'ù's-lè), *ad.* Vigorously.

STREN-U-OUS-NESS (strén'ù's-nés), *n.* State of being strenuous.

STRÊSS, *n.* Importance; weight; force.

STRETCH (strétsh), *v. t.* To extend; to spread; to exaggerate:—*v. i.*, to be drawn out; to be extended; to exaggerate:—*n.*, extension, reach, effort.

STRETCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

*STREW (strù or strò), *v. t.* [STREWED—STREWED, STROWN.] To spread by scattering; to strow.

*STRI-Æ (stri'è), *n. pl.* Small channels in shells.

STRI-ATE (stri'ít), } *a.* Having

STRI-A-TED (stri'á'tèd), } striæ.

STRICKEN, *p. prf.* of STRIKE.

STRICK-LE (strík'kl), *n.* An instrument for levelling grain.

STRICT (stríkt), *a.* Exact, severe.

STRICT-LY (stríkt'lè), *ad.* With severity; rigorously, exactly.

STRICT-NESS (stríkt'nés), *n.* Exactness, severity, rigor.

STRIC-TURE (strík'tshûr), *n.* Contraction; a slight touch; censure.

STRÍDE, *v. i.* [STRODE, STRID, or STRIDED—STRIDDEN, STRID, or STRIDED.] To walk with long steps:—*v. t.*, to cross with one step:—*n.*, a long step.

STRÍ'DING, *p. prs.*

*STRÍ-DOR (strí'dûr), *n.* A creaking sound.

STRÍD-U-LOUS (strí'd'ù'lûs), *a.* Creaking.

STRÍFE, *n.* Contention; debate; quarrel.

STRÍKE, *v. t.* [STRUCK—STRUCK OR STRICKEN.] To hit with a blow; to lower, as a flag; to beat; to stamp:—*v. i.*, to make a quick blow; to combine for higher wages:—*n.*, an instrument for levelling a measure of grain.

STRÍ-KING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, surprising, affecting, impressive.

STRÍ-KING-LY (strí'king'lè), *ad.* So as to impress or surprise.

STRÍNG, *n.* A slender rope; a series; a cord; a nerve, a tendon:—*v. t.* [STRUNG or STRINGED—STRUNG or STRINGED], to furnish with strings; to put on a string.

STRÍNG-ED (stríngd), *a.* Having strings.

*STRÍNG-EN-CY (strín'jén'sè), *n.* Tightness, pressure.

STRÍNG-ENT (strín'jént), *a.* Binding.

STRÍNG-HALT. See SPRINGHALT

STRÍNG-I-NESS (stríng'è'nés), *n.*

The quality of being stringy.

STRÍNG-Y (stríng'è), *a.* [STRINGER—STRINGIEST.] Fibrous,ropy.

STRÍP, *v. t.* To make naked; to rob; to pillage:—*n.*, a narrow shred, a slip. (*ap. p.*—of.)

STRÍP'PING, *p. prs.*

STRÍP'PED, *p. prf.*

STRIPE, *v. t.* To variegate with lines of different colors [363-28]:—*n.*, a variation of colors; a lash; affliction.

STRIP'ING, *p. prs.*

STRIP-LING (stripl'ing), *n.* A lad, a young man.

STRIVE, *v. i.* [STRIVED OF STROVE—STRIVED OR STRIVEN.] To contend; to struggle. (*op. p.*—with, against.)

STRIV'ING, *p. prs.*

STRODE, *pst. t.* of STRIDE.

STRÔKE, *n.* A blow; a sound; an effort; a touch:—*v. t.*, to rub gently; to make smooth.

STRÔ'KING, *p. prs.*

STROKES-MAN (strôkes'mân), *n.* The hindmost rower in a boat.

STROKES'MEN, *n. pl.*

STROLL (strôle), *v. i.* To wander; to rove; to ramble. [20-14.]

STRÔNG, *a.* Vigorous; potent; cogent; offensive; bright.

STRONG-HOLD (strông'hôld), *n.* A fortified place. [powerfully.]

STRONG-LY (strông'lê), *ad.* Forcibly.

STRON-TI-UM (strôn'shê'ûm), *n.* A white, heavy metal.

STRÔP, *n.* A strap.

***STRO-PHE** (strô'fê), *n.* The first stanza of an ode sung in parts.

STROVE, *pst. t.* of STRIVE.

***STROW** (strô), *v. t.* [STROWED—STROWED OR STROWN.] To spread by scattering; to strew.

STROWN, *p. prf.* of STROWN and STREW.

STRUCK, *pst. t.* of STRIKE.

***STRUC-TUR-AL** (strûk'tshûr'âl), *a.* Relating to structure.

STRUC-TURE (strûk'tshûr), *n.* An edifice; form; a fabric; manner of building. [66-17.]

STRUG-GLE (strûg'gl), *v. i.* To strive; to contend:—*n.*, labor; effort; agony. [69-12.]

STRUG'GLING, *p. prs.*

STRU-MA (strôb'mâ), *n.* Scrofula.

STRUNG, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of STRING.

STRÛT, *v. i.* To walk with affected dignity:—*n.*, an affected walk.

STRUT'TING, *p. prs.*

STRUT'TED, *p. prf.*

STRÛCH-NI-A (strûk'nê'â),

***STRÛCH-NINE** (strûk'nine), } *n.*
The poisonous principle of nuxvomica.

STÛB, *v. t.* To force or grub up; to strike the toes against an object:—*n.*, a log, a block.

STUB'BING, *p. prs.*

STUB-BED (stûbd), *p. prf.*

STUB-BED (stûb'bêd), *a.* Short and thick.

STUB-BED-NESS (stûb'bêd'nês), *n.* State of being stubbed.

STUB-BLE (stûb'bl), *n.* The stalks of grain left by reapers.

STUB-BORN (stûb'bûrn), *a.* Obstinate, inflexible.

STUB-BORN-LY (stûb'bûrn'lê), *ad.* Obstinate, inflexibly.

***STUB-BORN-NESS** (stûb'bûrn'nês), *n.* Obstinaey.

STUB-BY (stûb'bê), *a.* [STUBBIER—STUBBIEST.] Full of stubs; short and thick.

STUB-NAIL (stûb'nâle), *n.* A short, thick nail.

***STUC-CO** (stûk'kò), *n.* A fine plaster for walls:—*v. t.*, to plaster with stucco.

STUCK, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of STICK.

STÛD, *n.* A post; a stake; a nail with a large head driven for ornament; a piece of jewelry worn in shirt-bosoms; a set of horses:—*v. t.*, to adorn with studs.

STUD'DING, *p. prs.*

STUD'DED, *p. prf.*

***STUD-DING-SAIL** (stûd'ding'sâle), *n.* A sail set beyond the principal sails.

STU-DENT (stû'dênt), *n.* A man given to books; one pursuing a regular course of study.

***STU-DI-O** (stû'dê'ò), *n.* The workshop of an artist.

STU'DI'OS, *n. pl.*

STU-DI-OUS (stû'dê'ûs), *a.* Given to books; attentive, diligent.

STU-DI-OUS-LY (stû'dê'ûs-lê), *ad.* Attentively, diligently.

STU-DI-OUS-NESS (stû'dê'ûs-nês), *n.* Addiction to study.

STUD-Y (stûd'ê), *n.* Application to books and learning; attention; apartment for books:—*v. i.*, to think closely:—*v. t.*, to consider attentively.

***STUD'IES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

STUD'I-ED, *p. prf.*:—*a.*, learned; versed; premeditated.

STÛFF, *n.* Any matter; materials; furniture; medicine; cloth:—*v. t.*, to fill; to swell:—*v. i.*, to feed gluttonously.

STUF'FING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, that by which any thing is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat.

STUL-TI-FY (stûl'tê'fi), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3.* STULTIFIES.] To make foolish.

STUL'TI-FI-ED, *p. prf.*

STÛM, *n.* Unfermented wine.

STUM-BLE (stûm'bl), *v. i.* To trip; to slip; to err:—*n.*, a trip; a blunder.

STUM'BLING, *p. prs.*

STUM-BLING-BLOCK (stûm'bling-'blòk), *n.* That which causes stumbling or offense.

***STUM-BLING-STONE** (stûm'bling-'stòne), *n.* Same as STUMBLING-BLOCK, which see.

STÛMP, *n.* That part of any solid body remaining after amputation; a place for haranguing:—*a.*, spoken on the stump:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to walk clumsily; to address on political subjects.

STUMP-Y (stûmp'ê), *a.* Full of stumps; short; stubby.

STÛN, *v. t.* To confound or make senseless with a blow or noise. [222.]

STUN'NING, *p. prs.*

STUN'NED, *p. prf.*

STUNG, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of STING.

STÛNT, *v. t.* To hinder from growth.

*STÛPE, *v. t.* To foment:—*n.*, cloth for fomentations.

STÛPING, *p. prs.*

STU-PE-FAC-TION ('stù-pè-fâk/shûn) *n.* Stupidity; a senseless state.

STU-PE-FAC-TIVE ('stù-pè-fâk/tiv), *a.* Causing insensibility.

*STU-PE-FY (stù/pè'fi), *v. t.* [*pr.* *t.* 3, STUPEFIES.] To make stupid.

STU-PÛFI-ED, *p. prf.*

*STU-PEN-DOUS (stù-pèn'dûs), *a.* Wonderful, amazing, astonishing. [69–25.] [287–2.]

STU-PEN-DOUS-LY (stù-pèn'dûs'lè), *ad.* In an astonishing manner.

STU-PEN-DOUS-NESS (stù-pèn'dûs-nès), *n.* State of being stupendous.

STU-PID (stù'pid), *a.* Dull, heavy, foolish.

STU-PID-I-TY (stù-pld'è'tè), *n.* Dullness, heaviness of mind.

STU-PID'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

STU-PID-LY (stù'pid'lè), *ad.* Dully.

STU-PID-NESS (stù'pid'nès), *n.* Stupidity.

*STU-POR (stù'pûr), *n.* Suspension of sensibility, numbness.

STUR-DI-LY (stûr'dè'lè), *ad.* Boldly, stoutly.

STUR-DI-NESS (stûr'dè'nès), *n.* Stoutness, hardness.

STUR-DY (stûr'dè), *a.* [STURDIER—STURDIEST.] Hardy, stout.

*STUR-GEON (stûr'jûn), *n.* A large fish.

STUT-TER (stût'tûr), *v. i.* To stammer; to hesitate in speech.

STY (stî), *n.* A place for hogs; a small tumor on the eyelid:—*v. t.*, to enclose in a sty.

STÛ'ED, *p. prf.*

*STIES, *n. pl.* and *pr.* *t.* 3.

*STYG-I-AN (stîj'è'ân), *a.* Infernal:—*a.*, relating to the river Styx.

STYX (stîks), *n.* In *Mythology*, a river crossed by the dead.

STYLE (stîle), *n.* Manner of speaking or writing; title; a gnomon:—see STILE [163–10]:—*v. t.*, to call; to name; to term.

*STY'LING, *p. prs.*

Stylis In Chronology, the term OLD STYLE is applied to the calendar established by Julius Cæsar, in which, years divisible by 4 contained 366 days: NEW STYLE to that established by Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582, in which year the 5th of October was reckoned the 15th, to bring back the equinoxes to the same days of the year upon which they occurred in A.D. 325, the year in which the Council of Nice met. In NEW STYLE leap-years are those which are divisible by 4, excepting all which are divisible by 100 and not by 400.

In Great Britain the New Style was adopted in 1752 by reckoning the 3d of September as the 14th. Previous to 1752 the legal year commenced on the 25th of March. The Old and New Styles now differ 12 days. Russia is the only country that adheres to the Old Style. See YEAR.

STY-LET (stî'lèt), *n.* A small dagger, a stiletto. ●

*STY-LISH (stî'lish), *a.* Showy.

*STY-P-TIC (stîp'tîk), *n.* An astringent medicine:—*a.*, astringent.

*SUA-SION (swâ'zhûn), *n.* Act of persuading.

SUA-SIVE (swâ'sîv), } *a.* Hav-
SUA-SOR-Y (swâ'sûr'rè), } ing a
tendency to persuade.

SUAV-I-TY (swâv'è'tè), *n.* Sweetness, mildness, softness.

SUAV'I-TIES, *n. pl.*

SUB-AC-ID (sûb-âs'sîd), *a.* Sour in a small degree.

SUB-AC-RID (sûb-âk'rid), *a.* Pun-
gent in a small degree.

*SUB-AL-TERN (sûb'âl'tèrn or sùb-âlt'èrn), *n.* An inferior officer:—*a.*, inferior.

*SUB-COM-MIT-TEE ('sùb-kôm-mît-tèè), *n.* A subordinate committee.

SUB-DEA-CON (sûb'dè'kôn), *n.* An under-deacon.

SUB-DI-VIDE ('sùb-dè-vidèr), *v. t.* To divide again.

'SUB-DI-VI'DING, *p. prs.*

SUB-DI-VI-SION ('sùb-dè-vîzh'ân), *n.* The act of subdividing.

*SUB-DU-A-BLE (sûb-dû'â'bl), *a.* Possible to be subdued.

SUB-DUCE (sûb-dûsè), } *v. t.* To
SUB-DUCT (sûb-dûkt'), } take away.

*SUB-DU'ING, *p. prs.*

SUB-DUE (sûb-dû'), *v. t.* To conquer; to tame; to melt.

*SUB-DU'ING, *p. prs.*

SUB-JA-CENT (sûb-jâ'sènt), *a.* Lying under.

SUB-JECT (sûb'jèkt), *n.* One who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any operation is performed; topic; theme [53–25] [289–3]:—*a.*, placed or situated under; exposed, liable. (*ap. pr.*—to.)

SUB-JECT (sûb-jèkt'), *v. t.* To put under; to enslave; to expose; to reduce; to make liable.

SUB-JEC-TION (sûb-jèk'shûn), *n.* The state of being under government; subjugation; slavery.

SUB-JECT-IVE (sûb-jèkt'îv), *a.* Relating to a subject.

SUB-JEC-TIVE-LY (sûb-jèk'tîv'lè), *ad.* In the state or manner of a subject.

SUB-JEC-TIV-I-TY ('sùb-jèk-tîv'è-tè), *n.* State of being subjective.

SUB-JOIN (sûb-jôin'), *v. t.* To add at the end. [279–15.]

SUB-JU-GATE (sûb'jû'gâte), *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue; to bring under control.

*SUB-JU'GA-TING, *p. prs.*

SUB-JU-GA-TION ('sùb-jû-gâ'shûn), *n.* The act of subduing. [359–16.]

- SUB-JUNC-TIVE (súb-júngk'tív), *a.*
Subjoined to something else.
- SUB-LI-MA-BLE (súb-lí'má'bl), *a.*
Capable of being sublimed.
- SUB-LI-MATE (súb'lé'mít), *n.* A
substance sublimated:—*a.*, re-
fined; raised by sublimation.
- SUB-LI-MATE (súb'lé'máte), *v. t.* To
refine by heat; to convert into
vapor and condense again; to
exalt; to sublime.
- SUB-LI'MA-TING, *p. prs.*
- SUB-LI'MA-TION (súb-lé'má'shún),
n. Act of sublimating.
- SUB-LIME (súb-llme'), *a.* Grand;
high, lofty [66-3]:—*n.*, grand or
lofty style:—*v. t.*, to sublimate;
to raise; to exalt.†
- SUB-LI'MING, *p. prs.*
- SUB-LIME-LY (súb-llme'lé), *ad.*
Loftily; grandly.
- SUB-LIME-NESS (súb-llme'nés), }
SUB-LIM-I-TY (súb-llm'é'té), } *n.*
Loftiness of style or sentiment;
elevation; grandeur. [289.]
- SUB-LIM'I-TIES, *n. pl.*
- SUB-LIN-E-A-TION (súb-lln-é-á-
shún), *n.* A line drawn under a
word.
- SUB-LU-NAR (súb-lù'nár), }
*SUB-LU-NA-RY (súb'lù'ná-ré), } *a.*
Under the moon; earthly; ter-
restrial. [320-11.]
- SUB-MA-RINE (súb-má-réén'), *a.*
Lying under the sea. [57-1.]
- *SUB-MERGE (súb-mérje'), *v. t.* To
put under water.
- SUB-MER'GING, *p. prs.*
- SUB-MER-SION (súb-mér'shún), *n.*
The act of submerging.
- SUB-MIS-SION (súb-mish'ún), *n.*
Resignation, obedience; compli-
ance; act of submitting. [112-1.]
[267-23.]
- SUB-MIS-SIVE (súb-mis'sív), *a.*
Humble; compliant. (*ap. p.*—to.)
- SUB-MIS-SIVE-LY (súb-mis'sívlé),
ad. Humbly, with submission.
- SUB-MIS-SIVE-NESS (súb-mis'sívlé-
nés), *n.* Submission.
- SUB-MIT (súb-mít'), *v. t.* To resign
to authority; to yield; to refer:
—*v. i.*, to be subject; to surren-
der. (*ap. p.*—to.) [202-18.]
- *SUB-MIT'TING, *p. prs.*
- SUB-MIT'TED, *p. prf.*
- SUB-MUL-TI-PLE (súb-múll'té'pl), *n.*
An aliquot or even part.
- *SUB-NAS-CENT (súb-nás'sént), *a.*
Growing beneath.
- SUB-OR-DI-NA-CY (súb-òr'dè'ná-sé),
n. The state of being subject.
- SUB-OR-DI-NATE (súb-òr'dè'nít), *a.*
Inferior in authority or rank:—
n., one inferior in authority or
rank.
- SUB-OR-DI-NATE-LY (súb-òr'dè'nít-
lé), *ad.* In a subordinate manner.
- SUB-OR-DI-NATION (súb-òr-dè-ná-
shún), *n.* State of being infer-
ior; subjection. [267-24.]
- SUB-ORN (súb-òrn'), *v. t.* To pro-
cure to testify falsely. [100-18.]
- *SUB-OR-NA-TION (súb-òr-ná-
shún), *n.* The act of suborning.
- SUB-PE-NA } (súb-pé'ná), *n.* A
*SUB-PÆ-NA } writing command-
ing attendance as a witness:—
v. t., to serve with a subpoena.
- SUB-POS-I-TIVE (súb-póz'é'tív), *a.*
Noting a degree of comparison
below the positive; as, *blackish*.
- SUB-SCRIBE (súb-skríbe'), *v. t.* To
consent or attest by underwriting
one's name:—*v. i.*, to promise by
underwriting one's name.
- SUB-SCRÍ'BING, *p. prs.*
- SUB-SCRIP-TION (súb-skríp'shún), *n.*
Anything underwritten; act of
contributing to an undertaking;
that which is subscribed.
- SUB-SE-QUENCE (súb'sé'kwénsé), *n.*
The state of following.
- SUB-SE-QUENT (súb'sé'kwént), *a.*
Following in train, coming after.
[134-14.]
- SUB-SE-QUENT-LY (súb'sé'kwént-
lé), *ad.* Afterward in time.
- SUB-SERVE (súb-sérv'), *v. t.* To
serve instrumentally, to promote.
- SUB-SERV'ING, *p. prs.*
- SUB-SERV-I-ENCE (súb-sérv'é'énsé),
n. Subserviency.
- *SUB-SERV-I-EN-CY (súb-sérv'é'én-
sè), *n.* Fitness, instrumentality.
[47-7.]
- *SUB-SERV-I-ENT (súb-sérv'é'ènt),
a. Subordinate, instrumental.
- SUB-SIDE (súb-síde'), *v. i.* To tend
downwards; to sink; to settle;
to abate.†
- SUB-SÍ'DING, *p. prs.*
- SUB-SI-DENCE (súb-sí'dénsé), }
*SUB-SI-DEN-CY (súb-sí'dén'sé) } *n.*
The act of subsiding.
- *SUB-SID-I-A-RY (súb-síd'é'á-ré), *a.*
Assistant, helping. [306-15.]
- *SUB-SI-DIZE (súb'sé'díze), *v. t.* To
give money for assistance.
- SUB-SÍ'DI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- SUB-SI-DY (súb'sí'dé), *n.* Aid in
money to purchase assistance.
- *SUB-SÍ'DIES, *n. pl.*
- SUB-SIST (súb-síst'), *v. i.* To con-
tinue; to have means of living
[266]:—*v. t.*, to maintain.
- SUB-SIST-ENCE (súb-síst'énsé), *n.*
Sustenance; means of support;
being. [182-14.] [71-16.]
- SUB-SIST-ENT (súb-síst'ént), *a.*
Having real being.
- SUB-SOIL (súb'sóill), *n.* The layer
of soil under the superficial soil.
- SUB-STANCE (súb'stánsé), *n.* Bei-
ng; essential part, body; wealth.
[180-4.] [54-31.]
- SUB-STAN-TIAL (súb-stán'shál), *a.*
Real, solid, corporeal. [185-5.]
- *SUB-STAN-TI-AL-I-TY (súb'stán-
shé-ál'lé'té), *n.* Real existence;
state of being substantial.
- SUB-STAN-TIAL-LY (súb-stán'shál-
lé), *ad.* Strongly, with solidity.
- SUB-STAN-TIAL-NESS (súb-stán'-
shál'nés), *n.* Substantiality.
- SUB-STAN-TIALS (súb-stán'shálz),
n. pl. Material or essential parts.
- SUB-STAN-TI-ATE (súb-stán'shé-
'áte), *v. t.* To establish by proof;
to verify.

- *SUB-STAN'TI'A-TING, *p. prs.*
 SUB-STAN-TIVE (sûb'stân'tiv), *n.* A noun; the name of something that exists:—*a.*, noting existence.
- SUB-STAN-TIVE-LY (sûb'stân'tiv-lè), *ad.* As a substantive; in substance.
- SUB-SU-TUTE (sûb'stê'tûte), *v. t.* To put in the place of another:—*n.*, one acting for another; that which is put in place of another. (*ap. p.*—*for.*)
- SUB'STI-TU-TING, *p. prs.*
 SUB'STI-TU-TION (sûb'stê-tû'shûn), *n.* The putting of one thing for another.
- *SUB-STI-TU-TION-AL (sûb'stê-tû'shûn'âl), *a.* Relating to substitution.
- *SUB-STRA-TUM (sûb-strâ'tûm), *n.* A stratum lying under another.
- SUB-STRA'TA, *n. pl.*
- *SUB-STYLE (sûb'stîle), *n.* The right line on which the style of a dial is fixed.
- SUB-TEND (sûb-tênd'), *v. t.* To extend under.
- SUB-TENSE (sûb-têns'), *n.* The chord of an arc.
- SUB-TER-FLU-ENT (sûb-tûr'flû'ênt),
 *SUB-TER-FLU-OUS (sûb-tûr'flû'ûs), *a.* Flowing under.
- *SUB-TER-FUGE (sûb'têr'fûje), *n.* A shift, an evasion. [383-6.]
- SUB-TER-RA-NE-AN (sûb-têr-râ'nê-ân), *a.* Subterraneous.†
- *SUB-TER-RA-NE-OUS (sûb-têr-râ'nê-ûs), *a.* Lying under the earth. [22-26.]
- *SUB-TILE (sûb'tîl or sût'tîl), *a.* Thin, fine, rare; acute.
- *SUB-TILE-LY (sûb'tîllè), *ad.* In a subtile manner; finely.
- SUB-TIL-I-ZA-TION (sûb-tîll-ê-zâ'shûn), *n.* Refinement; the act of making thin, fine, or rare.
- SUB-TIL-IZE (sûb'tîllîze), *v. t.* To make thin or fine; to refine.
- *SUB'TIL-I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *SUB-TIL-TY (sûb'tîl'tè or sût'tîl-tè), *n.* Thinness; nicety; fineness.
- SUB'TIL-TIES, *n. pl.*
- *SUBT-LE (sût'tîl), *a.* Sly, artful, cunning. [368-23.]
- *SUBT-LE-TY (sût'tîl'tè), *n.* Artfulness, cunning, acuteness. [236-10.]
- *SUBT-LE-TIES (sût'tîl'tîz), *n. pl.*
- *SUBT-LY (sût'tîlè), *ad.* Artfully, slyly.
- SUB-TRACT (sûb-trâkt'), *v. t.* To take from a greater; to deduct. (*ap. p.*—*from.*)
- *SUB-TRAC-TION (sûb-trâk'shûn), *n.* The taking of a less number from a greater, deduction.
- SUB-TRA-HEND (sûb-trâ-hênd'), *n.* The number to be subtracted.
- SUB-URB (sûb'ûrb), *n.* The outer parts of a city; the confines.†
- *SUB-UR-BAN (sûb-ûr'bân), *a.* Inhabiting the suburbs.
- SUB-VA-RI-E-TY (sûb-vâ-rî'è'tè), *n.* A subordinate variety.
- *SUB-VA-R'I'E-TIES, *n. pl.*
- SUB-VER-SION (sûb-vêr'shûn), *n.* Overthrow, ruin, downfall.
- SUB-VER-SIVE (sûb-vêr'sîv), *a.* Tending to overturn or subvert.
- SUB-VERT (sûb-vêrt'), *v. t.* To destroy; to overthrow; to upset; to corrupt. [259-1.]
- *SUB-VERT-I-BLE (sûb-vêrt'èbl), *a.* Possible to be subverted.
- *SUC-CE-DA-NE-UM (sûk-sê-dâ'nê-ûm), *n.* A substitute.
- *SUC-CE-DA'NE'AS, } *n. pl.*
 *SUC-CE-DA'NE'UMS, }
- SUC-CEED (sûk-sêéd'), *v. i.* To follow in order; to prosper; to be successful:—*v. t.*, to follow, to come after; to obtain an object desired.
- SUC-CESS (sûk-sês'), *n.* The happy termination of an affair; good fortune, prosperity.
- SUC-CESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- SUC-CESS-FUL (sûk-sês'fûl), *a.* Fortunate, prosperous, happy.
- *SUC-CESS-FUL-LY (sûk-sês'fûllè), *ad.* Luckily, prosperously.
- SUC-CESS-FUL-NESS (sûk-sês'fûl-nês), *n.* Happy conclusion; success.
- SUC-CES-SION (sûk-sêsh'ûn), *n.* A series of things or persons; order of descendants; right of inheritance. [71-27.] [265-2.]
- SUC-CES-SION-AL (sûk-sêsh'ûn'âl), *a.* Relating to succession.
- SUC-CES-SIVE (sûk-sês'sîv), *a.* Following in order; serial; consecutive. [142-23.] [240-17.]
- SUC-CES-SIVE-LY (sûk-sês'sîv'lè), *ad.* In uninterrupted order; consecutively.
- SUC-CES-SIVE-NESS (sûk-sês'sîv-nês), *n.* State of being successive.
- *SUC-CES-SOR (sûk-sês'sûr), *n.* One who succeeds to another.
- *SUC-CINCT (sûk-sîngkt'), *a.* Concise, brief.
- SUC-CINCT-LY (sûk-sîngkt'lè), *ad.* Briefly, concisely.
- SUC-CINCT-NESS (sûk-sîngkt'nês), *n.* Conciseness; brevity.
- *SUC-COR (sûk'kûr), *v. t.* To help; to relieve [142-25]:—*n.*, assistance, aid, relief.
- *SUC-CO-TASH (sûk'kô'tâsh), *n.* Unripe corn and beans boiled together.
- *SUC-CU-LEN-CY (sûk'kû'lên-sè), *n.* Juiciness.
- SUC-CU-LENT (sûk'kû'lênt), *a.* Full of sap, moist, juicy.
- *SUC-CUMB (sûk-kûmb'), *v. i.* To yield; to submit; to sink.
- *SUC-CUS-SION (sûk-kûsh'ûn), *n.* A shaking.
- SUCH (sûtsh), *a.* Of that, or of the like. (*cor. c.*—*as, that.*)
- SUCK (sûk), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To draw in with the mouth; to imbibe; to draw in:—*n.*, the act of sucking.
- *SUCK-ER (sûk'ûr), *n.* One who, or that which, sucks; a young twig; a fish.
- SUCK-LE (sûk'kl), *v. t.* To nurse.
- SUCK'LING, *p. prs.*

- SUC-TION (sûk'shûn), *n.* The act of sucking or drawing in.
- *SUD-DATOR-Y (sû'dâ'tôr-rê), *n.* A sweating-bath; a hot-house.
- SUD-DATOR-IES, *n. pl.*
- SUD-DEN (sûd'dîn), *a.* Without notice; unexpected; hasty:—*n.*, an unexpected time, as on a sudden.
- SUD-DEN-LY (sûd'dîn'lê), *ad.* In an unexpected manner; hastily.
- *SUD-DEN-NESS (sûd'dîn'nês), *n.* State of being sudden.
- *SUD-DOR-IF-IC (sû'dô-rîf'ik), *a.* Causing sweat:—*n.*, a medicine promoting sweat.
- SUDS (sûdz), *n. pl.* Water impregnated with soap.
- SUE (sû), *v. t.* To prosecute by law:—*v. i.*, to entreat; to beg.
- SU'ING, *p. pres.*
- SU-ET (sû'êt), *n.* Hard fat about the kidneys; fat.
- *SU-ET-Y (sû'êt'ê), *a.* Consisting of suet; fatty.
- SUF-FER (sûff'fâr), *v. t.* To bear; to endure; to allow; to undergo:—*v. i.*, to feel or bear pain or loss.
- SUF-FER'ING, *p. pres.*:—*n.*, pain endured.
- SUF-FER-A-BLE (sûff'fâr'â-bl), *a.* Tolerable, endurable.
- *SUF-FER-A-BLE-NESS (sûff'fâr'â-bl'nês), *n.* Tolerableness.
- SUF-FER-A-BLY (sûff'fâr'â-blê), *ad.* So as to be endured.
- *SUF-FER-ANCE (sûff'fâr'ânse), *n.* Pain; patience; permission.
- SUF-FICE (sûff'fîz'e'), *v. i.* To be enough:—*v. t.*, to satisfy.
- *SUF-FI'ING, *p. pres.*
- *SUF-FI-CIEN-CY (sûff'fîsh'ên'sê), *n.* A full supply; competence.
- SUF-FI-CIENT (sûff'fîsh'ênt), *a.* Competent; enough; equal to.
- SUF-FI-CIENT-LY (sûff'fîsh'ênt'lê), *ad.* Enough; in a sufficient degree.
- SUF-FIX (sûff'fîks), *n.* A letter or syllable annexed; as, goodness.
- SUF-FIX'ES, *n. pl.*
- SUF-FIX (sûff'fîks'), *v. t.* [*pres. t. 3, SUFFIXES.*] To add a letter or syllable to the end of a word.
- SUF-FO-CATE (sûff'fô'kâte), *v. t.* To choke; to smother; to stifle.
- SUF'FO'CA-TING, *p. pres.*
- SUF-FO-CA-TION (sûff'fô'kâ'shûn), *n.* Act of choking. [137-17.]
- *SUF-FO-CATIVE (sûff'fô'kâ-tîv), *a.* Tending to suffocate.
- *SUF-FRA-GAN (sûff'frâ'gân), *n.* A subordinate bishop.
- SUF-FRAGE (sûff'frîje), *n.* Vote; voice given.
- *SUF-FUSE (sûff'fûz'e'), *v. t.* To spread over, as with a color.
- SUF-FU'SING, *p. pres.*
- SUF-FU-SION (sûff'fû'zhûn), *n.* Act of spreading over.
- SUG-AR (shûg'âr), *n.* A sweet substance obtained from the sugar-cane and other plants:—*v. t.*, to sweeten with sugar.
- *SUG-AR-LOAF (shûg'âr'lôfe), *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar.
- SUG-AR-PLUM (shûg'âr'plûm), *n.* A sweet-meat.
- *SUG-AR-Y (shûg'âr'ê), *a.* Sweet, like sugar.
- SUG-GEST (sûd-jêst' or sùg-jêst'), *v. t.* To hint; to intimate. [77.]
- *SUG-GESTION (sûd-jêst'shûn or sùg-jêst'shûn), *n.* Hint, intimation. [258-3.]
- SUG-GEST-IVE (sûd-jêst'îv or sùg-jêst'îv), *a.* Containing a hint.
- SU-I-CI-DAL (sû'ê-sî'dâl), *a.* Relating to suicide; partaking of suicide.
- *SU-I-CIDE (sû'ê'sîde), *n.* Self-murder.
- *SUIT (sûte), *n.* A set; clothes made; retinue; a petition; courtship [98-9]:—*v. t.*, to clothe; to fit:—*v. i.*, to agree; to accord. [368-2.]
- SUIT-A-BLE (sûte'â'bl), *a.* Agreeable to; proper. (*op. p.*—to, for.)
- SUIT-A-BLE-NESS (sûte'â'bl'nês), *n.* Fitness, agreeableness.
- SUIT-A-BLY (sûte'â'blê), *ad.* Agreeably, with propriety.
- *SUITE (swêttê), *n.* Retinue; a company.
- SUIT-OR (sûte'âr), *n.* A petitioner; a wooer; a lover.
- *SUIT-RESS (sûte'rês), *n.* A female who petitions.
- SUIT'RESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- SUL-KI-LY (sûl'kê'lê), *ad.* Morosely.
- *SUL-KI-NESS (sûl'kê'nês), *n.* Moroseness; sullenness.
- SÛLKS, *n. pl.* A state of sullenness.
- SUL-KY (sûl'kê), *a.* [SULKIER—SULKIEST.] Sullen, morose:—*n.*, a carriage for one person.
- *SUL'KIES, *n. pl.*
- SUL-LEN (sûl'în), *a.* Gloomy; obstinate; morose. [112-1.] [270-11.]
- SUL-LEN-LY (sûl'în'lê), *ad.* In a sullen manner; gloomily.
- SUL-LEN-NESS (sûl'în'nês), *n.* Gloominess, moroseness. [185-19.]
- SUL-LY (sûl'lê), *v. t.* [*pres. t. 3, SULLIES.*] To soil; to tarnish; to spot. [83-25.]†
- *SUL'LI-ED, *p. prf.*
- *SUL-PHATE (sûl'fîte), *n.* A compound of sulphuric acid and a base:—see VITRIOL.
- SUL-PHUR (sûl'fûr), *n.* Brimstone, a yellow, brittle, combustible, non-metallic element.
- *SUL-PHUR-RATE (sûl'fû'râte), *v. t.* To subject to the action of sulphur.
- SUL'PHU-RA-TING, *p. pres.*
- *SUL-PHU-RATE (sûl'fû'râte), *a.* Pertaining to sulphur.
- SUL-PHU-RATION (sûl'fû-râ'shûn), *n.* Subjection to the action of sulphur.
- SUL-PHU-RE-OUS (sûl'fû'rê'ûs), } *a.*
- *SUL-PHUR-OUS (sûl'fû'r'ûs), }
Containing sulphur.†
- *SUL-PHU-RET (sûl'fû'rê't), *n.* A combination of sulphur with a base.
- *SUL-PHU-RIC (sûl'fû'rîk), *a.* Pertaining to sulphur.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pin—nò, môve,

- SUL-PHUR-Y (sûl'fâr'rè), *a.* Par-
taking of, or like, sulphur.
- SUL-TAN (sûl'tân), *n.* The Emperor
of Turkey.
- SUL-TA-NA (sûl-tâ'nâ or sùl-tâ'nâ),
n. The wife of an Eastern em-
peror. [287-14.]
- SUL-TANA-ESS (sûl'tân'ès), *n.* A
sultana.
- SUL-TAN'ESS-ES, *n. pl.*
- *SUL-TRI-NESS (sûl'trè'nès), *n.* The
state of being sultry.
- SUL-TRY (sûl'trè), *a.* [SULTRIER—
SULTRIEST.] Hot and close; op-
pressive with heat. [287-26.]
- SÛM, *n.* The whole of any thing;
amount; height; completion; a
quantity of money:—*v. t.*, to
compute; to collect; to add.
- SUM'MING, *p. prs.*
- SUM'MED, *p. prf.*
- SU-MAC } (shû'mâk), *n.* A plant,
*SU-MACH } rhus.
- SUM-LESS (sûm'lès), *a.* Countless.
- *SUM-MA-RI-LY (sûm'mâ'rè-lè), *ad.*
In a summary manner.
- SUM-MA-RY (sûm'mâ'rè), *a.* Short,
brief, compendious:—*n.*, abridg-
ment; compendium.
- *SUM'MA'RIES, *n. pl.*
- SUM-MA-TION (sûm-mâ'shûn), *n.*
Computation; aggregate.
- SUM-MER (sûm'mûr), *n.* The hot
season; June, July, and August;
the principal beam of a floor:—
v. i., to pass the summer.
- SUM-MER-SET. See SOMERSET.
- SUM-MIT (sûm'mit), *n.* The utmost
height, the top.
- SUM-MON (sûm'mûn), *v. t.* To call
with authority; to cite; to bid;
to invite. [118-37.] [259-2.]
- SUM-MONS (sûm'mûnz), *n.* A call
of authority; a writ.
- SUM'MONS'ES, *n. pl.*
- *SUMP-TER (sûm'tûr), *n.* A horse
of burden.
- *SUMP-TU-A-RY (sûm'tshû'à-rè), *a.*
Relating to expense, regulating
expense.
- SUMP-TU-OUS (sûm'tshû'ûs), *a.*
Costly, expensive; splendid. [70.]
- SUMP-TU-OUS-LY (sûm'tshû'ûs-lè),
ad. Expensively.
- *SUMP-TU-OUS-NESS (sûm'tshû'ûs-
nès), *n.* Costliness, splendor.
- SÛN, *n.* The luminary that en-
lights and warms the earth;
light and heat of the sun:—
v. t., to expose to the sun.
- SUN'NING, *p. prs.*
- SUN'NED, *p. prf.*
- SUN-BEAM (sûn'bèem), *n.* A ray
of the sun.
- SUN-BEAT (sûn'bèet), } *a.* Tan-
SUN-BURNT (sûn'bûrnt), } ned by
the sun.
- SUN-BRIGHT (sûn'brite), *a.* Bright
as the sun.
- SUN-DAY (sûn'dè), *n.* The first day
of the week; the Christian sab-
bath.
- SUN-DER (sûn'dûr), *v. t.* To part;
to divide:—*n.*, two parts.
- SUN-DIAL (sûn'di'âl), *n.* A plate
marked and placed so that the
sun's shadow shows the hour.
- SUN-DRY (sûn'drè), *a.* Several.
- SUN-DRIES (sûn'driz), *n. pl.* Sev-
eral things.
- SUNG, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of SING.
- SUNK, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of SINK.
- SUNK-EN (sûngk'èn), *a.* Lying
low; sunk.
- SUN-LESS (sûn'lès), *a.* Wanting the
light or warmth of the sun.
- SUN-LIGHT (sûn'lite), *n.* Light of
the sun.
- SUN-LIT (sûn'lit), *a.* Lighted by
the sun.
- SUN-NY (sûn'nè), *a.* [SUNNIER—
SUNNIEST.] Bright; exposed to
the sun.
- SUN-RISE (sûn'rize), } *n.* The
SUN-RI-SING (sûn'rizing), } first
appearance of the sun; the east;
the beginning of the day.
- SUN-SET (sûn'sèt), *n.* The close
of the day; the disappearance
of the sun; the west.
- SUN-SHINE (sûn'shine), *n.* Action
of the sun.
- SUN-SHI-NY (sûn'shì'nè), *a.* Bright
with the sun.
- SUN-STROKE (sûn'stròke), *n.* A
disease produced by the heat of
the sun.
- SÛP, *v. t.* To drink by sups; to
sip:—*v. i.*, to eat the evening
meal:—*n.*, a small draught.
- SUP'PING, *p. prs.*
- SUP'PED, *p. prf.*
- SU-PER-A-BLE (sû'pûr'à-bl), *a.*
Possible to be overcome; con-
querable.
- SU-PER-A-BLE-NESS (sû'pûr'à-bl-
nès), *n.* The quality of being
superable.
- SU-PER-A-BOUND (sû'pèr-â-bôund')
v. i. To be exuberant.
- SU-PER-A-BUN-DANCE (sû'pèr-â-
bûn'dânse), *n.* More than enough.
- SU-PER-A-BUN-DANT (sû'pèr-â-
bûn'dânt), *a.* Being more than
enough.
- SU-PER-A-BUN-DANT-LY (sû'pèr-â-
bûn'dânt'lè), *ad.* Excessively;
in great plenty.
- SU-PER-ADD (sû'pèr-âd'), *v. t.* To
add over and above.
- SU-PER-AN-GEL-IC (sû'pèr-ân-jèl'-
ik), *a.* Superior to the angels.
- SU-PER-AN-NU-ATE (sû'pèr-ân-nû-
âte), *v. t.* To impair by age.
[366-16.]
- *SU-PER-AN'NU'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *SU-PER-AN-NU-A-TION (sû'pèr-ân-
nû-â'shûn), *n.* Disqualification
by age.
- SU-PERB (sû'pèrb'), *a.* Pompous,
grand.
- *SU-PERB-LY (sû'pèrb'lè), *ad.* In
a splendid manner.
- SU-PER-CAR-GO (sû'pèr-kâr'gò), *n.*
An officer who manages the trade
of a ship.
- *SU-PER-CAR'GOES, *n. pl.*
- *SU-PER-CIL-IOUS (sû'pèr-sil'-
yûs), *a.* Haughty, disdainful.
[53-10.]†

- SU-PER-CIL-IOUS-LY ('sù-pêr-síl-yú's'lè), *ad.* In a supercilious manner, haughtily. [224-14.]
- SU-PER-CIL-IOUS-NESS ('sù-pêr-síl-yú's'nês), *n.* Haughtiness.
- SU-PER-EM-I-NENCE ('sù-pêr-ê'm-'ê-nênce), *n.* Superior eminence.
- SU-PER-EM-I-NENT ('sù-pêr-ê'm-'ê-nênt), *a.* Eminent in a high degree.
- SU-PER-EM-I-NENT-LY ('sù-pêr-ê'm-'ê-nênt-lê), *ad.* Very eminently.
- SU-PER-ER-O-GATE ('sù-pêr-ê'r-'ô-gá'te), *v. i.* To do more than duty.
- *SU-PER-ER-'O-GA-TING, *p. pres.*
- *SU-PER-ER-O-GA-TION ('sù-pêr-ê'r-'ô-gá'shún), *n.* Doing more than duty.
- *SU-PER-ER-OG-A-TOR-Y ('sù-pêr-ê-r'ô-gá'túr-rê or 'sù-pêr-ê'r-'ô-gá-túr-rê), *a.* Exceeding duty.
- *SU-PER-EX-CEL-LENCE ('sù-pêr-ê'k-sêl'ênce), *n.* Superior excellence.
- SU-PER-EX-CEL-LENT ('sù-pêr-ê'k-sêl'ênt), *a.* Uncommonly excellent.
- SU-PER-FI-CIAL ('sù-pêr-físh'ál), *a.* Lying on the surface; shallow.
- *SU-PER-FI-CIAL-LY ('sù-pêr-físh-'ál'lê), *ad.* On the surface.
- SU-PER-FI-CIAL-NESS ('sù-pêr-físh-'ál'nês), *n.* Shallowness.
- *SU-PER-FI-CIES ('sù-pêr-físh-'êz), *n.* Outside; surface.
- SU-PER-FINE ('sù-pêr-fíne or sù'pêr-'fíne), *a.* Eminently fine.
- SU-PER-FLU-I-TY ('sù-pêr-fíu-'ê'té), *n.* More than enough. [225-19.]
- *SU-PER-FLU-'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- SU-PER-FLU-OUS ('sù-pêr-fíu-'ús), *a.* Exuberant, unnecessary. [185-7.]
- SU-PER-FLU-OUS-NESS ('sù-pêr-fíu-'ús-nês), *n.* State of being superfluous.
- SU-PER-HU-MAN ('sù-pêr-hú'mán), *a.* Beyond what is human.
- SU-PER-IM-POSE ('sù-pêr-ím-p'ôze'), *v. t.* To lay on something.
- 'SU-PER-IM-PO-'SING, *p. pres.*
- SU-PER-IN-CUM-BENT ('sù-pêr-ín-kúm'bênt), *a.* Lying on the top of something else.
- SU-PER-IN-DUCE ('sù-pêr-ín-dú'se'), *v. t.* To bring in as an addition.
- *SU-PER-IN-DU-'CING, *p. pres.*
- SU-PER-IN-DUC-TION ('sù-pêr-ín-dúk'shún), *n.* The act of superinducing.
- SU-PER-IN-TEND ('sù-pêr-ín-tênd'), *v. t.* To oversee; to direct; to control.
- *SU-PER-IN-TEND-ENCE ('sù-pêr-ín-tênd'ênce), *n.* Superintendency.
- SU-PER-IN-TEND-EN-CY ('sù-pêr-ín-tênd'ên'sê), *n.* Act of overseeing, direction.
- 'SU-PER-IN-TEND-EN'CIES, *n. pl.*
- *SU-PER-IN-TEND-ENT ('sù-pêr-ín-tênd'ênt), *n.* One who overlooks others; an overseer:—*a.*, overlooking with authority.
- SU-PER-RI-OR ('sù-pêr-rê'úr), *a.* Preferable; greater, higher:—*n.*, the chief personage of an abbey; one more excellent than another.
- *SU-PER-RI-OR-I-TY ('sù-pê-rê-'ô-r-'ê-té), *n.* Pre-eminence, the quality of being greater; higher rank.
- SU-PER-LA-TIVE ('sù-pêr-lá'tív), *a.* Implying the highest degree:—*n.*, an adjective or adverb in the superlative degree.
- SU-PER-LA-TIVE-LY ('sù-pêr-lá'tív-lê), *ad.* In the highest degree.
- SU-PER-LA-TIVE-NESS ('sù-pêr-lá'tív-nês), *n.* State of being superlative.
- SU-PER-LU-NAR ('sù-pêr-lú'nár), *a.* Placed above the moon.
- SU-PER-NAL ('sù-pêr'nál), *a.* Celestial; placed above.
- *SU-PER-NA-TANT ('sù-pêr-ná'tánt), *a.* Swimming on the surface.
- SU-PER-NAT-U-RAL ('sù-pêr-nátsh-'ù'rál), *a.* Above the powers of nature; miraculous. [167-30.]
- SU-PER-NAT-U-RAL-ISM ('sù-pêr-nátsh-'ù'rál-ízm), *n.* The doctrine of supernatural influence.
- SU-PER-NAT-U-RAL-LY ('sù-pêr-nátsh-'ù'rál-lê), *ad.* In a supernatural manner.
- *SU-PER-NU-MER-A-RY ('sù-pêr-nú'mêr'á-rê), *a.* Above a stated or usual number:—*n.*, a person or thing above the usual number.
- 'SU-PER-NU'MER'A-RIES, *n. pl.*
- SU-PER-ROY-AL ('sù-pêr-rô'é'ál), *a.* Denoting the largest size of printing-paper.
- SU-PER-SAT-U-RATE ('sù-pêr-sátsh-'ù'rá'te), *v. t.* To saturate to excess.
- 'SU-PER-SAT'U'RA-TING, *p. pres.*
- SU-PER-SCRIBE ('sù-pêr-skrí'bê'), *v. t.* To inscribe upon the top or outside; to direct, as a letter.
- 'SU-PER-SCRÍ'BING, *p. pres.*
- SU-PER-SCRIP-TION ('sù-pêr-skríp-'shún), *n.* A writing on the top or outside; direction.
- SU-PER-SEC-U-LAR ('sù-pêr-sê'k-'ù-lár), *a.* Being above the world.
- SU-PER-SEDE ('sù-pêr-sê'dê'), *v. t.* To make void; to set aside.
- *SU-PER-SE'DING, *p. pres.*
- *SU-PER-SE-DE-AS ('sù-pêr-sê'dê-'ás), *n.* In Law, a writ to stay proceedings.
- *SU-PER-SED-URE ('sù-pêr-sê'dê-'ù're), *n.* Act of superseding.
- SU-PER-STITION ('sù-pêr-stísh'ân), *n.* False religion; unfounded belief in omens; false worship. [167-18.]
- *SU-PER-STI-TIOUS ('sù-pêr-stísh-'ús), *a.* Addicted to superstition. [43-14.]
- SU-PER-STI-TIOUS-LY ('sù-pêr-stísh-'ús-lê), *ad.* In a superstitious manner.
- SU-PER-STI-TIOUS-NESS ('sù-pêr-stísh-'ús'nês), *n.* Superstition.
- SU-PER-STRUCT ('sù-pêr-strúkt'), *v. t.* To build upon anything.
- SU-PER-STRUC-TION ('sù-pêr-strúk-'shún), *n.* An edifice raised on anything.
- SU-PER-STRUC-TIVE ('sù-pêr-strúk-'tív), *a.* Built on something else.

- SUPER-STRUCTURE ('sù-pêr-strûk'-tshûr), *n.* That which is built upon something else.
- SUPER-VENE ('sù-pêr-vèèn'), *v. i.* To come unexpectedly; to happen in addition.
- SUPER-VE'NING, *p. prs.*
- *SUPER-VE-NI-ENT ('sù-pêr-vè'nè-ènt), *a.* Additional; added.
- SUPER-VENTION ('sù-pêr-vèn'-shûn), *n.* Act of supervening.
- *SUPER-VI-SAL ('sù-pêr-vi'zâl), }
SUPER-VI-SION ('sù-pêr-vizh'ûn), }
n. The act of inspecting.
- SUPER-VISE ('sù-pêr-vize'), *v. t.* To overlook; to superintend.
- SUPER-VI'SING, *p. prs.*
- *SUPER-VI-SOR ('sù-pêr-vi'zûr), *n.* An overseer, an inspector.
- *SUPER-VI-SOR-Y ('sù-pêr-vi'zûr-rè), *a.* Having supervision.
- SUPER-NATE (sù'pè'nâte), *v. t.* To turn the palm of the hand upward:—opposed to PRONATE.
- SUPERINA-TING, *p. prs.*
- *SUPERINA-TION ('sù-pè-nâ'shûn), *n.* The act of supinating; state of being supine.
- *SUPERINA-TOR (sù'pè-nâ-tûr), *n.* A muscle that supinates.
- SUPER-PINE (sù'pine), *n.* A kind of verbal noun.
- SUPER-PINE ('sù-pine'), *a.* Lying with the face upward; negligent; careless.
- *SUPER-PINE-LY (sù-pine'lè), *ad.* With the face upward; carelessly.
- SUPER-PINE-NESS (sù-pine'nès), *n.* A lying with the face upward; indolence.
- SUPER-PER (sù'pûr), *n.* The evening repeat.
- SUPER-LESS (sù'pûr'lès), *a.* Wanting supper.
- SUPER-PLANT (sù'plânt'), *v. t.* To displace by stratagem; to undermine.
- SUPER-PLE (sù'pl), *a.* Flexible; pliant:—*v. t., to* make pliant:—*v. i., to* become pliant.
- SUPERPLING, *p. prs.*
- SUPER-PLE-MENT (sù'plè'mènt), *n.* An addition to supply defects.
- SUPER-PLE-MENT-AL (sù'plè-mènt-âl), *a.* Supplementary.
- *SUPER-PLE-MENT-A-RY ('sùp-plè-mènt'â'rè), *a.* Additional.
- SUPER-PLE-NESS (sù'pl'nès), *n.* Pliantness, flexibility.
- *SUPER-PLE-TOR-Y (sù'plè'tûr-rè), *a.* Supplying defects:—*n., that* which supplies deficiencies.
- SUPER-PLE-TOR-IES, *n. pl.*
- SUPER-PLI-ANT (sù'plè'ânt), *a.* Entreating:—*n., an* humble petitioner.
- SUPER-PLI-ANT-LY (sù'plè'ânt-lè), *ad.* Entreatingly; submissively.
- SUPER-PLI-CANT (sù'plè'kânt), *n.* One who entreats or implores.
- SUPER-PLI-CATE (sù'plè'kâte), *v. t.* To implore; to entreat; to beg [85]:—*v. i., to* offer supplication.
- SUPER-PLI'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- SUPER-PLI-CATION ('sùp-plè-kâ'shûn), *n.* Humble petition; entreaty.
- SUPER-PLI-CATOR-Y (sù'plè'kâ-tûr-rè), *a.* Entreating.
- SUPER-PLY (sù'pl'), *v. t.* To give something; to afford; to relieve; to serve instead of; to furnish:—*n., relief of* want; stock, store.
- SUPER-PLI'ED, *p. prf.*
- SUPER-PLIES', *n. pl. and prs. t. 3.*
- SUPER-PORT (sù'pòrt'), *v. t.* To endure; to sustain; to prop:—*n., prop; maintenance; necessities* of life.
- SUPER-PORT-A-BLE (sù'pòrt'â'bl), *a.* Admitting support; tolerable.
- SUPER-PORT-A-BLE-NESS (sù'pòrt'â'bl-nès), *n.* State of being supportable.
- SUPER-PORT-ER (sù'pòrt'ûr), *n.* A prop; one who supports.
- SUPER-POS-A-BLE (sù'pòze'â'bl), *a.* Presumable.
- SUPER-POS-AL (sù'pòze'âl), *n.* Position without proof, supposition.
- SUPER-POSE (sù'pòze'), *v. t.* To lay down without proof; to assume; to imagine; to conclude. [83-13.]
- *SUPER-POS'ING, *p. prs.*
- SUPER-PO-SI-TION (sù'pò-zish'ûn), *n.* That which is supposed, opinion, position laid down. [330.]
- *SUPER-PO-SI-TI-TIOUS (sù'pòz-è-tish'ûs), *a.* Not genuine, counterfeit.
- *SUPER-PO-SI-TI-TIOUS-LY (sù'pòz-è-tish'ûs-lè), *ad.* By supposition.
- SUPER-PO-SI-TIVE (sù'pòz'è'tiv), *a.* Supposed.
- SUPER-PRESS (sù'près'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, SUPPRESSES.*] To crush; to conceal; to subdue; to quell.
- SUPER-PRES-SION (sù'prèsh'ûn), *n.* Act of suppressing.
- SUPER-PRES-SIVE (sù'près'iv), *a.* Tending to suppress.
- *SUPER-PRES-SOR (sù'près'ûr), *n.* One who suppresses.
- SUPER-PU-RATE (sù'pù'râte), *v. t. or v. i.* To generate pus.
- *SUPER-PU'RA-TING, *p. prs.*
- SUPER-PU-RA-TION (sù'pù-râ'shûn), *n.* Formation of pus.
- SUPER-PU-RA-TIVE (sù'pù-râ'tiv), *n.* A suppurating medicine:—*a.,* generating pus.
- SUPER-PRA-MUN-DANE ('sù-prâ-mûn'dâne), *a.* Above the world.
- *SUPER-PREM-A-CY (sù-prèm'â'sè), *n.* Highest authority; the highest place. [334.]
- SUPER-PREME (sù-prèm'), *a.* Highest in dignity or authority; chief. [187-7.]
- SUPER-PREME-LY (sù-prèem'lè), *ad.* In the highest degree.
- *SUPER-RAL (sù'râl), *a.* Pertaining to the calf of the leg.
- *SUPER-CEASE (sùr-sèse'), *v. i.* To be at an end:—*n., cessation.*
- SUR-CEAS'ING, *p. prs.*
- SUR-CHARGE (sùr-tshârje'), *v. t.* To overburden:—*n., an* excessive load or charge.
- SUR-CHAR'GING, *p. prs.*

- *SUR-CIN-GLE (sûr'sing'gl), *n.* A girth.
- *SUR-CLE (sûr'kl), *n.* A little shoot.
- SUR-COAT (sûr'kôte), *n.* A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.
- SÛRD, *a.* Not expressible by numbers;—*n.*, a number whose root cannot be expressed in figures.
- SURE (shûre), *a.* Certain; confident; secure; firm:—*ad.*, certainly; surely.
- SURE-LY (shûre'lè), *ad.* Certainly.
- SURE-NESS (shûre'nès), *n.* Certainty.
- *SURE-TI-SHIP (shûre'tè'ship), *n.* The state of being a bondsman.
- SURE-TY (shûre'tè), *n.* Certainty; security; safety; a bondsman.
- *SURE-TIES, *n. pl.*
- SÛRF, *n.* The swell of the sea breaking upon the shore.
- SUR-FACE (sûr'fâs), *n.* Outside; superficies.
- *SUR-FEIT (sûr'fît), *v. t. or v. i.* To make sick with eating:—*n.*, sickness or satiety. [143-19.]
- SURGE (sûrje), *n.* A swelling sea; a large wave [73-7]:—*v. i.*, to swell in surges.
- SUR'GING, *p. prs.*
- *SUR-GEON (sûr'jûn), *n.* One who professes surgery.
- SUR-GEON-CY (sûr'jûn'sè), *n.* The office of a surgeon.
- SUR'GENCIES, *n. pl.*
- SUR-GER-Y (sûr'jûr'è), *n.* The art of curing injuries by manual operations.
- SUR-GI-CAL (sûr'jè'kâl), *a.* Pertaining to surgery.
- SUR-GY (sûr'jè), *a.* [SURGIER—SURGIEST.] Rising in billows.
- SUR-LI-LY (sûr'lè'lè), *ad.* In a surly manner.
- SUR-LI-NESS (sûr'lè'nès), *n.* Gloomy moroseness.
- SUR-LY (sûr'lè), *a.* [SURLIER—SURLIEST.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil. [123-9.]
- SUR-MISE (sûr-mize'), *v. t. or v. i.* To suspect; to think; to imagine:—*n.*, conjecture; suspicion; imperfect notion.
- *SUR-MI'SING, *p. prs.*
- SUR-MOUNT (sûr-môunt'), *v. t.* To rise above; to overcome; to surpass. [81-29.] [281-24.]
- SUR-MOUNT-A-BLE (sûr-môunt'â'bl) *a.* Conquerable; surpassable.
- SUR-NAME (sûr'nâme), *n.* The name of a family; an additional name.
- SUR-NAME (sûr-nâme'), *v. t.* To name by an additional name.
- SUR-NA'MING, *p. prs.*
- SUR-PASS (sûr-pâs'), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, SURPASSES.] To excel; to exceed. [192-6.]
- *SUR-PASS-A-BLE (sûr-pâs'â'bl), *a.* Capable of being surpassed.
- *SUR-PLICE (sûr'plis), *n.* A clergyman's white robe.
- SUR-PLUS (sûr'plûs), *n.* Overplus; excess.
- SUR'PLUS'ES, *n. pl.*
- *SUR-PLUS-AGE (sûr'plûs'êje), *n.* Surplus.
- SUR-PRI-SAL (sûr-pri'zâl), *n.* Act of surprising.
- SUR-PRIZE (sûr-prize'), *n.* Amusement; wonder; sudden confusion:—*v. t.*, to take unawares; to astonish.
- *SUR-PRIS'ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, extraordinary, wonderful.
- SUR-PRIS'ED, *p. prf.* (*ap. p.*—*at.*)
- SUR-PRIS-ING-LY (sûr-priz'ing'lè), *ad.* With astonishment.
- *SUR-RE-JOIN-DER (sûr-rè'jôin'dûr), *n.* The answer to a rejoinder:—see REPLY.
- *SUR-RÉN-DER (sûr-rèn'dûr), *v. t.* To resign; to give up:—*v. i.*, to yield:—*n.*, the act of yielding.
- *SUR-REP-TI-TIOUS (sûr-rèp-tish'ûs), *a.* Done by stealth or fraud.
- SUR-REP-TI-TIOUS-LY (sûr-rèp-tish'ûs'lè), *ad.* By fraud or stealth.
- SUR-RO-GATE (sûr'rò'gâte), *n.* A deputy of an ecclesiastical judge; a delegate; an officer who attends to the probate of wills.
- SUR-ROUND (sûr-rôund'), *v. t.* To encompass; to environ; to enclose.
- SUR-SOL-ID (sûr-sôl'id), *n.* The fifth power of a number.
- *SUR-TOUT (sûr-tôôt'), *n.* A large overcoat.
- *SUR-VEIL-LANCE (sûr-vâ'l'yânse), *n.* Inspection; superintendence.
- SUR-VEY (sûr'vâ), *n.* The act of measuring; view; examination; prospect. [66-14.]
- SUR-VEY (sûr-vâ'), *v. t.* To overlook; to oversee; to view; to measure, as land. [281-28.]
- SUR-VEY'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the art of measuring, laying out, and dividing land.
- SUR-VEY-AL (sûr-vâ'âl), *n.* The act of surveying.
- *SUR-VEY-OR (sûr-vâ'ûr), *n.* An overseer; a measurer of land.
- *SUR-VEY-OR-SHIP (sûr-vâ'ûr'ship) *n.* The office of a surveyor.
- SUR-VI-VAL (sûr-vi'vâl), } *n.*
SUR-VI-VANCE (sûr-vi'vânse), }
The state of outliving another.
- SUR-VIVE (sûr-vive'), *v. t.* To live after; to outlive:—*v. i.*, to remain alive. [32-10.] [274-17.]
- SUR-VI'VING, *p. prs.*
- SUR-VI-VER } (sûr-vi'vûr), *n.* One
*SUR-VI-VOR } who outlives another. [69-1.]
- *SUR-VI-VOR-SHIP (sûr-vi'vûr'ship), *n.* The state of surviving; a life-annuity in stock to be enjoyed only by survivors; a tontine.
- *SUS-CEP-TI-BIL-I-TY (sûs-sèp-tè-bl'i'lè'tè), *n.* State of being susceptible.
- SUS-CEP-TI-BLE (sûs-sèp'tè'bl), } *a.*
SUS-CEP-TIVE (sûs-sèp'tiv), }
Capable of receiving; feeling; sensitive.

- SUS-CEP-TI-BLE-NESS (sûs-sêp'tê-
'bl-nês), *n.* Susceptibility.
- *SUS-CIP-I-EN-CY (sûs-sîp'ê'n-sê),
n. Reception; admission.
- SUS-CIP-I-ENT (sûs-sîp'ê'ênt), *a.*
Receiving; admitting:—*n.*, one
who receives.
- SUS-PECT (sûs-pêkt'), *v. t.* To mis-
trust; to doubt; to think guilty.
(*ap. p.*—of, from, by.) [369-9.]
- *SUS-PECT-ED-NESS (sûs-pêkt'êd-
'nês), *n.* State of being suspected.
- SUS-PEND (sûs-pênd'), *v. t.* To
hang; to hinder; to delay; to
debar for a time from any office
or privilege. [125-10.]
- SUS-PEND-ER (sûs-pênd'êr), *n.*
One who, or that which, suspends.
- SUS-PEND'ERS, *n. pl.*, straps to sus-
tain pantaloons.
- *SUS-PENSE (sûs-pênse'), *n.* Uncer-
tainty; doubt; indecision.
[376-21.]
- SUS-PEN-SION (sûs-pên'shûn), *n.*
Act of delaying; temporary ces-
sation.
- SUS-PEN-SIVE (sûs-pên'siv), *a.*
Doubtful.
- *SUS-PEN-SOR-Y (sûs-pên'sûr'rê), *a.*
Suspending; doubtful.
- SUS-PI-CION (sûs-pîsh'ûn), *n.* The
act of suspecting, mistrust, jeal-
ousy. [100-37.]
- SUS-PI-CIOUS (sûs-pîsh'ûs), *a.* Incl-
ined to suspect, distrustful.
- *SUS-PI-CIOUS-LY (sûs-pîsh'ûs'lê),
ad. In a suspicious manner.
- SUS-PI-CIOUS-NESS (sûs-pîsh'ûs-
'nês), *n.* Tendency to suspicion.
- *SUS-PI-RAL (sûs-pî'rál), *n.* A
breathing aperture.
- SUS-PI-RATION (sûs-pê-rá'shûn), *n.*
A sigh.
- SUS-PIRE (sûs-pîrê'), *v. i.* To sigh.
- SUS-PI'RING, *p. pres.*
- SUS-TAIN (sûs-tâne'), *v. t.* To sup-
port; to maintain; to bear;
to undergo. [52-39.]
- *SUS-TAIN-A-BLE (sûs-tâne'âbl), *a.*
Capable of being sustained.
- SUS-TE-NANCE (sûs'tê'nânse), *n.*
Support; maintenance. [159.]
[273-25.]
- *SUT-LER (sût'lêr), *n.* A man who
sells provisions to an army.
- *SUT-TEE (sût-têê'), *n.* In *India*,
the practice of burning widows
on the funeral pile of their
husbands.
- SUT-TLE (sût'tl), *n.* The weight of
goods after either the tare or the
tret is deducted.
- *SU-TURE (sût'tshûr), *n.* A sewing
of wounds; a seam, the junction
of the bones of the skull.
- SWAB (swôb), *n.* A mop for clean-
ing floors, &c.:—*v. t.*, to wipe
after wetting; to clean with
a swab.
- SWAB'ING, *p. pres.*
- SWAB'ED, *p. pff.*
- SWAD-DLE (swôd'dl), *v. t.* To bind,
to swathe. [263-16.]
- *SWAD'DLING, *p. pres.*:—*n.*, clothes
bound around the body.
- SWÁG, *v. i.* To sink down by its
weight; to lean.
- SWAG'GING, *p. pres.*
- SWAG'GED, *p. pff.*
- SWAG-GER (swág'gâr), *v. i.* To
bluster; to brag:—*n.*, an empty
boast; bluster; brag.
- SWAG-GY (swág'gê), *a.* Dependent
by its weight.
- *SWAIN (swâne), *n.* A pastoral
youth; a rustic; a lover.
- SWALE. See SWEAL.
- SWAL-Low (swôl'lô), *n.* A small
bird; the throat:—*v. t.*, to take
down the throat; to absorb.
- SWAM, *pst. t.* of SWIM.
- SWAMP (swômp), *n.* A marsh, a
bog:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to sink, as in
a swamp.
- SWAMP-Y (swômp'ê), *a.* [SWAMP-
IER—SWAMPIEST.] Boggy, fenny.
- SWAN (swôn or swân), *n.* A large
water-fowl.
- *SWAN'S-DOWN (swônz'dôûn or
swânz'dôûn), *n.* A fine cloth.
- SWAN-SKIN (swôn'skîn or swân-
skîn), *n.* A kind of soft flannel.
- SWAP. See SWOP.
- SWÁRD, *n.* The grassy surface of
ground; green turf:—*v. t.*, to
cover with sward.
- SWÁRM, *n.* A great number of
bees, &c.; a multitude:—*v. i.*, to
rise as bees; to crowd, to throng.
- *SWAR-THI-NESS (swâr'thê'nês), *n.*
Darkness of complexion.
- SWAR-THY (swâr'thê), *a.* [SWAR-
THIER—SWARTHIST.] Dark of
complexion; tawny.
- SWASH (swôsh), *v. i.* [*prs. t.* 3,
SWASHES.] To make a great
noise; to bluster:—*n.*, a bluster-
ing noise.
- *SWATH (swáth), *n.* A line of
grass or grain cut down by a
single sweep of a scythe; a
sweep of a scythe; a band.
- *SWATHE (swáthe), *v. t.* To bind
with bandages; to confine with
cloth:—*n.*, a bandage.
- SWA'THING, *p. pres.*
- SWAY (swá), *v. t.* To influence,
govern, or bias; to wield:—*v. i.*,
to have weight or influence
[185-23]:—*n.*, power, dominion,
rule; the swing of a weapon;
turn of a balance. [132-18.]
- *SWEAL (swêl), *v. i.* To melt, to
waste away with heat, as a
candle:—often written SWALE.
- SWEAR (swâre), *v. i.* [SWORE—
SWORN.] To utter an oath; to
declare upon oath:—*v. t.*, to put
to an oath.
- SWEAR'ING, *p. pres.*:—*n.*, the act of
declaring upon oath; profanity.
- SWEAT (swêt), *v. i.* or *v. t.* [SWEATED
or SWEAT—SWEATED or SWEAT.]
To emit moisture:—*n.*, the mat-
ter evacuated at the pores.
- *SWEAT-I-NESS (swêt'ê'nês), *n.*
State of being sweaty.
- *SWEAT-Y (swêt'ê), *a.* [SWEAT-
IER—SWEATIEST.] Moist with
sweat.

nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ðil—pôund—thin, THIS.

- SWEEP**, *v. t.* [SWEPT or SWEEPED—SWEPT or SWEEPED.] To clean with a broom; to brush:—*v. i.*, to pass over with celerity:—*n.*, the act of sweeping; a large oar; a swipe.
- SWEEP-INGS** (swèp'ingz), *n. pl.* Refuse matters swept away.
- SWEEP-STAKE** (swèp'stâke), *n.* A man who wins all.
- SWEEP-STAKES**, *n. pl.* A prize made up of several stakes.
- SWÈET**, *a.* Luscious to the taste; not sour; fragrant; mild; pure:—*n.*, sweetness; a perfume.
- *SWEET-BREAD** (swèêt'brêd), *n.* The pancreas.
- SWEET-EN** (swèêt'tn), *v. t.* To make sweet:—*v. i.*, to grow sweet.
- SWEET-HEART** (swèêt'hârt), *n.* A lover or mistress.
- SWEET-ING** (swèêt'ing), *n.* A sweet apple.
- SWEET-ISH** (swèêt'ish), *a.* Somewhat sweet.
- SWEET-LY** (swèêt'lê), *ad.* In a sweet manner.
- SWEET-MEAT** (swèêt'mèet), *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar.
- SWEET-NESS** (swèêt'nês), *n.* The quality of being sweet; amiableness.
- SWÈLL**, *v. i.* [SWELLED—SWELLED or SWOLLEN.] To grow bigger; to be inflated:—*v. t.*, to aggravate; to increase:—*n.*, extension of bulk; increase; a billow.
- SWELL'ING**, *p. pres.*:—*n.*, a morbid tumor; protuberance; any thing swollen.
- SWEL-TER** (swêl'târ), *v. t.* To oppress with heat:—*v. i.*, to suffer from heat.
- *SWEL-TRY** (swêl'trê), *a.* Sultry; suffocating with heat.
- SWEPT**, *pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of SWEEP.
- SWERVE** (swêrv), *v. i.* To deviate; to wander; to incline. (*ap. p.*—from.) [384-5.]
- *SWER'VING**, *p. pres.*
- SWIFT**, *a.* Speedy, rapid, quick:—*n.*, a bird; a lizard; a reel.
- SWIFT-LY** (swift'lê), *ad.* Fleetly, rapidly.
- SWIFT-NESS** (swift'nês), *n.* Speed, nimbleness, rapidity.
- SWIG**, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To drink by large draughts:—*n.*, a large draught.
- SWIG'GING**, *p. pres.*
- SWIG'GED**, *p. prof.*
- SWILL**, *v. t.* To drink luxuriously and grossly:—*n.*, a drink for swine; a large draught of liquor.
- SWIM**, *v. i.* [SWUM or SWAM—SWUM.] To float on the water; to be dizzy; to glide along:—*v. t.*, to cause to swim.
- SWIM'MING**, *p. pres.*
- SWIM-MER** (swim'mûr), *n.* One who swims.
- SWIM-MING-LY** (swim'ming'lê), *ad.* With success; smoothly.
- SWIN-DLE** (swin'dl), *v. t.* To defraud or cheat:—*n.*, a fraud.
- SWIN'DLING**, *p. pres.*
- SWINE**, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A hog; a pig.
- SWINE-HERD** (swine'hêrd), *n.* A keeper of hogs.
- SWING**, *v. i.* [SWUNG or SWANG—SWUNG.] To wave loosely; to practice swinging:—*v. t.*, to wave, to cause to swing; to brandish:—*n.*, a waving motion; unrestrained liberty; an apparatus for moving backward and forward.
- *SWINGE** (swinje), *v. t.* To whip; to chastise.
- *SWINGE'ING**, *p. pres.*:—*a.*, huge.
- SWINGEING** retains the final *e* of SWINGE, so as to be distinguished from SWINGING.
- SWIN-GLE** (swing'gl), *v. t.* To clean flax by beating:—*n.*, a wooden instrument to beat flax with.
- SWIN'GLING**, *p. pres.*
- SWIN-GLE-TREE** (swing'gl'trêd), *n.* The movable bar of a carriage to which the traces are attached; whiffletree, whippetree.
- SWI-NISH** (swi'nish), *a.* Befitting swine; gross.
- SWIPE**, *n.* A long pole for drawing water from a well:—also written SWEEP.
- SWITCH** (switsh), *n.* A small twig; a movable rail for transferring cars from one track to another:—*v. t.*, to strike with a switch.
- SWITCH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *pres. t.* 3.
- *SWITCH-MAN** (switsh'mân), *n.* One who manages a railroad switch.
- SWITCH'MEN**, *n. pl.*
- *SWIV-EL** (swiv'vl), *n.* A thing to turn upon; a small cannon.
- SWOL-LEN** (swôln), *p. prof.* of SWELL.
- SWÔDN**, *v. i.* To faint:—*n.*, a fainting fit.
- SWÔDP**, *n.* Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry:—*v. t.*, to fall upon and seize.
- SWÔP**, *v. t.* To exchange one thing for another:—*n.*, an exchange:—often written SWAP.
- *SWOP'PING**, *p. pres.*
- SWOP-PED** (swôpt), *p. prof.*
- SWORD** (sôrd), *n.* A military weapon.
- SWORD** Webster prefers the pronunciation sword.
- SWORD-ED** (sôrd'êd), *a.* Carrying a sword.
- SWORD-FISH** (sôrd'fish), *n.* A fish having a long, bony nose.
- *SWORDS-MAN** (sôrdz'mân), *n.* A soldier expert, or armed, with a sword.
- SWORD'MEN**, *n. pl.*
- SWORE**, *pst. t.* of SWEAR.
- SWORN**, *p. prof.* of SWEAR.
- SWUNG**, *pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of SWING.
- SWUNG**, *pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of SWING.
- *SYB-A-RIT-IC** ('sib-â-rit'ik), *a.* Luxurious, wanton.
- *SYC-A-MORE** (sik'â'môre), } *n.* A
SYC-A-MINE (sik'â'mine), } tree.
- *SYC-O-PHANT** (sik'ô-fânt), *n.* A flatterer; a parasite.
- SYC-O-PHANT-IC** ('sik-ô-fânt'ik), *a.* Like a sycophant; flattering.

- SYL-LAB-IC (síl-láb'ík), *a.* Relating to syllables.
- SYL-LAB-I-CAL-LY (síl-láb'è'kál-lè), *ad.* In a syllabic manner.
- *SYL-LAB-I-CATION (síl-láb-è-ká'shún), *n.* The division of words into syllables.†
- *SYL-LA-BLE (síl'lá'bl), *n.* A part of a word pronounced by one impulse of the voice.
- *SYL-LA-BUS (síl'lá'bús), *n.* The heads of a discourse; an abstract.
- SYL/LA'BUS-ES, } *n. pl.*
SYL/LA'BI, }
- *SYL-LO-GISM (síl'lò'jíz'm), *n.* An argument of three propositions in logical form.
- SYL-LO-GIS-TIC (síl'lò-jís'tík), *a.* Relating to a syllogism.
- *SYL-LO-GIS-TI-CAL-LY (síl'lò-jís'tè'kál-lè), *ad.* In a syllogistic form.
- *SYL-LO-GIZE (síl'lò'jíze), *v. i.* To reason syllogistically.
- SYL/LO'GI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- SYLPH (síl'f), *n.* A fairy.
- *SYLPH-ID (síl'fid), *n.* A little sylph.
- *SYL-VAN (síl'ván), *a.* Woody; shady:—also written SILVAN:—*n.*, a satyr; a fabled deity.
- *SYM-BOL (sím'ból), *n.* A creed; type; emblem. [28-2.] [345-17.]
- SYM-BOL-I-CAL (sím-ból'è'kál), *a.* Typical, emblematical.
- SYM-BOL-I-CAL-LY (sím-ból'lè'kál-lè), *ad.* In a symbolic manner.
- SYM-BOL-ISM (sím'ból'íz'm), *n.* An exposition of symbols.
- SYM-BO-LIZE (sím'bò'líze), *v. t.* To resemble; to make symbolic.
- SYM/BO'LI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *SYM-BOL-O-GY (sím-ból'lò'jè), *n.* A discourse on symbols.
- SYM-BOL/O'GIES, *n. pl.*
- SYM-MET-RI-CAL (sím-mêt'rè'kál), *a.* Having symmetry, proportional. [380-15.]
- SYM-ME-TRIZE (sím'mè'tríze), *v. t.* To make proportionate. [265-14.]
- SYM/ME'TRI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *SYM-ME-TRY (sím'mè'trè), *n.* Proportion, harmony. [294-10.]
- SYM/ME'TRIES, *n. pl.*
- SYM-PA-THET-IC (sím-pá-thèt'ík), *a.* Having mutual feelings.
- SYM-PA-THET-I-CAL (sím-pá-thèt'è'kál), *a.* Sympathetic.
- SYM-PA-THET-I-CAL-LY (sím-pá-thèt'è'kál-lè), *ad.* With sympathy.
- SYM-PA-THIZE (sím'pá'thíze), *v. i.* To feel with another. (*ap. p.*—with.) [27-32.]
- *SYM/PA'THI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- SYM-PA-THY (sím'pá'thè), *n.* Mutual sensibility, fellow feeling; tenderness. [21-9.] [372-6.]
- SYM/PA'THIES, *n. pl.*
- *SYM-PHO-NI-OUS (sím-fò'nè'ús), *a.* Musical, harmonious.
- SYM-PHO-NY (sím'fò'nè), *n.* Harmony of mingled sounds. [86-9.]
- *SYM/PHONIES, *n. pl.*
- SYMP-TOM (sím'túm), *n.* A sign, an indication, a token.†
- *SYMP-TOM-AT-IC (sím-túm-át'ík), *a.* Relating to symptoms:—opposed to IDIOPATHIC.
- *SYN-A-GOGUE (sín'ágóg), *n.* A Jewish place of worship.
- SYN-CHRO-NAL (sín'krò'nál), }
*SYN-CHRO-NOUS (sín'krò'nús), }
a. Happening at the same time.
- *SYN-CHRO-NISM (sín'krò'níz'm), *n.* Concurrence of events in time.
- *SYN-CHRO-NIZE (sín'krò'níze), *v. i.* To agree in time.
- SYN/CHRO'NI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *SYN-CO-PE (sín'kò'pè), *n.* The omission of a letter; a fainting fit.
- *SY-NEC-DO-CHE (sé-nèk'dò'kè), *n.* A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part.
- *SYN-OD (sín'úd), *n.* An assembly or council of ecclesiastics.
- *SYN-OD-AL (sín'úd'ál), }
SY-NOD-I-CAL (sé-nòd'è'kál), } *a.*
Relating to a synod.
- SY-NOD-I-CAL-LY (sé-nòd'è'kál-lè), *ad.* In a synodical manner.
- SYN-O-NYM } (sín'ò'ním), *n.* A
*SYN-O-NYME } word of the same
meaning with another.
- SY-NON'YMA, }
*SYN'ONYMES, } *n. pl.*
SYN'ONYMIS, }
- *SY-NON-Y-MIZE (sé-nón'òmíze), *v. t.* To express by synonyms.
- SY-NON'YMI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *SY-NON-Y-MOUS (sé-nón'òmús), *a.* Of the same signification.†
- SY-NON-Y-MOUS-LY (sé-nón'òmús-lè), *ad.* In a synonymous manner.
- *SY-NON-Y-MY (sé-nón'òmè), *n.* The quality of expressing the same meaning by different words.
- *SY-NOP-SIS (sé-nòp'sís), *n.* A general or collective view.
- SYN-OP-SES (sín-òp'sèz), *n. pl.*
- *SYN-OP-TI-CAL (sín-òp'tè'kál), *a.* Affording a general view.
- *SYN-TAC-TI-CAL (sín-ták'tè'kál), *a.* Relating to syntax.
- SYN-TAX (sín'táks), *n.* The construction of words.
- *SYN-THE-SIS (sín'thè'sís), *n.* The act of joining; composition:—opposed to ANALYSIS.
- *SYN/THE'SES, *n. pl.*
- SYN-THET-IC (sín-thèt'ík), *a.* Conjoining; not analytic.
- SYN-THET-I-CAL-LY (sín-thèt'è'kál-lè), *ad.* By synthesis.
- *SY-REN (sír'rèn), *n.* A siren. [321-8.]
- *SYR-INGE (sír'inje), *n.* A pipe through which a fluid is squirted:—*v. t.*, to inject.
- SYR/IN'GING, *p. prs.*
- SYR-UP. See SIRUP.
- SYS-TEM (sís'tèm), *n.* A scheme; a method. [63-29.] [183-16.]
- *SYS-TE-MAT-IC (sís-tè-mát'ík), *a.* Methodical, regular.
- SYS-TE-MAT-I-CAL-LY (sís-tè-mát'è'kál-lè), *ad.* In form of a system.
- SYS-TEM-A-TIZE (sís'tèm-átíze), *v. t.* To reduce to a system.
- SYS/TEM-A'TI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- *SYS-TO-LE (sís'tò'lè), *n.* The contraction of the heart.

T (têê), *n.* The twentieth letter and the fifteenth consonant is also a mute. The name is written *Tee*, and the plural *Tees*. It is the contraction of *ton*, *town*, and *tenor*.

TAB-ARD (tåb'ård), *n.* A short gown; a sleeveless coat.

TAB-BY (tåb'bè), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, TABBIES.*] To make wavy or watery in appearance:—*n.*, a kind of waved silk:—*a.*, brindled.

TAB/BI-ED, *p. prf.*

TAB-E-FAC-TION (tåb-è-fåk'shûn), *n.* Act of wasting away.

TAB-E-PY (tåb'è'fî), *v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, TABBEPES.*] To waste by disease.

***TAB'E'FI-ED**, *p. prf.*

***TAB-ER-NA-CLE** (tåb'èr'nå-kl), *n.* A sacred place; a tent; a temporary habitation:—*v. i.*, to dwell for a time; to house.

TAB'ER'NA-CLED, *p. prf.*

TAB-ID (tåb'id), *a.* Consumptive.

TAB-LA-TURE (tåb'lå'tûre), *n.* Painting on walls.

TA-BLE (tå'bl), *n.* A piece of household furniture; any flat surface; fare; an index; a catalogue; a synopsis:—*v. t.*, to lay on the table; to note in a table; to postpone consideration.

TA'BLING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a forming into tables.

***TAB-LEAU** (tåb-lø'), *n.* A representation; a picture.

***TAB-LEAUX** (tåb-lø'z), *n. pl.*

TA-BLE-BOOK (tå'bl'båk), *n.* A book for hasty entries.

***TA-BLE-CLOTH** (tå'bl'klø'th or tå'bl'klåw'th), *n.* A covering for a table.

TA-BLE-CLOTHS (tå'bl'klø'thz or tå'bl'klåw'thz), *n. pl.*

TA-BLE-LAND (tå'bl'lånd), *n.* Elevated level land.

TA-BLES (tå'blz), *n. pl.* A game; draughts; a back-gammon board.

TAB-LET (tåb'lét), *n.* A small, level surface; a small table.

TA-BLING. See under **TABLE**.

***TA-BOO** (tå-bøø'), *n.* A religious prohibition:—*v. t.*, to interdict.

***TA-BOR** (tå'bûr), *n.* A small drum; a timbral.

TAB-O-RET (tåb'ò'rét), } *n.* A ta-
TAB-RET (tåb'rét), } bor.

TAB-U-LAR (tåb'û'lår), *a.* Having a flat surface; in the form of a table; tabulated.

TAB-U-LATE (tåb'û'låte), *v. t.* To reduce to tables; to make flat.

TAB'U'LA-TING, *p. prs.*

***TA-CHYG-RA-PHY** (tå-kiç'rå'fè), *n.* The art of shorthand writing.

TAC-IT (tås'sit), *a.* Silent; implied.

***TAC-IT-LY** (tås'sit'lè), *ad.* Silently.

TAC-I-TURN (tås'sè'tûrn), *a.* Sil-

lent, reserved.

***TAC-I-TUR-NI-TY** (tås-sè-tår'nè-tè), *n.* Habitual silence; reserve. [51.]

TACK (tåk), *v. t.* To fasten to any thing; to sail by tacks:—*v. i.*, to turn about:—*n.*, a small nail; turn of a ship; a small rope.

TACK-LE (tåk'kl), *n.* The ropes of a ship; rigging:—*v. t.*, to lay hold of; to harness.

TACK'LING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, furniture of a mast; harness. [208-17.]

TACT (tåkt), *n.* Skill, aptness.

TAC-TIC (tåk'tik), *a.* Relating to the art of war.

***TAC-TI-CIAN** (tåk-tish'ån), *n.* One skilled in tactics.

***TAC-TICS** (tåk'tiks), *n.* The art of ranging men for battle; military and naval manoeuvres.

TAC-TILE (tåk'til), *a.* Susceptible of touch.

***TAC-TIL-I-TY** (tåk-til'lø'tè), *n.* Perceptibility by touch.

TAC-TION (tåk'shûn), *n.* Touch.

TAD-POLE (tåd'pøle), *n.* A young frog.

***TAF-FE-TA** (tåf'fè'tå), *n.* A thin silk.

***TAFF-RAIL** (tåf'råle), *n.* A rail around a ship's stern.

TÅG, *n.* A metal at the end of a string; a play:—*v. t.*, to fix on a tag; to fit with a point.

TAG'GING, *p. prs.*

TAG'GED, *p. prf.*

***TAGL-IA** (tål'yå), *n.* A combination of pulleys.

TAIL (tåle), *n.* Hinder part; end.

***TAI-LOR** (tål'lår), *n.* One who makes men's clothes.

***TAI-LOR-ESS** (tål'lår'ès), *n.* A female tailor.

TAI'LOR'ESS-ES, *n. pl.*

TAINT (tånt), *v. t.* To infect; to defile; to sully:—*v. i.*, to become corrupt:—*n.*, infection; stain.

***TAINT-URE** (tån'tshûr), *n.* Taint.

TAKE, *v. t.* [TOOK—TAKEN.] To receive; to seize; to swallow;

to catch:—*v. i.*, to resort; to resemble:—*n.*, in *Printing*, the amount of copy given at one time to men engaged on the same work.

TA'KING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, attractive; alluring:—*n.*, act of gaining possession; distress.

***TAL-BOT** (tål'bót), *n.* A hunting-dog.

***TALC** (tålk), *n.* A magnesian mineral.

***TALCK-Y** (tålk'è), } *a.* Resem-

***TALC-OSE** (tålk'øze), } bling

TALC-OUS (tålk'ûs), } talc.

TÅLE, *n.* A narrative, a story.

TÅLE-BEAR-ER (tåle'båre'ûr), *n.* An officious informer.

TÅL-ENT (tål'ènt), *n.* A certain weight or sum; faculty; natural gift. [54-11.] [382-24.]

TÅL-ENT-ED (tål'ènt'èd), *a.* Possessing talents or abilities.

***TÅLES-MAN** (tålz'mån), *n.* A person selected as a juror from the by-standers in a court.

TÅLES'MEN, *n. pl.*

***TÅL-IS-MAN** (tål'iz'mån), *n.* A magical character; an amulet, a charm. [202-26.]

- TAL-IS'MANS, *n. pl.*
 TAL-IS-MAN-IC (tâl-lz-mân'ik), *a.*
 Relating to a talisman; magical.
 TALK (tâwk), *v. i.* To speak; to converse:—*n.*, oral conversation; subject of discourse; rumor.
 TALK-A-TIVE (tâwk'ât'iv), *a.* Loquacious, given to talking.
 TALK-A-TIVE-NESS (tâwk'ât'iv-nês), *n.* Loquacity.
 TALL, *a.* High in stature, lofty.
 TALL-NESS (tâl'nês), *n.* Height of stature.
 TAL-LOW (tâl'lò), *n.* The grease or fat of beasts:—*v. t.*, to smear with tallow.
 *TAL-LOW-Y (tâl'lò'è), *a.* Consisting of tallow; greasy.
 TAL-LY (tâl'lè), *n.* A stick notched to keep accounts; any thing made to suit another:—*v. t.*, to fit; to suit.
 TAL-LIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
 TAL-LI-ED, *p. prf.*
 *TAL-MUD (tâl'mûd), *n.* The book containing the Jewish traditions, laws, &c.
 TAL-MUD-IST (tâl'mûd'ist), *n.* One versed in the Talmud.
 *TAL-ON (tâl'ôn), *n.* The claw of a bird of prey.
 *TA-LUS (tâl'lûs), *n.* The ankle-bone; inclination of a rampart.
 TAM-A-BLE (tâm'â'bl), *a.* Possible to be tamed.
 TAM-A-RIND (tâm'â'rind), *n.* A tree and its fruit.
 *TAM-BOUR (tâm'bôôr), *n.* A musical instrument; a frame for embroidery; embroidery with gold and silver threads:—*v. t.*, to embroider with gold and silver threads.
 *TAM-BOUR-INE (tâm'bôôr-èèn'), *n.* A kind of drum having bells on the sides, and played on by hand.
 TAME, *a.* Not wild, domestic, subdued:—*v. t.*, to reduce from wildness; to subdue; to domesticate.
 TAME-ING, *p. prs.*
 TAME-LY (tâme'lè), *ad.* Wanting spirit; not wildly.
 TAME-NESS (tâme'nês), *n.* Submission; quality of being tame.
 TAM-IS (tâm'is), } *n.* A thin,
 TAM-MY (tâm'mè), } woollen stuff used for straining.
 TAM-KIN. See TOMPION.
 TAMP, *v. t.* To charge a hole drilled for blasting.
 TAM-PER (tâm'pûr), *v. t.* To deal secretly; to meddle with; to try little experiments.
 TAM-PER'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the act of one who tampers. [66.]
 TAM-PI-ON. See TOMPION.
 TÂN, *v. t.* To imbrown by the sun; to convert hides into leather:—*v. i.*, to become brown; to be converted into leather:—*n.*, ground oak-bark for tanning.
 TAN'NING, *p. prs.*
 TAN'NED, *p. prf.*
 TAN-DEM (tân'dêm), *n.* A manner of harnessing horses one before the other.
 TÂNG, *n.* A strong taste, relish.
 *TAN-GEN-CY (tân'jên'sè), *n.* Contact, act of touching.
 TAN-GENT (tân'jênt), *n.* A line touching a curve but not cutting it.
 *TAN-GI-BIL-I-TY (tân-jè-bil'lè'tè), *n.* Quality of being tangible.
 TAN-GI-BLE (tân'jè'bl), *a.* Perceptible by the touch.
 TAN-GLE (tâng'gl), *v. t.* To interweave confusedly; to embarrass:—*v. i.*, to be entangled.
 TAN'GLING, *p. prs.*
 TANK (tângk), *n.* A large vessel for holding liquids.
 *TANK-ARD (tângk'ârd), *n.* A large drinking-vessel with a lid.
 TAN-NER (tân'nûr), *n.* One who tans.
 TAN-NER-Y (tân'nûr'è), *n.* A place for tanning.
 TAN'NER'IES, *n. pl.*
 *TAN-NIN (tân'nîn), *n.* The substance in bark which tans leather.
 *TAN-SY (tân'zè), *n.* A bitter herb.
 TAN-TA-LISM (tân'tâl'izm), *n.* Torment by false hopes.
 TAN-TA-LI-ZA-TION (tân-tâl-lè-zâ'shûn), *n.* Act of tantalizing.
 TAN-TA-LIZE (tân'tâl'ize), *v. t.* To torment with false hopes; to tease.
 *TAN'TA-LI-ZING, *p. prs.*
 TAN-TA-MOUNT (tân'tâmôunt), *a.* Equivalent.
 *TAN-TIV-Y (tân-tív'è), *ad.* At full speed.
 *TAN-TRUMS (tân'trûmz), *n. pl.* Whims, freaks; bursts of passion.
 TAN-YARD (tân'yârd), *n.* A tannery.
 TÂP, *v. t.* To touch lightly; to pierce a vessel:—*n.*, a gentle blow; a small pipe.
 TAP'PING, *p. prs.*
 TAP'PED, *p. prf.*
 TÂPE, *n.* A narrow fillet or band.
 TA-PER (tâ'pûr), *n.* A wax candle [156-18]:—*a.*, regularly narrowed from one end to the other:—*v. i.*, to grow smaller:—*v. t.*, to make smaller. [20-7.]
 TA-PER-NESS (tâ'pûr'nês), *n.* State of being taper.
 TAP-ES-TRY (tâp'ès'trè), *n.* Cloth woven in regular figures [262-3]:—*v. t.*, to adorn with tapestry. [96-31.]
 *TAP'ES'TRI-ED, *p. prf.*
 TAP'ESTRIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
 TAP-HOUSE (tâp'hôûse), *n.* A house for retailing liquors.
 TAP-HOUSES (tâp'hôûz'iz), *n. pl.*
 *TAP-I-O-CA (tâp-è-ò'ká), *n.* A nutritious substance from the root of a plant.
 *TAP-IS (tâp'è or tâ'pîs), *n.* Tapestry; a table-cover.
See On the tapis signifies under consideration.
 TAP-ROOT (tâp'rôôt), *n.* The chief root.
 TAP-STER (tâp'stâr), *n.* One who draws beer, &c.
 TÂR, *n.* Liquid pitch; a seaman.

- TA-RAN-TU-LA** (tâ-rân'tù'lá), *n.* A venomous spider:—sometimes written TAREN-TULA.
- TAR-DI-LY** (târ'dê'lè), *ad.* Slowly.
- TAR-DI-NESS** (târ'dê'nês), *n.* Slowness, lateness.
- TAR-DY** (târ'dé), *a.* [TARDIER—TARDIEST.] Slow, dilatory.
- TÂRE**, *n.* A weed; an allowance in weight for a barrel, bag, &c. containing a mercantile commodity. [91-36.]
- TA-REN-TU-LA.** See TARANTULA.
- TAR-GET** (târ'gêt), *n.* A kind of buckler or shield; a mark to shoot at.
- ***TAR-GET-EER** ('târ-gêt-êêr'), *n.* One armed with a target.
- ***TAR-GUM** (târ'gûm), *n.* A Jewish paraphrase of the Scriptures in the Chaldee.
- ***TAR-IFF** (târ'îf), *n.* A table of goods with the duties on them.
- TAR-NISH** (târ'nîsh), *v. t.* [*pr.* t. 3, TARNISHES.] To sully; to soil [256-6]:—*v. i.*, to become dull or soiled.
- TÂRN**, *n.* A mountain lake.
- ***TAR-PAU-LIN** (târ-pâw'lin), *n.* Tarred canvas; a sailor.
- ***TAR-RY** (târ'rè), *a.* Besmeared with, or resembling, tar.
- ***TAR-RY** (târ'rè), *v. i.* [*pr.* t. 3, TARRIES.] To stay; to loiter; to wait; to delay.
- ***TAR-RI-ED**, *p. prof.*
- TÂRT**, *a.* Sour, acid, sharp, keen:—*n.*, a small pie of fruit.
- TAR-TAN** (târ'tân), *n.* A kind of vessel; a woollen checkered stuff.
- TAR-TAR** (târ'târ), *n.* A native of Tartary; an acid; lees of wine.
- TAR-TA-RE-AN** (târ-târ'ân), } *a.*
- ***TAR-TA-RE-OUS** (târ-târ'ê's), } Consisting of tartar; hellish; infernal.
- TAR-TAR-IC** (târ-târ'îk), *a.* Noting the acid of tartar.
- ***TAR-TAR-I-ZA-TION** ('târ-târ-ê-zâ-shûn), *n.* Act of tartarizing.
- TAR-TAR-IZE** (târ'târ'ize), *v. t.* To impregnate with tartar.
- TAR-TAR-Y-ZING**, *p. prs.*
- ***TAR-TAR-OUS** (târ'târ'ê's), *a.* Consisting of tartar.
- TAR-TA-RUS** (târ'târ'ê's), *n.* The hell of mythology.
- TART-LY** (târ'tlè), *ad.* Sharply; sourly.
- TART-NESS** (târ'tnês), *n.* Sharpness; sourness.
- ***TAR-TUFFE** (târ-tûf'), *n.* A hypocritical devotee.
- TÂSK**, *n.* Business imposed; employment; drudgery:—*v. t.*, to burden with a task. [382-29.]
- TASK-ER** (tâsk'êr), } *n.*
- TASK-MAS-TER** (tâsk'mâs'têr), } One who imposes a task.
- TAS-SEL** (tâs'sêl), *n.* An ornamental bunch of silk, &c.; the flower or head of some plants:—*v. i.*, to put forth a tassel, as maize:—*v. t.*, to adorn with tassels.
- TAS'SELING**, } *p. prs.*
- TAS'SEL'LING**, } *p. prs.*
- TAS'SEL-ED**, } *p. prof.*
- TAS'SELL-ED**, } *p. prof.*
- TAST-A-BLE** (tâst'â'bl), *a.* Admitting to be tasted; savory.
- TÂSTE**, *v. t.* To perceive by the palate; to relish:—*v. i.*, to savor of; to experience:—*n.*, the act of tasting; intellectual discernment; judgment. (*ap. p.*—of a thing (actual enjoyment), for a thing (capacity for enjoyment).)
- ***TAST'ING**, *p. prs.*
- TASTE-FUL** (tâste'fûl), *a.* Having a high relish; tasty.
- TASTE-FUL-LY** (tâste'fûl'lè), *ad.* With taste.
- TASTE-LESS** (tâste'lês), *a.* Having no relish; insipid.
- TASTE-LESS-NESS** (tâste'lês'nês), *n.* Insipidity.
- TAS-TY** (tâste'ê), *a.* [TASTIER—TASTIEST.] Having taste, nice.
- TAT-TER** (tât'têr), *v. t.* To tear; to rend:—*n.*, a rag, a torn piece.
- ***TAT-TER-DE-MAL-ION** ('tât-târ-dê-mâl'yûn), *n.* A ragged, shabby fellow.
- TAT-TLE** (tât'tl), *v. i.* To prate; to talk idly:—*n.*, prate, idle talk.
- ***TAT'TLING**, *p. prs.*
- ***TAT-TOO** (tât-tôô'), *n.* The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters; figures stained on the body:—*v. t.*, to form figures by puncturing the skin and staining the punctures.
- TAUGHT** (tâwt), *pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of TEACH.
- TAUNT** (tânt or tâwnt), *v. t.* To reproach; to revile [75-15]:—*n.*, insult, reproach.
- TAUNT-ING-LY** (tânt'ing'lè or tâwnt'ing'lè), *ad.* With insult.
- TAU-RUS** (tâw'rûs), *n.* One of the signs of the zodiac; the Bull.
- ***TAU-TO-LOG-I-CAL** ('tâw-tô-lôj'ê-kâl), *a.* Repeating the same thing.
- TAU-TOL-O-GIST** (tâw-tôl'ô'jîst), *n.* One who uses tautology.
- ***TAU-TOL-O-GIZE** (tâw-tôl'ô'jîze), *v. i.* To repeat an idea by using the same or different words.
- TAU-TOL'O-GI-ZING**, *p. prs.*
- TAU-TOL-O-GY** (tâw-tôl'ô'jî), *n.* Repetition of the same words or the same idea in different words.
- TAV-ERN** (tâv'êrn), *n.* A house where liquors are sold; an inn.
- TAV-ERN-ER** (tâv'êrn'êr), *n.* A keeper of a tavern.
- TAV-ERN-ING** (tâv'êrn'ing), *n.* A feasting at taverns.
- TÂW**, *v. t.* To dress white leather:—*n.*, a marble.
- ***TAW-DRI-LY** (tâw'drê'lè), *ad.* In a tawdry manner.
- ***TAW-DRI-NESS** (tâw'drê'nês), *n.* Tinsel finery; gaudy show.
- TAW-DRY** (tâw'drê), *a.* [TAWDRIER—TAWDRIEST.] Meanly showy.
- ***TAW-NY** (tâw'nè), *a.* [TAWNIER—TAWNIEST.] Dusky; yellow, like things tanned. [171-9.]

- TAX** (tâks), *n.* An impost; a tribute; a rate; charge; an excise; a duty:—*v. t.*, to load with imposts; to charge; to accuse. (*cp. p.*—with, for.)
- TAX'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- TAX-A-BLE** (tâks'â'bl), *a.* Subject to tax.
- TAX-A-TION** (tâks-â'shûn), *n.* The act of imposing a tax.
- ***TAX-I-DER-MY** (tâks'è'dêr-mè), *n.* The art of preserving the skins, &c. of animals.
- TEA** (tèè), *n.* A Chinese plant, or beverage made with it; a decoction of any herb.
- TEACH** (tèètsh), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, TEACHES.*] [TAUGHT—TAUGHT.] To instruct; to inform; to show:—*v. i.*, to give instruction.
- TEACH'ING**, *p. prs.* :—*n.*, instruction; the act or employment of one who teaches.
- TEACH-A-BLE** (tèètsh'â'bl), *a.* Susceptive of instruction, docile.
- TEACH-A-BLE-NESS** (tèètsh'â'bl-nès), *n.* Docility; aptness to receive instruction.
- TEAK** (tèèk), *n.* A tree and its timber:—also written **TEEK**.
- ***TEAL** (tèèl), *n.* A wild fowl.
- ***TEAM** (tèèm), *n.* Horses or oxen harnessed to the same vehicle.
- TEAM-STER** (tèèm'stâr), *n.* One who drives a team.
- TEAR** (tèèr), *n.* Water from the eye.
- TEAR** (târe), *v. t.* [TORE—TORN.] To pull in pieces; to rend:—*v. i.*, to rave; to rant:—*n.*, a rent.
- TEAR-FUL** (tèèr'fûl), *a.* Full of tears, weeping.
- TEAR-LESS** (tèèr'lès), *a.* Free from tears.
- TEASE** (tèèze), *v. t.* To torment; to annoy; to comb wool.
- ***TEAS'ING**, *p. prs.*
- TEA-SEL** (tè'zl), *n.* A prickly plant.
- ***TECH-I-LY** (tè'tsh'è'lè), *ad.* Peevishly.
- TECH-I-NESS** (tè'tsh'è'nès), *n.* Peevishness.
- ***TECH-NI-CAL** (tèk'nò'kâk), *a.* Belonging to an art or profession.
- TECH-NI-CAL-LY** (tèk'nè'kâk-lè), *ad.* In a technical manner.
- ***TECH-NI-CAL-I-TY** (tèk'nè'kâk'lè-tè), *n.* State of being technical; a technical expression.
- TECH-NI-CAL'TIES**, *n. pl.*
- TECH-NICS** (tèk'nîks), *n. pl.* Technical terms or rules.
- ***TECH-NOL-O-GY** (tèk'nòl'lò'jè), *n.* A treatise on arts or on the terms used in the arts.
- TECH-NOL'O-GIES**, *n. pl.*
- TECH-Y** (tè'tsh'è), *a.* [TECHIER—TECHIST.] Peevish.
- TEC-TON-IC** (tèk-tón'îk), *a.* Pertaining to building.
- TÊD**, *v. t.* To lay grass newly mown
- TÊD'DING**, *p. prs.* [in rows.]
- TÊD'DED**, *p. prf.*
- TÊD-DER**. See **TETHER**.
- ***TÊ DE-UM** (tè-dè'ûm), *n.* A hymn of thanksgiving.
- TE-DI-OUS** (tè-dè'ûs), *a.* Troublesome; wearisome; slow. [314-8.]
- TE-DI-OUS-LY** (tè-dè'ûs-lè), *ad.* In a slow manner.
- ***TE-DI-OUS-NESS** (tè-dè'ûs-nès), *n.* Tiresomeness, wearisomeness.
- TE-DI-UM** (tè-dè'ûm), *n.* Weariness.
- ***TÊÈM**, *v. i.* To bring forth; to be full [16-3]:—*v. t.*, to produce.
- ***TEENS** (tèènz), *n. pl.* The years of one's age between 12 and 20.
- TEETH** (tèèth), *n. pl.* of **TOOTH**.
- TEE-TO-TAL-ER** (tèè-tò'tâllâr), *n.* One who pledges himself to abstain from intoxicating drinks.
- ***TEG-MEN** (tèg'mèn), *n.* A tegument; a covering.
- TEG'MINA**, *n. pl.*
- ***TEG-U-LAR** (tèg'ùllâr), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, tiles.
- TEG-U-MENT** (tèg'ù'mènt), *n.* The skin; a natural covering.
- ***TEG-U-MENT-A-RY** (tèg'ù'mènt-â'rè), *a.* Relating to teguments.
- ***TEIL** (tèèl), *n.* The linden-tree.
- TEINT**. See **TINT**.
- ***TEL-A-RY** (tèl'â'rè or tèl'â'rè), *a.* Pertaining to a web, or spinning.
- TEL-E-GRAM** (tèl'è'grâm), *n.* A telegraphic message or despatch:—see **MORSEOTYPE**.
- ***TEL-E-GRAPH** (tèl'è'grâf), *n.* An instrument for the rapid conveyance of intelligence by means of signals:—*v. t.*, to convey intelligence by telegraph.
- TEL-E-GRAPH-IC** (tèl'è'grâf'îk), *a.* Relating to, or sent by, a telegraph.
- TEL-E-SCOPE** (tèl'è'skòpe), *n.* An optical instrument by which distant objects are viewed.
- ***TEL-E-SCOP-IC** (tèl'è'skòp'îk), *a.* Relating to, or seen by, a telescope.
- ***TE-LES-TICH** (tè-lès'tîk), *n.* A poem, in which the final letters of the line compose a name.
- TEL-IC** (tèl'îk), *a.* Relating to the end.
- TÈLL**, *v. t.* [TOLD—TOLD.] To utter; to relate; to count:—*v. i.*, to give an account of; to have effect.
- TELL-ER** (tèl'lâr), *n.* One who tells or counts; *in Banks*, an officer who receives and pays out money.
- TÈLL-TALE** (tèl'tâle), *n.* One who carries officious intelligence:—*a.*, blabbing.
- ***TEL-LU-IC** (tèl-lù'îk), *a.* Relating to the earth or tellurium.
- ***TEL-LU-RI-UM** (tèl-lù'rè'ûm), *n.* A rare, white, brittle metal.
- ***TEM-E-RA-RI-OUS** (tè'm-è-râ'rè'ûs), *a.* Rash, headstrong.
- ***TE-MER-I-TY** (tè-mèr'è'tè), *n.* Rashness, foolish contempt of danger. [150-7.] [230-17.]
- TEM-PER** (tèmp'pâr), *v. t.* To compound; to mingle; to soothe; to soften; to assuage [233-10] [19-19]:—*n.*, moderation; disposition of mind; passion. [359.]
- TEM-PER-A-MENT** (tèmp'pâr-â'mènt), *n.* Constitution; disposition; due mixture of qualities. [123-23.] [353-20.]

*TEM-PER-ANCE (tẽm'pẽr'ãns), *n.* Moderation; calmness; sobriety.
 TEM-PER-ATE (tẽm'pẽr'it), *a.* Sober, calm, moderate.
 TEM-PER-ATE-LY (tẽm'pẽr'it-lẽ), *ad.* Moderately, calmly.
 TEM-PER-ATE-NESS (tẽm'pẽr'it-nẽs), *n.* Freedom from excess; moderation.
 *TEM-PER-A-TURE (tẽm'pẽr'ã-tũr), *n.* Degree or state of heat.
 TEM-PEST (tẽm'pẽst), *n.* A violent wind; tumult; commotion.
 *TEM-PES-TU-OUS (tẽm'pẽs'tshũ-ũs), *a.* Stormy, turbulent.
 TEM-PES-TU-OUS-LY (tẽm'pẽs'tshũ-ũs-lẽ), *ad.* Stormily.
 TEM-PES-TU-OUS-NESS (tẽm'pẽs'tshũ-ũs-nẽs), *n.* Storminess.
 *TEM-PLAR (tẽm'plãr), *n.* A law-student.
 TEM-PLE (tẽm'pl), *n.* A church; a building erected for a deity; a depression on each side of the head.
 TEM-PLET (tẽm'plẽt), *n.* A piece of timber in a building.
 TEM-PO-RAL (tẽm'põrãl), *a.* Secular; measured by time; placed at the temples. [133-33.]
 TEM-PO-RAL-LY (tẽm'põrãl-lẽ), *ad.* With respect to this life.
 TEM-PO-RA-RI-LY (tẽm'põrã-rẽlẽ), *ad.* For a limited time.
 *TEM-PO-RA-RI-NESS (tẽm'põrã-rẽ-nẽs), *n.* The state of being temporary.
 TEM-PO-RA-RY (tẽm'põrã-rẽ), *a.* Lasting only for a limited time; not permanent. [147-2.]†
 TEM-PO-RIZE (tẽm'põr'ize), *v. i.* To comply with the times.
 *TEM'Põ-RI-ZING, *p. prs.*
 TEMPT (tẽmt), *v. t.* To solicit to ill; to entice; to allure. [32-22.]
 TEMPT-A-BLE (tẽmt'ã-bl), *a.* Capable of being tempted.
 TEMPT-A-TION (tẽmt-ã'shũn), *n.* The act of tempting; any thing which tempts. [133-38.]†

Tẽn, *a.* Twice five, 10.—*n.*, a number expressed by a unit in the second place of a numerating period.
 *TEN-A-BLE (tẽn'ã-bl), *a.* Capable of being maintained.
 TE-NA-CIOUS (tẽ-nã'shũs), *a.* Cohesive, retentive.
 TE-NA-CIOUS-LY (tẽ-nã'shũs-lẽ), *ad.* In a tenacious manner.
 *TE-NAC-I-TY (tẽ-nã's'etẽ), *n.* The quality of being tenacious.
 *TEN-AN-CY (tẽn'ãn'sẽ), *n.* Temporary possession of what belongs to another; state of a tenant.
 TEN'AN'CI-ES, *n. pl.*
 *TEN-ANT (tẽn'ãnt), *n.* One who rents of another:—*v. t.*, to hold as a tenant.
 TEN-ANT-A-BLE (tẽn'ãnt-ã-bl), *a.* In a condition to be tenanted.
 TEN-ANT-LESS (tẽn'ãnt-lẽs), *a.* Unoccupied.
 *TEN-ANT-RY (tẽn'ãnt-rẽ), *n.* A body of tenants.
 TEN'ANT'R-IES, *n. pl.*
 TẽnD, *v. t.* To watch; to attend; to conduce; to take care of:—*v. i.*, to move in a certain direction; to aim at. (*ap. p.*—to, towards.)
 *TEND-ANCE (tẽnđ'ãnsẽ), *n.* Care; attendance.
 *TEN-DEN-CY (tẽnđ'ẽn'sẽ), *n.* Direction, drift, inclination. [334-19.]
 TEN'DEN'CI-ES, *n. pl.*
 TEN-DER (tẽnđũr), *a.* Soft; easily pained; weak; humane; delicate; amorous [56-4] [191-21]:—*v. t.*, to offer:—*n.*, offer, proposition; one who tends; a two-wheeled carriage for fire-hose; a car attached to a locomotive, for carrying water and fuel.
 TEN-DER-LING (tẽnđũr'ling), *n.* A fondling.
 TEN-DER-LOIN (tẽnđũr'lõin), *n.* The tender part of a sirloin.
 TEN-DER-LY (tẽnđũr'lẽ), *ad.* Mildly; gently.

TEN-DER-NESS (tẽnđũr'nẽs), *n.* The state of being tender.
 TEN-DI-NOUS (tẽnđẽ'nũs), *a.* Sinewy.
 TEN-DON (tẽnđũn), *n.* A sinew.
 TEN-DRIL (tẽnđrĩl), *n.* The clasp of a vine:—*a.*, clasping.
 *TEN-E-BROUS (tẽn'ẽbrũs), }
 *TE-NE-BRI-OUS (tẽn-ẽbrẽ'ũs), } *a.*
 Gloomy, obscure.
 TEN-E-MENT (tẽn'ẽmẽnt), *n.* Any thing held by a tenant; a house. [140-27.] [217-19.]
 TEN-E-MENT-AL (tẽn-ẽ-mẽnt'ãl), *a.* Held by tenure or by tenants.
 TEN-ET (tẽn'ẽt), *n.* Principle, opinion.
 TEN-FOLD (tẽn'fõld), *a.* Ten times repeated.
 TEN-NIS (tẽn'nĩs), *n.* A play with a ball and racket.
 *TEN-ON (tẽn'õn), *n.* The end of a piece of a timber fitting into a mortise.
 TEN-OR (tẽn'nũr), *n.* Continuity of state; purpose; a middle part in music. [83-38.]
 TẽnSE, *a.* Stretched, stiff:—*n.*, a variation of the verb to signify time.
 TENSE-NESS (tẽnsẽ'nẽs), *n.* Tension, contraction.
 *TEN-SI-BLE (tẽn'sẽ-bl), } *a.* Ca-
 TEN-SILE (tẽn'sĩl), } pable of
 extension.
 TEN-SION (tẽn'shũn), *n.* The act of stretching; state of being tense.
 TEN-SIVE (tẽn'sĩv), *a.* Giving a sensation of stiffness.
 TẽnT, *n.* A portable lodging-place made by stretching canvas upon poles; a pavilion; a roll of lint, &c. for inserting into ulcers and wounds:—*v. t.*, to lodge in a tent:—*v. i.*, to fill with a tent.
 *TEN-TA-CLE (tẽn'tã'kl), *n.* A feeler of an insect.
 TEN-TAC'U'LA, }
 TEN-TA'CLES, } *n. pl.* Antennæ.
 TEN-TA-TIVE (tẽn'tã'tĩv), *a.* Trying.
 TENT-ED (tẽn'tẽđ), *a.* Covered with tents.

TEN-TER (tên'tûr), *n.* A hook on which things are stretched:—*v. t.*, to hang or stretch on hooks.

TENTH (tênth), *a.* The ordinal of ten; noting the number ten:—*n.*, one part in ten; tithé.

TENTH-LY (tênth'lê), *ad.* In the tenth place.

*TE-NU-I-TY (tê-nû'ê'tê), *n.* Thinness, slenderness.

TEN-URE (tên'yûr or têt'nûre), *n.* Manner whereby offices or tenements are held; holding. [320-10.]

TEP-E-FAC-TION (têp-ê-fâk'shûn), *n.* Act of making tepid.

*TEP-E-FY (têp'ê'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, TEPEFIES.] To make tepid.

TEP'E-FI-ED, *p. prof.*

TEP-ID (têp'id), *a.* Slightly warm, lukewarm.

TE-PID-I-TY (tê-pîd'ê'tê), *n.* State

TE-POR (tê'pôr or têt'pûr), *f* of being tepid; lukewarmness.

TER-E-BINTH (têr'ê'binth), *n.* The turpentine-tree.

*TER-E-BIN-THINE (têr-ê-bin'thîn), *a.* Relating to turpentine.

*TER-GEM-I-NOUS (têr-jêm'ê'nûs), *a.* Threefold.

*TER-GI-VER-SA-TION (têr-jê-vêr-sâ'shûn), *n.* Shift, evasion, change.

TÊRM, *n.* Limit, boundary; the time in which a court or school is open; a word [53-6] [229-16]:—*v. t.*, to name; to express.

TERMS, *n. pl.* Conditions.

*TER-MA-GAN-CY (têr-mâ'gân-sê), *n.* Furiousness, turbulence.

*TER-MA-GANT (têr-mâ'gânt), *a.* Tumultuous; scolding:—*n.*, a scold; a brawling woman.

TERM-ER (têrm'ûr), *n.* One who has an estate for a term of years.

*TER-MI-NA-BLE (têr-mê'nâ-bl), *a.* Admitting of bounds.

*TER-MI-NAL (têr-mê'nâl), *a.* Relating to the end.

TER-MI-NATE (têr-mê'nâte), *v. t.* To limit; to put an end to; to finish:—*v. i.*, to end; to cease. †

TER-MI'NA-TING, *p. prs.*

TER-MI-NA-TION (têr-mê-nâ'shûn), *n.* Limit, end, conclusion, result.

TER-MI-NA-TION-AL (têr-mê-nâ'shûn'âl), *a.* Pertaining to termination.

TER-MI-NA-TIVE (têr'mê'nâ-tîv), *a.* Directing termination.

TER-MI-NER. See OYER.

*TER-MI-NOL-O-GY (têr-mê-nôl'lô-jê), *n.* Explanation of terms used in the arts.

TER-MI-NUS (têr'mê'nûs), *n.* A boundary, a limit.

*TER-MI'NI, *n. pl.*

*TER-NA-RY (têr'nâ'rê), *a.* Relating to three.

*TER-RACE (têr'râs), *n.* A small grassy bank; an open balcony; a flat roof.

TER-RA-PIN (têr'râ'pîn), *n.* A species of tortoise.

*TER-RA-QUE-OUS (têr-râ'kwê'ûs), *a.* Composed of land and water.

*TER-RENE (têr-rê'nê),

TER-RES-TRIAL (têr-rês'trê'âl), }
a. Belonging to the earth; earthy. [247-1.]

TER-RES-TRIAL-LY (têr-rês'trê'âl-lê), *ad.* In an earthly manner.

TER-RI-BLE (têr'rê'bl), *a.* Dreadful; formidable; fearful; horrible. [291-17.]

TER-RI-BLE-NESS (têr'rê'bl-nês), *n.* The quality of exciting terror.

TER-RI-BLY (têr'rê'blê), *ad.* Fearfully, dreadfully.

*TER-RI-ER (têr'rê'âr), *n.* A kind of dog.

TER-RIFIC (têr-rî'fik), *a.* Dreadful; causing fear. [66.]

TER-RI-FY (têr'rê'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, TERRIFIES.] To alarm.

*TER-RI'FI-ED, *p. prof.*

TER-RI-TO-RIAL (têr-rê-tô'rê'âl), *a.* Belonging to a territory.

TER-RI-TOR-Y (têr'rê'tûr-rê), *n.* A distant portion of a country under a temporary government; a district, land.

*TER-RI'TOR-IES, *n. pl.*

TER-ROR (têr'rûr), *n.* Fear; the cause of fear, fright, dismay.

TER-ROR-ISM (têr'rûr'îz'm), *n.* A government by terror.

TÊRSE, *a.* Smooth; neat and compact in style.

TÊRSE-LY (têrse'lê), *ad.* Neatly; in a terse manner.

TÊRSE-NESS (têrse'nês), *n.* Neatness and compactness of style.

*TER-TIAN (têr'thûn), *n.* An age intermingling 48 hours:—*a.*, happening every third day.

*TER-TI-A-RY (têr'shê'â-rê), *a.* Of the third formation; third.

TES-SEL-ATE } (tês'sêl'âte), *v. t.*

*TES-SEL-LATE } To form into squares.

TES'SEL'A-TING, } *p. prs.*

*TES'SEL'LA-TING, } *p. prs.*

TES'SEL'A-TED, } *p. prof.*

*TES'SEL'LA-TED, } *p. prof.*

TÊST, *n.* Trial, examination, standard, proof [361-16] (*ap. p.*—of, for):—*v. t.*, to compare with a standard; to try; to prove.

TES-TA-BLE (tês'tâ'bl), *a.* Admitting of being devised by will.

*TES-TA-CE-A (tês-tâ'shê'â), *n. pl.* Animals having a shelly covering, as oysters.

*TES-TA-CEOUS (tês-tâ'shûs), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, shells.

TES-TA-MENT (tês'tâ'mênt), *n.* A name of Holy Scripture; a will.

TES-TA-MENT-A-RY (tês-tâ'mênt'â-rê), *a.* Given by will.

TES-TATE (tês'tâte or tês'tât), *a.* Having made a will.

*TES-TA-TOR (tês-tâ'tûr), *n.* A man who leaves a will.

TES-TA-TRIX (tês-tâ'triks), *n.* A woman who leaves a will.

TES-TA'TRIX'ES, *n. pl.*

TES-TER (tês'tûr), *n.* A sixpence; the cover of a bed.

TES-TI-FI-CATION (tês-tê-fê-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of testifying.

TEX-TI-FY (tẻs'tẻfủ), *v. i.* [*prs. t.* 3, TESTIFIES.] To witness:—*v. t.*, to affirm. [66-3.] [315-9.]

TES'TIFI-ED, *p. prf.*

TES-TI-LY (tẻs'tẻlẻ), *ad.* In a fretful manner; peevishly.

TES-TI-MO-NI-AL (tẻs'tẻ-mỏnẻ'ẻl), *n.* Certificate of character [129-2]:—*a.*, containing testimony.

TES-TI-MON-Y (tẻs'tẻ-mỏnẻ-nẻ), *n.* Evidence; proof. [127-4.]

TES'TI-MON-IES, *n. pl.*

TES-TI-NESS (tẻs'tẻnẻs), *n.* Peevishness.

TES-TU-DO (tẻs'tủ-dỏ), *n.* A torse; a screen of shields; a kind of tumor.

TES-TU-DOES, *n. pl.*

TES-TY (tẻs'tẻ), *a.* [TESTIER—TESTIEST.] Fretful, petulant.

TET-A-NUS (tẻt'ẻnủs), *n.* Lockjaw.

TETH-ER (tẻt'ẻr), *n.* A string to hold a beast while pasturing:—*v. t.*, to tie with a tether:—sometimes written TEDDER.

*TET-RA-CHORD (tẻt'rẻkỏrd), *n.* A series of four tones.

TET-RA-GON (tẻt'rẻgỏn), *n.* A figure of four angles.

TET-RA-HE-DRON (tẻt-rẻ-hẻdrỏn), *n.* A solid figure having four triangular faces.

TE-TRAM-E-TER (tẻ-trẻmẻ'ẻtủr), *n.* A verse of four feet.

*TE-TRARCH (tẻ'tẻrẻk), *n.* A Roman governor of a tetrarchy.

TET-RAR-CHY (tẻt'rẻrẻkẻ), *n.* The fourth part of a province.

TE-T'RARCHIES, *n. pl.*

*TE-TRAS-TICH (tẻ-trẻs'tẻk), *n.* A poem of four lines.

TET-TER (tẻt'tủr), *n.* A vesicular disease of the skin.

*TEU-TON-IC (tủ-tỏn'ẻk), *a.* Relating to the ancient Germans.

*TEW-EL (tủẻl), *n.* An iron pipe in a forge for smoke, &c.

TEXT (tẻkst), *n.* That on which comment is made; sentence of Scripture. [335-15.]

TEX-TILE (tẻks'tẻl), *a.* Woven.

TEXT-U-AL (tẻkst'ủẻ'ẻl), *a.* Contained in the text.

TEX-TURE (tẻks'tẻshủr), *n.* A web; parting woven; disposition of the parts of bodies. [320.]

THAN (thẻn), *con. đ.* A word used in comparison.

☞ The comparative degree, and the words *other, rather, and else*, are followed by THAN.

THANE (thẻnẻ), *n.* The old English name for BARON.

THANK (thẻngk), *v. t.* To return acknowledgment for a favor.

THANK-FUL (thẻngk'fủl), *a.* Grateful. (*cp. p.*—for.)

THANK-FUL-LY (thẻngk'fủl'ẻ), *ad.* Gratefully.

*THANK-FUL-NESS (thẻngk'fủl'ẻnẻs), *n.* Gratitude.

THANK-LESS (thẻngk'lẻs), *a.* Unthankful, ungrateful.

THANK-LESS-NESS (thẻngk'lẻs'ẻnẻs), *n.* Ingratitude.

THANKS (thẻngks), *n. pl.* Acknowledgment for favor.

THANKS-GIV-ING (thẻngks'gủ'ẻng), *n.* A day for giving thanks; celebration of mercy.

THANK-WOR-THY (thẻngk'wủr'tẻ), *a.* Deserving thanks.

THAT (thẻt), *a.* and *pro.* (*Demonstrative.*) [*pl. THOSE.*] Not this, but the other; the more distant thing; (the thing first mentioned:—*pro. (relative),* who, which, whom:—*con. c.*, because; noting a cause or a consequence. (*cor. c.*—so.)

THATCH (thẻtsh), *n.* Straw covering for a house:—*v. t.*, to cover with straw.

THATCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.

THAU-MA-TUR-GY (thẻ'ẻmẻ'ẻtủr-jẻ), *n.* The act of doing wonders.

THAU'MA-TUR'GIES, *n. pl.*

THAW (thẻw), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To grow liquid; to melt; as snow:—*n.*, dissolution of a frost; a melting.

THE (thẻ or thẻ), *definite article.* Noting a particular thing.

THE-A-TER } (thẻ'ẻ'ẻtủr), *n.* A place

*THE-A-TRE } in which shows are exhibited; a play-house; any place for performances. [35-2.]

THE-AT-RIC (thẻ'ẻt'ẻ'ẻk), } *a.*

THE-AT-RI-CAL (thẻ'ẻt'ẻrẻ'ẻkẻl), } Relating to, or suiting, a theatre.

THE-AT-RI-CAL-LY (thẻ'ẻt'ẻrẻ'ẻkẻl'ẻ), *ad.* In a theatrical manner.

THEE (thẻẻ), *pro.* The objective singular of THOU:—see YOU.

THEFT (thẻft), *n.* The act of stealing, the thing stolen.

*THE-IN } (thẻ'ẻn), *n.* The essen-

THE-INE } tial principle of tea.

THEIR (thẻẻr), *pro.* or *a.* Belonging to *them*:—a possessive and plural form of HE, SHE, and IT; used before the name of that which is possessed; as, This is *their* house:—see HER.

THEIRS (thẻẻrẻ), *pro.* Belonging to *them*:—a plural possessive form of HE, SHE, and IT; and used after the name of that which is possessed; as, This house is *theirs*:—see THEIR.

THE-ISM (thẻ'ẻ'ẻzủm), *n.* Deism:—opposed to ATHEISM.

THE-IST (thẻ'ẻ'ẻst), *n.* One who believes in the existence of God.

THE-IS-TIC (thẻ'ẻ'ẻs'ẻtẻk), } *a.*

THE-IS-TI-CAL (thẻ'ẻ'ẻs'tẻ'ẻkẻl), } Pertaining or adhering to theism.

THEM (thẻẻm), *pro.* The objective plural of HE, SHE, and IT.

THEME (thẻẻmẻ), *n.* A subject; a short dissertation. [93.]

THEM-SELVES (thẻẻmẻ-sẻlẻvẻ), *pro.* They or them with emphasis.

☞ THEMSELVES is the plural of HIMSELF, HERSELF, and ITSELF. It is similar in use to HERSELF, which see.

THEN (thẻẻn), *ad.* At that time; that time; afterwards (*cor. ad.*—when):—*con. c.*, therefore; in that case. (*cor. c.*—if.)

- THENCE (thênse), *ad.* From that place or time; for that reason.
- THENCE-FORTH (thênse'fôrth), *ad.* Thenceforward.
- THENCE-FOR-WARD (thênse-fôr'wârd), *ad.* From that time.
- *THE-OC-RA-CY (thê-ôk'râ'sé), *n.* Government directed by God.
- THE-OC'RA'CIES, *n. pl.*
- THE-O-CRAT-IC (thê-ô-krâ't'ik), *a.* Theocratical.
- THE-O-CRAT-I-CAL (thê-ô-krâ't'è-kâl), *a.* Relating to theocracy.
- THE-OD-O-LITE (thê-ôd'ô'llite), *n.* An instrument for measuring vertical and horizontal angles.
- *THE-OG-O-NY (thê-ôg'ô'né), *n.* The genealogy of heathen gods.
- THE-O-LO-GI-AN (thê-ô-lô'jé'ân), }
THE-OL-O-GIST (thê-ôl'ô'jist), }
One versed in theology; a professor of theology; a divine.
- THE-O-LOG-I-CAL (thê-ô-lô'jé'kâl), *a.* Relating to theology. [281-3.]
- THE-O-LOG-I-CAL-LY (thê-ô-lô'jé'kâl-lè), *ad.* According to theology.
- THE-OL-O-GY (thê-ôl'ô'jé), *n.* The science which treats of the existence and attributes of God; divinity. [311-13.]
- THE-OL'O'GIES, *n. pl.*
- *THE-OM-A-CHY (thê-ôm'â'ké), *n.* A fight against the gods.
- THE-OM'A'CHIES, *n. pl.*
- THE-O-REM (thê'ô'rêm), *n.* A position laid down as a settled truth; a kind of stencil:—*a.*, noting a kind of drawing made through stencils.
- THE-O-REM-IC (thê-ô-rêm'ik), *a.* Relating to theorems.
- THE-O-RET-IC (thê-ô-rêt'ik), }
THE-O-RET-I-CAL (thê-ô-rêt'è'kâl), }
a. Not practical; speculative; relating to a theory. [333-24.]
- THE-O-RET-I-CAL-LY (thê-ô-rêt'è'kâl-lè), *ad.* Speculatively; in theory.
- *THE-O-RIST (thê'ô'rîst), *n.* One given to speculations.
- THE-O-RIZE (thê'ô'rîze), *v. i.* To speculate; to form theories.
- THE'O'R-I-ZING, *p. prs.*
- THE-O-RY (thê'ô'rî), *n.* Speculation, scheme, hypothesis. [299-8.]
- THE'O'RIES, *n. pl.*
- THE-OS-O-PHY (thê-ôs'ô'fè), *n.* Divine wisdom.
- *THER-A-PEU-TICS (thêr-â-pù'tîks), *n. pl.* The science of the application of remedies.
- THERE (thâre), *ad.* In that place. (*cor. ad.*—where.)
- THERE-A-BOUT (thâre'â'bôût), }
THERE-A-BOUTS (thâre'â'bôûts), }
ad. Near that place; nearly.
- THERE-AFTER (thâre-â'f'tûr), *ad.* After that.
- THERE-AT (thâre-â't'), *ad.* At that place; at that.
- THERE-BY (thâre-bî'), *ad.* By that; by that means.
- *THERE-FORE (thûr'fôre or thêr'fôre), *ad.* Consequently; for this reason.
- THERE-FROM (thâre-frôm'), *ad.* From that, from this.
- THERE-IN (thâre-în'), *ad.* In that, in this.
- THERE-IN-TO (thâre-în-tôô'), *ad.* Into that; into this.
- THERE-OF (thâre-ôf' or thâre-âwf'), *ad.* Of that, of this.
- THERE-ON (thâre-ôn'), *ad.* On that; on this.
- THERE-OUT (thâre-ôût'), *ad.* Out of that, out of this.
- THERE-TO (thâre-tôô'), }
THERE-UN-TO (thâre-ûn-tôô'), }
ad. To that, to this.
- THERE-UP-ON (thâre-ûp-ôn'), *ad.* In consequence, upon that or this.
- THERE-WITH (thâre-wîth'), *ad.* With that, with this.
- THER-MAL (thêr'mâl), *a.* Relating to heat.
- THER-MOM-E-TER (thêr-môm'è'tûr), *n.* An instrument used to exhibit temperature:—see PYROMETER.
- THER-MO-MET-RI-CAL (thêr-mô-mêt'rî'kâl), *a.* Relating to a thermometer.
- THER-MO-SCOPE (thêr'mô'skôpe), *n.* A sort of thermometer for measuring small differences of heat.
- *THE-SAU-RUS (thê-sâ'rûs), *n.* A lexicon of literary information.
- THESE (thêze), *pl.* of THIS.
- THE-SIS (thê'sîs), *n.* A position debated; a proposition; a theme.
- THE'SES, *n. pl.*
- *THE-SI-AN (thê'sî'ân), *a.* Relating to tragedy or acting.
- THE-UR-GY (thê'ûr'jé), *n.* The art of magic.
- THEW (thû), *n.* A sinew, a muscle.
- THEY (thâ), *pro.* Men, women, persons, things:—the nominative plural of HE, SHE, and IT.
- THICK (thîk), *a.* Gross; muddy; not thin; crowded; dull; close:—*ad.*, fast; closely.
- THICK-EN (thîk'kn), *v. t.* To make thick:—*v. i.*, to grow thick.
- THICK-ET (thîk'è't), *n.* A wood with trees and shrubs closely set. [375-25.]
- THICK-LY (thîk'lè), *ad.* Deeply; closely.
- THICK-NESS (thîk'nês), *n.* The state of being thick; closeness; measure through from side to side.
- THICK'NESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- THICK-SET (thîk'sèt), *a.* Closely planted; short and thick in body.
- *THIEF (thêéf), *n.* One who steals.
- *THIEVES, *n. pl.*
- THIEVE (thêév), *v. i.* To steal.
- THIEV'ING, *p. prs.*
- THIEV-ER-Y (thêév'ûr'rè), *n.* The practice of stealing, theft.
- THIEV'ER'IES, *n. pl.*
- THIEV-ISH (thêév'îsh), *a.* Given to stealing, sly.
- THIEV-ISH-NESS (thêév'îsh'nês), *n.* Disposition to steal.
- THIGH (thî), *n.* The limb between the knee and body.
- THILL (thîl), *n.* A shaft of a wagon.

THIM-BLE (*thím'bl*), *n.* A metal cover for the end of the finger when sewing.

THIN (*thín*), *a.* [THINNER—THINNEST.] Rare; small; lean; slender:—*ad.*, not thickly, thinly:—*v. t.*, to make thin; to dilute.

THIN'NING, *p. pres.*

THIN'NED, *p. prof.*

THINE (*thíne*), *pro.* Belonging to thee:—a possessive, singular form of THOU, used after the name of that which is possessed; as, This house is *thine*:—see TRY and YOUR.

THING (*thíng*), *n.* Any matter; whatever is.

THINK (*thíngk*), *v. i. or v. t.* [THOUGHT—THOUGHT.] To have ideas; to intend; to muse; to imagine; to conceive (*ap. p.*—on, upon, of, about):—see METHINKS.

THINK'ING, *p. pres.*—*n.*, imagination:—*a.*, reflecting.

THIN-LY (*thín'lé*), *ad.* In a thin manner; not thickly.

*THIN-NESS (*thín'nés*), *n.* Rareness, scarcity; slenderness.

THIRD (*thúrd*), *a.* The ordinal of three; noting the number three:—*n.*, one of three equal parts.

THIRD-LY (*thúrd'lé*), *ad.* In the third place.

THIRDS (*thúrdz*), *n. pl.* The portion of a widow, consisting of a third part of the husband's estate.

THIRST (*thúrst*), *n.* Want of drink; vehement desire:—*v. i.*, to feel want of drink; to desire greatly.

THIRST-I-NESS (*thúrst'é'nés*), *n.* The state of being thirsty.

THIRST-Y (*thúrst'é*), *a.* [THIRSTIER—THIRSTIEST.] Suffering from want of drink; having great desire.

THIR-TEEN (*thú'r'tèèn*), *a. or n.* Ten and three; 13.

THIR-TEENTH (*thú'r-tèènth'*), *a.* The ordinal of thirteen; noting the number thirteen.

*THIR-TI-ETH (*thú'r'tè'èth*), *a.* The ordinal of thirty; noting the number thirty.

THIR-TY (*thú'r'té*), *a. or n.* Three times ten; 30.

THIS (*thís*), *a. and pro.* [*Demonstrative.*] [*pl.* THESE.] Not that; that which is present; the nearer thing; the thing last mentioned.

THIS-TLE (*thís'sl*), *n.* A prickly weed.

THIS-TLY (*thís'slé*), *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

THITH-ER (*thíth'úr*), *ad.* To that place or end:—see WHITHER.

THITH-ER-WARD (*thíth'úr'wárd*), *ad.* Toward that place.

THOLE (*thòle*), *n.* A wooden pin to keep an oar in place.

THONG (*thóng*), *n.* A strip of leather.

*THO-RAC-IC (*thò-rás'sík*), *a.* Pertaining to the thorax.

THO-RAL (*thò'rál*), *a.* Relating to a bed.

THO-RAX (*thò'rák*), *n.* The chest;—that part of a skeleton which surrounds the heart and lungs.

THO'RAX'ES, *n. pl.*

THORN (*thòrn*), *n.* A prickly tree; a spine; any trouble.

THORN-Y (*thòrn'é*), *a.* [THORNIER—THORNIEST.] Full of thorns.

*THOR-OUGH (*thú'r'ró*), *a.* Perfect, full, complete.

THOR-OUGH-FARE (*thú'r'ró'fáre*), *n.* A passage through; any place much frequented.

THOR-OUGH-LY (*thú'r'ró'lé*), *ad.* Fully.

THOR-OUGH-PACED (*thú'r'ró'pást*), *a.* Complete, perfect.

THOSE (*thòze*), *pl. of THAT.*

THOU (*thòú*), *pro.* [*sing. nom.* THOU; *pl. YE or YOU: poss.* THINE, (THY); YOURS, (YOUR): *obj.* THEE; YOU or YE.] Thyself; the person spoken to:—see YOU.

THOUGH (*thò*), *con. d.* Although. (*cor. c.*—yet, still.)

THOUGHT (*tháwt*), *post. t. and p. prof. of THINK*:—*n.*, the act of thinking; idea; conception; opinion; meditation; attention. [384-6.]

THOUGHT-FUL (*tháwt'fúl*), *a.* Contemplative; considerate.

THOUGHT-FUL-LY (*tháwt'fúl'lé*), *ad.* With thought.

THOUGHT-FUL-NESS (*tháwt'fúl'nés*), *n.* Deep meditation, reflection.

THOUGHT-LESS (*tháwt'lés*), *a.* Negligent, heedless.

THOUGHT-LESS-LY (*tháwt'lés'lé*), *ad.* Without thought.

THOUGHT-LESS-NESS (*tháwt'lés'nés*), *n.* Want of thought; inattention.

THOU-SAND (*thòú'zánd*), *a. or n.* By the French or American, and English methods of numeration, a number expressed by a unit in the fourth place; also, by the English method, a unit in the fourth place of any period; 1000.

THOU-SANDTH (*thòú'zándth'*), *a.* The ordinal of a thousand; noting the number one-thousand.

THRALL (*thráwl*), *n.* A slave; slavery.

*THRALL-DOM } (*thráwl'dúm*), *n.*
THRALL-DOM } Bondage, slavery. [362-13.]

THRASH. See THRESH.

THREAD (*thréd*), *n.* A small line or twist; a filament; a string; a chain; a continuity; the prominence of the spiral part of a screw:—*v. t.*, to pass a thread through; to pass through.

THREAD-BARE (*thréd'báre*), *a.* Worn out; trite, common.

THREAD-Y (*thréd'é*), *a.* Like thread.

THREAT (*thréth*), *n.* Menace; denunciation of ill.

THREAT-EN (*thréth'én*), *v. t.* To denounce evil; to menace.

THREE (*thréè*), *a. or n.* Two and one, 3.

THREE-FOLD (*thréè'fòld*), *a.* Three times repeated.

THREE-PENCE (*thrè'pènsè* or *thrip'ènsè*), *n.* The sum of three pennies.

THREE-PEN-NY (*thrè'pèn'nè* or *thrip'èn'nè*), *a.* Worth three-pence.

THREE-SCORE (*thrè'd'skòre*), *a.* Three times twenty; 60.

THRESH (*thrèsh*), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, THRESHES.*] To beat so as to clear from chaff; to beat:—sometimes written THRASH.

THRESH-OLD (*thrèsh'òld*), *n.* Entrance, gate, door, step.

***THREW**, *pst. t.* of THROW.

THRICE (*thri:sè*), *ad.* Three times.

THIRD (*thîrd*), *v. t.* To thread; to slide through a narrow passage.

THIRD'ING, *p. prs.*

THIRD'DED, *p. prf.*

THRIFT (*thrift*), *n.* Profit; frugality, economy; good husbandry.

THRIFT-I-LY (*thrift'é'lè*), *ad.* Frugally.

THRIFT-I-NESS (*thrift'é'nès*), *n.* Frugality, economy.

THRIFT-LESS (*thrift'lès*), *a.* Profligate, extravagant.

THRIFT-Y (*thrift'é*), *a.* [THRIFTIER—THRIFTIEST.] Frugal, economical, sparing.

THRILL (*thril*), *v. t.* To pierce; to bore:—*v. i.*, to feel a sharp, shivering sensation:—*n.*, a breathing-hole; a vibration of pleasure. [104-13.]

THRIVE (*thrive*), *v. i.* [THRIVED or THROVE—THRIVED or THRIVEN.] To prosper; to grow rich.

THRIV'ING, *p. prs.*

THRIVING-LY (*thriv'ing'lè*), *ad.* In a prosperous way.

THROAT (*thróte*), *n.* The forepart of the neck; gullet; windpipe.

THROB (*thrób*), *v. i.* To beat; to palpitate:—*n.*, beat, palpitation.

THROB'ING, *p. prs.*

THROB'ED, *p. prf.*

***THROE** (*thró*), *n.* Anguish; extreme agony. [333-3.]

THRONE (*thróne*), *n.* A royal seat; a chair of state:—*v. t.*, to enthrone.

THRO'NING, *p. prs.*

THRONG (*thróng*), *n.* A crowd; a multitude:—*v. i.* or *v. t.*, to crowd.

THROS-TLE (*thró's'tl*), *n.* The thrush; a spinning-machine.

THROT-TLE (*thró't'íl*), *n.* The wind-pipe:—*v. t.*, to choke.

THROT'TLING, *p. prs.*

***THROUGH** (*thróð*), *ppp.* From end to end.

THROUGH-OUT (*thróð-òut'*), *ppp.* Quite through:—*ad.*, everywhere.

THROVE, *pst. t.* of THRIVE.

THROW (*thró*), *v. t.* [THREW or THREWED—THROWN or THROWNED.] To fling; to cast; to send; to hurl:—*v. i.*, to cast:—*n.*, a cast; an effort; a stroke.

THROW-STER (*thró's'tår*), *n.* One who twists silk.

THRUM (*thrum*), *n.* The ends of weavers' threads:—*v. t.*, to knot, to fringe:—*v. i.*, to play carelessly on a stringed-instrument of music.

THRUM'MING, *p. prs.*

THRUM'MED, *p. prf.*

THRUSH (*thrush*), *n.* A singing bird; a disorder in the throat and mouth.

THRUSH'ES, *n. pl.*

THRUST (*thrust*), *v. t.* [THRUST—THRUST.] To push; to impel; to stab:—*n.*, a push; a stab.

THUG (*thüg*), *n.* One of a Hindoo sect which commits murder as a religious duty.

THUMB (*thüm*), *n.* The short, thick finger of the hand:—*v. t.*, to soil by handling; to handle awkwardly.

***THUMB-STALL** (*thüm'stål*), *n.* A case for the thumb.

THUM'MIM. See URIM.

THUMP (*thump*), *n.* A heavy blow:—*v. t.*, to beat with blows:—*v. i.*, to fall with a blow.

THUN-DER (*thün'dår*), *n.* The noise produced by the passage of lightning through the air:—*v. i.*, to make a loud noise:—*v. t.*, to emit with noise.

THUN-DER-BOLT (*thün'dår'bòlt*), *n.* Lightning.

THUN-DER-CLAP (*thün'dår'kláp*), *n.* An explosion of electricity.

THUN-DER-STRIKE (*thün'dår'stîke*), *v. t.* [THUNDERSTRUCK—THUNDERSTRUCK or THUNDERSTRICKEN.] To blast with lightning; to strike dumb; to astonish.

THUN'DER'STRI-KING, *p. prs.*

THURS-DAY (*thürz'dè*), *n.* The fifth day of the week.

THUS (*thüs*), *ad.* So; in this manner.

THWACK (*thwák*), *v. t.* To strike with something blunt and heavy:—*n.*, a hard blow.

THWART (*thwårt*), *a.* Transverse:—*v. t.*, to cross; to oppose; to frustrate.

THY (*thî*), *pro.* or *a.* Belonging to thee:—a possessive and singular form of THOU, used before the name of that which is possessed; as, This is thy house:—see HER and YOUR.

THY-SELF (*thî-sèlf'*), *pro.* [*pl. YOURSELVES, YOURSELF.*] Thou or thee, with emphasis.

THEYSELF is similar in use to HERSELF. See HERSELF and YOURSELVES.

***THYME** (*time* or *thîme*), *n.* A fragrant plant.

***THY-MY** (*tî'mè* or *thî'mè*), *a.* Abounding with thyme.

TI-A-RA (*tî-á'rá*), *n.* Dress for the head; a diadem.

TICK (*tík*), *n.* Score, trust; bed-case; insect:—*v. i.*, to run on credit; to make a noise like that of a watch.

TICK'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a strong cloth for bed-cases:—also written TICKEN.

TICK-ET (tîk'kît), *n.* A token of right or privilege; a mark, a label:—*v. t.*, to mark with a ticket.
TICK-LE (tîk'kl'), *v. t.* To please by slight gratification; to cause to laugh by playful touching:—*v. i.*, to feel titillation.
TICK'LING, *p. prs.*
TICK-LISH (tîk'klîsh), *a.* Easily tickled; uncertain, critical.
TICK-LISH-NESS (tîk'klîsh'nês), *n.* State of being ticklish.
TI-DAL (tî'dål), *a.* Relating to tides.
TID-BIT (tîd'bît), *n.* A dainty, a delicate morsel:—often written **TITBIT**.
TIDE, *n.* Ebb and flow of the sea; course; current [75-1]:—*v. t. or v. i.*, to drive with the stream.
TIDES-MAN (tîdz'mân), }
TIDE-WAIT-ER (tîde'wâte'ûr), } *n.*
 A custom-house officer who watches the landing of goods.
TIDES'MEN, *n. pl.*
TI-DI-LY (tî'dî'lê), *ad.* Neatly.
TI-DI-NESS (tî'dî'nês), *n.* Neatness.
TI-DINGS (tî'dîngz), *n. pl.* News.
TI-DY (tî'dê), *a.* [TIDIER—TIDIEST.] Neat; cleanly.
TIE (tî), *v. t.* To bind; to fasten; to restrain, to confine:—*n.*, a fastening, a knot; obligation, bond; *in Music*, a bar [—] connecting notes, thus [—]. [133-5.] [262-15.]
 On account of the participle **TYING** Webster inconsiderately proposes to write this word **TYE**. He forgets *he, die, hie, vie*, and their compounds.
TY'ING, *p. prs.*
TI-ED (tî'dê), *p. prf.*
***TI-ER** (tî'ûr), *n.* One who ties.
***TIER** (têér), *n.* A row, a rank.
***TIERCE** (têérse or têrse), *n.* A third part of a pipe, containing 42 gallons; a thrust; a third.
TIFF, *n.* A fit of petulance; liquor.
TIF-FA-NY (tîf'fâ'nê), *n.* Very thin silk.
TI-GER (tî'gûr), *n.* A fierce beast.

TIGHT (tîte), *a.* Tense; not loose; hard; stringent.
TIGHT-EN (tî'tîn), *v. t.* To make close or tight; to straiten.
TIGHT-LY (tîte'lê), *ad.* Closely.
TIGHT-NESS (tîte'nês), *n.* Closeness; neatness; straitness.
TI-GRESS (tî'grês), *n.* The female of the tiger.
TI'GRESS'ES, *n. pl.*
TIKE, *n.* A cur; a clown:—also written **TYKE**.
***TIL-DE** (tîl'dê), *n.* The mark [~] placed over *n* in Spanish to show that it should be sounded *gn*; as in *Señor*.
TILE, *n.* Burnt clay for covering houses:—*v. t.*, to cover with tiles:—see **TYLE**.
TI'LING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a roof covered with tiles.
TI-LER (tîl'ûr), *n.* One who tiles.
TILL, *n.* A money-box in a desk or counter:—*prp.*, to the time of: see to:—*con.*, to the time; to the degree that:—*v. t.*, to cultivate.
TI-LA-BLE (tîl'â'bl'), *a.* Arable.
TI-LAGE (tîl'îje), *n.* The practice of ploughing; culture.
TILT, *n.* Any cover over head or of a boat; a combat on horseback; a large hammer:—*v. t.*, to incline or raise one end; to turn up; to cover:—*v. i.*, to rush at, as in combat; to lean.
TILTH (tîlth), *n.* Husbandry, culture; land under tillage.
TIM-BAL. See **TYMBAL**.
TIM-BER (tîm'bûr), *n.* Wood fit for building:—*v. t.*, to furnish with timber.
***TIM-BREL** (tîm'brîl), *n.* A kind of musical instrument; a tabor.
TIME, *n.* The measure of duration; age; season:—*v. t.*, to adapt; to regulate the time of.
TI'MING, *p. prs.*
TIME-KEEP-ER (tîme'kêep'ûr), *n.* One who keeps time; a clock or watch.

TIME-LESS (tîme'lês), *a.* Unseasonable.
TIME-LI-NESS (tîme'lê'nês), *n.* State of being timely.
TIME-LY (tîme'lê), *a.* Seasonable, early:—*ad.*, seasonably.
***TIME-PIECE** (tîme'pêese), *n.* A clock or watch.
TIME-SER-VER (tîme'sûr'vûr), *n.* One who meanly complies with prevailing opinions.
TIME-SERV-ING (tîme'sêrv'îng), *a.* Meanly complying with present power, temporizing.
TIM-ID (tîm'îd), } *a.* Fear-
TIM-OR-OUS (tîm'ûr'ûs), } ful, cowardly, afraid. [151-16.]
TIM-ID-LY (tîm'îd'lê), *ad.* Without courage.
TI-MID-I-TY (tê-mîd'ê'tê),
***TIM-OR-OUS-NESS** (tîm'ûr'ûs-nês), *n.* Fearfulness; cowardice, want of courage. [382-13.]
TIM-OR-OUS-LY (tîm'ûr'ûs-lê), *ad.* Fearfully.
TIN, *n.* A white, malleable metal:—*v. t.*, to cover with tin:—*a.*, made of, or containing, tin.
TIN'NING, *p. prs.*
TIN'NED, *p. prf.*
***TIN-CAL** (tîng'kål), *n.* Crude borax.
TIN-CURE (tîngk'tshûr), *n.* Color; extract of some drug; an infusion:—*v. t.*, to imbue; to tinge. [304-23.]
TINC'TUR-ING, *p. prs.*
TIN-DER (tîn'dûr), *n.* Any thing very inflammable, used in starting a fire.
TINE, *n.* A tooth of a fork, &c.
TING, *n.* A sharp, ringing sound, as of a bell:—*v. i.*, to ring.
***TING'ING**, *p. prs.*
TINGE (tînje), *v. t.* To imbue; to color:—*n.*, slight color, tint.
***TINGE'ING**, *p. prs.*
 TINGE'ING retains the *E* of **TINGE** so as to be distinguished from **TINGING**.

- TIN-GLE** (tng'gl), *v. i.* To feel a thrilling sensation.
- TIN'GLING**, *p. prs.*
- TINK** (tngk), *v. i.* To make a sharp, shrill noise.
- TINK-ER** (tngk'êr), *n.* A mender of metal vessels.
- TINK-LE** (tngk'kl), *v. i.* To make a small, sharp noise.
- TINK'LING**, *p. prs.*
- TIN-MAN** (tín'mán), *n.* A manufacturer of, or dealer in, tinware.
- TIN'MEN**, *n. pl.*
- TIN-NER** (tín'nêr), *n.* One who works in tin-mines.
- ***TIN-NY** (tín'nê), *a.* Abounding with, or like, tin.
- TIN-SEL** (tín'sll), *n.* A kind of shining cloth; any thing shining with false lustre:—*v. t.*, to decorate, as with tinsel:—*a.*, gaudy, showy.
- TIN'SEL'ING**,
***TIN'SEL'ING**, } *p. prs.*
TIN'SEL-ED,
***TIN'SELL-ED**, } *p. prf.*
- TINT**, *n.* A dye, a color, a shade:—sometimes written **TEINT**:—*v. t.*, to dye, to color; to shade.
- ***TIN-TIN-NAB-U-LA-RY** (tín-tín-náb'ù'lâr-rê), *a.* Sounding, as a bell.
- ***TI-NY** (tí'nê or tín'nê), *a.* [**TINNIER**—**TINIEST**.] Very small, puny.
- TIP**, *n.* Top, end, point:—*v. t.*, to cover on the end; to strike slightly; to upset.
- TIP'PING**, *p. prs.*
- TIP'PED**, *p. prf.*
- TIP-PET** (típ'pît), *n.* Something worn about the neck.
- TIP-PLE** (típ'pl), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To drink luxuriously, or to excess.
- TIP'PLING**, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the practice of drinking to excess.
- TIP-STAFF** (típ'stáf), *n.* An officer of a court; a staff tipped with metal.
- TIP'STAFES**, } *n. pl.*
- TIP-SY** (típ'sê), *a.* [**TIPSIER**—**TIPSIEST**.] Drunk.
- TIP-TOE** (típ'tò), *n.* End of the toe.
- TIP-TOP** (típ'tóp), *n.* The highest degree:—*a.*, most excellent.
- TI-RADE** (tí-râde'), *n.* A strain of invective. [271-4.]
- TIRE**, *n.* A head-dress; furniture; a band of metal for a wheel; a tier or row:—*v. t.*, to fatigue; to dress the head; to bind a wheel with metal:—*v. i.* to become weary.
- TIR'ING**, *p. prs.*
- TIRE-SOME** (tíre'sùm), *a.* Tedious, fatiguing.
- TIRE-SOME-NESS** (tíre'sùm'nês), *n.* Tediousness.
- TIR-RING-ROOM** (tí'ring'ròòm), *n.* The dressing-room of a theatre.
- TIS-SUE** (tísh'ù), *n.* Cloth interwoven with gold or silver; membranous texture:—*v. t.*, to interweave.
- TIS'SU'ING**, *p. prs.*
- TIT**, *n.* A small horse; a bird.
- TI-TAN-IC** (tí-tán'ík), *a.* Gigantic, towering.
- TI-TAN-I-UM** (tí-tân'è'ùm), *n.* A metal.
- TIT-BIT**. See **TIDBIT**.
- TIT-FOR-TAT** ('tít-fâr-tât'), *n.* Retaliation.
- TITH-A-BLE** (títh'á'bl), *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.
- TITHE** (títhe), *n.* The tenth part:—*v. t.*, to levy a tenth part.
- TIT'HING**, *p. prs.*
- TI-THING-MAN** (tí'thíng'mán), *n.* A petty peace-officer.
- TIT'HING'MEN**, *n. pl.*
- TIT-IL-LATE** (tít'íl'lâte), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To tinkle.
- TIT'IL-LA-TING**, *p. prs.*
- ***TIT-IL-LA-TION** ('tít-íl-lá'shùn), *n.* Act of tickling; slight pleasure.
- TI-TLE** (tí'tl), *n.* An appellation; a claim of right; inscription [264-2]:—*v. t.*, to entitle; to name; to call.
- TI'TLING**, *p. prs.*
- TI-TLE-PAGE** (tí'tl'páge), *n.* The page containing the title of a book.
- TIT-MOUSE** (tít'mòúse), *n.* A small bird.
- TIT'MICE**, *n. pl.*
- TIT-TER** (tít'têr), *v. i.* To laugh with restraint; to giggle:—*n.*, a restrained laugh.
- TIT-TLE** (tít'tl), *n.* A point; a small particle.
- TIT-TLE-TAT-TLE** (tít'tl'tât-tl), *n.* Idle talk.
- TIT-U-LAR** (títsh'ù'lâr), *a.* Existing only in name, nominal.
- TIT-U-LA-RY** (títsh'ù'lâr-rê), *a.* Relating to a title.
- ***TME-SIS** (mê'sís), *n.* A figure of etymology by which a compound word is separated, as to *us ward*.
- To** (tòò), *prp.* Noting motion toward, unto; as far as:—opposed to **FROM**:—*ad.*, forward, as in *to and fro*.
- To** is applied to place or time, but **TILL** to time only, as night *to* morn, or night *till* morn; and Chicago *to* Washington, but not Chicago *till* Washington. See "Grammar of Grammars," p. 615.
- TOAD** (tòde), *n.* An animal resembling a frog.
- TOAD-EAT-ER** (tòde'èet'êr), *n.* A mean sycophant; a parasite.
- TOAD-STOOL** (tòde'stòòl), *n.* A poisonous mushroom.
- TOAD-Y** (tòde'è), *n.* A parasite.
- TOAD'IES**, *n. pl.*
- TOAST** (tòst), *n.* Bread dried and scorched before the fire; a health or sentiment proposed:—*v. t.*, to dry or heat at a fire; to propose a health.
- ***TO-BAC-CO** (tò-bák'kò), *n.* A narcotic plant much used in chewing, smoking, and snuffing.
- TO-BAC-CO-NIST** (tò-bák'kò'níst), *n.* One who deals in tobacco.
- TOC-SIN** (tòk'sín), *n.* A public alarm-bell.

TÓD, *n.* Twenty-eight pounds of wool; a fox.

TO-DAY (tò-dá'), *ad.* During this day:—*n.*, this day.

TOD-DEE (tòd'dl), *v. i.* To walk about feebly, as a child.

TOD-DING, *p. prs.*

TOD-DY (tòd'dé), *n.* A mixture of spirits and water.

TOD-DIES, *n. pl.*

*TO-DO (tò-dò'), *n.* Bustle, stir.

TOE (tò), *n.* One of the divided extremities of the foot:—*v. t.*, to place the toes at.

*TOE'ING, *p. prs.*

TO-GED (tò'géd), *a.* Gowned.

TO-GETH-ER (tò-géth'úr), *ad.* In company, in concert.

TÓIL, *v. i.* To labor; to work:—*n.*, labor, drudgery.

TOIL-ET (tòil'èt), *n.* A dressing-table. [55-14.]

TOIL-SOME (tòil'súm), *a.* Laborious.

TOIL-SOME-NESS (tòil'súm'nés), *n.* Wearisomeness, laboriousness.

TOISE (tòiz), *n.* A measure of 6 French feet, or 6½ English feet.

TO-KEN (tò'kn), *n.* A sign, mark, or badge. [96.]

TOLD, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of TELL.

TÒLE, *v. t.* To draw by bait.

TO'LING, *p. prs.*

TO-LE-DO (tò-lè'dò), *n.* A sword of the finest temper.

TOL-ER-A-BLE (tòl'ér'à-bl), *a.* Supportable, passable.

TOL-ER-A-BLE-NESS (tòl'ér'à-bl'nés), *n.* State of being tolerable.

TOL-ER-A-BLY (tòl'ér'à-blé), *ad.* Passably, moderately well.

TOL-ER-ANCE (tòl'ér'ànse), *n.* Act of enduring; toleration.

*TOL-ER-ANT (tòl'ér'ànt), *a.* Enduring.

TOL-ER-ATE (tòl'ér'àte), *v. t.* To allow; to suffer; to permit. [333-18.]

TOL'ER-A-TING, *p. prs.*

TOL-ER-A-TION (tòl'ér'à'shùn), *n.* Allowance; sufferance. [280.]

TOLL (tòle), *n.* An excise of goods, a tax paid for some privilege; the sound of a bell:—*v. i.*, to pay toll; to sound slowly and regularly, as a bell:—*v. t.*, to ring a bell with a uniform stroke.

TOLL-BOOTH (tòle'bòòth), *n.* A custom-house; a prison.

TOLL-GATE (tòle'gáte), *n.* A gate where toll is collected.

TOLL-HOUSE (tòle'hòùse), *n.* A house where toll is collected.

TOLL-HOUS-ES (tòle'hòùz'ez), *n. pl.*

*TOM-A-HAWK (tóm'à'hawk), *n.* An Indian hatchet:—*v. t.*, to kill with a tomahawk.

TO-MA-to (tò-má'tò or tò-má'tò), *n.* An esculent plant and its fruit, the love-apple.

*TO-MA'TOES, *n. pl.*

TOMB (tòòm), *n.* A sepulchre, the grave:—*v. t.*, to bury.

*TOMB-LESS (tòòm'lés), *a.* Wanting a tomb.

TOMB-STONE (tòòm'stòne), *n.* A stone placed over a grave.

TOM-BOY (tóm'bòé), *n.* A romp.

TÒME, *n.* A volume, a book.

TO-MOR-row (tò-mór'rò), *ad.* During the day following the present:—*n.*, the day following the present.

TOM-PI-ON (tóm'pé'ún), *n.* The stopper of a cannon:—also written TAMPION and TANKIN.

TÓN, *n.* The prevailing fashion.

TON (tún), *n.* In *Avoirdupois Weight*, 20 hundred-weights, being 2000 or 2240 pounds; in *Timber Measure*, 40 solid feet of round, or 50 of hewn timber; in *Shipping*, 40 cubic feet:—see TUN.

TÒNE, *n.* Note; sound; strength or firmness; state of tension; harmony of colors in a picture [76-19]:—*v. t.*, to harmonize colors.

*TONED (tònd), *a.* Having tone.

TONGS (tòngz), *n. pl.* An instrument for taking up fire, &c.

TONGUE (túng), *n.* The instrument of speech in human beings; the organ of taste; the organ by which animals lick; a projection; the catch of a buckle; a pole by which some carriages are drawn; language, speech.

TONGUED (túngd), *a.* Having a tongue.

TONGUE-TIED (túng'tide), *a.* Having an impediment of speech.

TON-IC (tón'ík), *a.* Relating to tones; possessing strengthening qualities:—*n.*, a medicine that gives strength or tone.

TO-NIGHT (tò-nite'), *ad.* During the coming night, during this night:—*n.*, this night.

TON-NAGE (tún'nje), *n.* The number of tons; duty by the ton.

*TON-SIL (tón'sil), *n.* A gland opposite to the base of the tongue.

TON-SURE (tún'shùre or tún'shùr), *n.* The act of clipping the hair.

*TON-TINE (tón'tèen'), *n.* A survivorship.

TÒD, *ad.* Over and above; likewise, also.

TOOK (tùk), *pst. t.* of TAKE.

TÒDL, *n.* Any instrument; a hireling.

TÒDÓ, *v. i.* To make a sound, as a horn:—*n.*, sound of a horn.

TOOTH (tòòth), *n.* [*pl.* TEETH.] Small conical bones fixed in each jaw; any thing resembling a tooth; a prong; a tine; a prominent part of a wheel:—*v. t.*, to furnish with teeth; to indent.

TOOTH-ACHE (tòòth'áke), *n.* Pain in the teeth.

TOOTH-EDGE (tòòth'édj), *n.* A setting of the teeth on edge.

TOOTH-LESS (tòòth'lés), *a.* Destitute of teeth.

TOOTH-PICK (tòòth'pìk), *n.* An instrument to pick teeth.

TOOTH-SOME (tòòth'súm), *a.* Palatable.

- TÔP**, *n.* The highest part of any thing; the summit; a toy:—*v. t.*, to rise above; to surpass:—*v. i.*, to excel.
- TOP'PING**, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, fine, noble.
- TOP-PED** (tôp't), *p. prf.*
- TO-PAZ** (tô'páz), *n.* A yellow gem.
- TO'PAZ'ES**, *n. pl.*
- TÔPE**, *v. i.* To drink to excess.
- TO'PING**, *p. prs.*
- TO-PER** (tô'pûr), *n.* A drunkard.
- TOP-GAL-LANT** (tôp-gál'lânt), *n.* The highest sail.
- TOP-HEAV-Y** (tôp'hêv'vê), *a.* Too heavy at the top.
- TO-PHET** (tô'fêt), *n.* Hell.
- TOP-KNOT** (tôp'nôt), *n.* A knot or ribbon worn on the head.
- TOP-IC** (tôp'ík), *n.* A general head; subject of discourse. [199-22.]
- TOP-I-CAL** (tôp'ê'kál), *a.* Local; limited. [36-23.]
- TOP-I-CAL-LY** (tôp'ê'kál-lê), *ad.* Locally.
- TOP-MAST** (tôp'mást), *n.* A mast raised next above the lower mast.
- TOP-MOST** (tôp'môst), *a.* Uppermost.
- TO-POG-RA-PHER** (tô-pôg'râ'fûr), *n.* One skilled in topography.
- TOP-O-GRAPH-I-CAL** (tôp-ô-gráf'ê'kál), *a.* Pertaining to topography.
- TO-POG-RA-PHY** (tô-pôg'râ'fê), *n.* Description with delineation of particular places, divisions, and features of a country.
- TO-POG'RA'PHIES**, *n. pl.*
- TOP-PLE** (tôp'pl), *v. i.* To fall forward; to pitch down. [59.]
- TOP'PLING**, *p. prs.*
- TOP-SAIL** (tôp'sále or tôp'sál), *n.* The highest sail.
- *TOP-SY-TUR-VY** (tôp'sê'tûr-vê), *ad.* With the bottom upward.
- TORCH** (tôrtsh), *n.* A light for carrying by hand.
- TORCH'ES**, *n. pl.*
- TORRE**, *pst. t.* of TEAR.
- TOR-MENT** (tôr'mênt), *n.* Misery; anguish, torture. [76-8.]
- TOR-MENT** (tôr'mênt'), *v. t.* To put to pain; to tease; to harass.
- TOR-MENT-ER** } (tôr'mênt'âr), *n.*
- *TOR-MENT-OR** }
- One who torments.
- TORN**, *p. prf.* of TEAR.
- TOR-NA-DO** (tôr-ná'dò), *n.* A hurricane, a whirlwind.
- *TOR-NA'DOES**, *n. pl.*
- TOR-PE-DO** (tôr-pê'dò), *n.* An apparatus for blowing up ships; a fish which can give an electric shock.
- *TOR-PÊ'DOES**, *n. pl.*
- TOR-PID** (tôr'píd), *a.* Motionless; numbed; sluggish, dull.
- TOR-PID-I-TY** (tôr-píd'êté), } *n.*
- TOR-PI-TUDE** (tôr'pê'tûde), }
- TOR-PID-NESS** (tôr'píd'nês), }
- State of being torpid, numbness.
- *TOR-POR** (tôr'pûr), *n.* Dulness, stupidity.
- TOR-POR-IF-IC** (tôr-pôr-í'fík), *a.* Tending to produce torpor.
- TOR-RE-FAC-TION** (tôr-rê-fák'shûn) *n.* Act of drying.
- TOR-RE-FY** (tôr'rê'fî), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, TORREFIES.] To dry by the fire; to roast.
- TOR'RE-FI-ED**, *p. prf.*
- TOR-RENT** (tôr'rênt), *n.* A violent and rapid stream. [55.] [291-3.]
- TOR-RID** (tôr'ríd), *a.* Parched; burning; very hot.
- TOR-SEL** (tôr'sêl), *n.* Any thing in a twisted form.
- *TOR-SION** (tôr'shûn), *n.* Act of twisting, flexure.
- TOR-SO** (tôr'sò), *n.* The body of a statue (in the human form) deprived of head and limbs.
- *TOR'SOS**, *n. pl.*
- TÔRT**, *n.* Wrong, injury.
- *TOR-TIOUS** (tôr'shûs), *a.* Unjust; doing wrong; injurious.
- *TOR-TOISE** (tôr-tîz or tôr'tîs), *n.* An animal covered with a hard shell.
- *TOR-T-UOUS** (tôr't'û's), *a.* Wind-ing, twisted; deceitful.
- TOR-TURE** (tôr'tshûr), *n.* Anguish, pain:—*v. t.*, to torment; to excruciate; to afflict. [261-19.]
- TOR'TURING**, *p. prs.*
- TO-RY** (tô'rê), *n.* One who, in the American Revolution, favored the cause of England; an advocate for royal power; in *Great Britain*, the name of a party opposed to the Whig.
- TO'RRIES**, *n. pl.*
- TORRY* is derived from an Irish word which signifies a robber.
- TO-RY-ISM** (tô'rê'îzm), *n.* The principles of a tory.
- TÔSS**, *v. t.* To throw; to disquiet; to agitate:—*v. i.*, to fling; to be tossed:—*n.*, the act of tossing; a jerk.
- TOSS'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- TO-TAL** (tô'tál), *a.* Whole; complete:—*n.*, the whole sum.
- TO-TAL-I-TY** (tô-tál'lê'té), *n.* Whole quantity, complete sum.
- TO-TAL'ITIES**, *n. pl.*
- TO-TAL-LY** (tô'táll'ê), *ad.* Wholly.
- TÔTE**, *v. t.* To carry.
- TO'TING**, *p. prs.*
- TOT-TER** (tôt'tûr), *v. i.* To shake s oas to threaten a fall; to reel.
- TOUCH** (tûtsh), *v. t.* To reach so as to be in contact; to affect; to handle; to join to:—*v. i.*, to be in contact:—*n.*, sense of feeling; act of touching, contact, a stroke; the power of exciting emotion. (*ap. p.*—at, on, upon.) [186-24.]
- TOUCH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.
- TOUCH-HOLE** (tûtsh'hòle), *n.* A small hole in firearms.
- TOUCH-I-NESS** (tûtsh'ê'nês), *n.* Peevishness.
- TOUCH-ING-LY** (tûtsh'îng'lê), *ad.* With emotion; affectingly.
- TOUCH-STONE** (tûtsh'stòne), *n.* A stone by which metals are examined; a test. [335-15.]
- TOUCH-WOOD** (tûtsh'wûd), *n.* Rotten wood that easily takes fire.

TOUCH-Y (tâtsh'ê), *a.* [TOUCHIER—TOUCHEST.] Peevish, irritable.

TOUGH (tâf), *a.* Flexible and tenacious, not brittle, wiry; difficult.

TOUGH-EN (tâf'fn), *v. i.* To grow tough:—*v. t.*, to make tough.

TOUGH-LY (tâf'lê), *ad.* In a tough manner.

TOUGH-NESS (tâf'nês), *n.* Firmness of cohesion, tenacity.

*TOU-PEE (tôd-pêé'), } (or tôd-pâ'),
TOU-PET (tôd-pêt'), }
n. An artificial lock of hair; a curl.

TOUR (tôdr), *n.* A jaunt; a journey; a ramble.

TOUR-IST (tôdr'ist), *n.* One who makes a tour.

TOUR-MA-LIN } (tôdr'mâ'lln), *n.*
*TOUR-MA-LINE }
A gem:—also written TURMALIN.

TOUR-NA-MENT (tôdr'nâ'mênt or tûr'nâ'mênt), *n.* A martial sport; a tilt, mock encounter.

*TOUR-NEY (tôdr'nê or tûr'nê), *n.* A tournament:—*v. i.*, to tilt in the lists.

*TOUR-NI-QUET (tûr'nê'kêt), *n.* A bandage used to check bleeding.

TOUR-NURE (tôdr'nûre'), *n.* An outline; a turn; a rounding off.

TOUSE (tôuze), *v. t.* To pull or tear.

TOUS'ING, *p. prs.*

TOW (tô), *n.* The coarse parts of flax and hemp:—*v. t.*, to draw on the water by a rope.

TOW-AGE (tô'jê), *n.* Act or price of towing.

TOW-ARD (tô'ârd), } *ppr.* In a
TOW-ARDS (tô'ârdz), } direction
to; near to:—*ad.*, nearly.

TOW-ARD (tô'ârd), *a.* Ready to do; docile.

TO-WARD-NESS (tô'ârd'nês), }
TO-WARD-LI-NESS (tô'ârd'lê'nês), }
n. Docility.

TO-WARD-LY (tô'ârd'lê), *ad.* Ready to learn or do.

TOW-BOAT (tô'bôte), *n.* A boat used for towing vessels.

TOW-EL (tôu'êl), *n.* A cloth on which the hands, &c. are wiped.

TOW-EL-ING } (tôu'êl'ing), *n.*
*TOW-ELL-ING }
Cloth for towels.

TOW-ER (tôu'âr), *n.* A high building; a citadel:—*v. i.*, to soar; to fly or rise high.

TOW-ER-Y (tôu'âr'rê), *a.* Adorned with towers.

TOW-LINE (tô'line), } *n.* A line
TOW-ROPE (tô'rôpe), } or rope for towing.

TOWN (tôdn), *n.* A collection of houses; a large village; a township.

TOWN-SHIP (tôdn'shîp), *n.* A district or corporation of a town.

TOWNS-MAN (tôdnz'mân), *n.* One of the same town.

TOWNS'MEN, *n. pl.*

TOWN-TALK (tôdn'tâwk), *n.* Common prattle, prevailing rumor.

TOW-PATH (tô'pâth or tû'pâth), *n.* A path for a horse in towing.

TOW-PATHS (tô'pâthz or tû'pâthz), *n. pl.*

TOX-I-COL-O-GY ('tôks-ê-kôl'tô'jê), *n.* A treatise on poisons.

TOX-I-COL-O-GIES, *n. pl.*

TOY (tôê), *n.* A trifle; a plaything:—*v. i.*, to trifle; to dally.

TOY-ISH (tôê'ish), *a.* Trifling.

TRACE (trâse), *n.* A mark; footstep:—*v. t.*, to follow by the footsteps; to mark out; to delineate by marks. [233.] [36-16.]

TRAC'ING, *p. prs.*

TRAC'ES, *n. pl.* Parts of a harness; straps for drawing.

*TRACE-A-BLE (trâsê'â'bl), *a.* Capable of being traced.

TRAC-ER-Y (trâ'sûr'rê), *n.* Ornamental stone-work.

TRAC'ER'IES, *n. pl.*

TRAC-HE-A (trâ'kê'â), *n.* The wind-pipe.

TRAC-HE-OT-O-MY (trâ'kê-ôt'ô'mê), *n.* The operation of piercing the wind-pipe.

TRACK (trâk), *n.* A beaten path; a road:—*v. t.*, to trace.

TRACK-LESS (trâk'lês), *a.* Untrodden.

TRACT (trâkt), *n.* A region; a small book; a short treatise; a course. [36-14.] [200.]

TRACT-A-BIL-I-TY ('trâkt-â-bil'lê'tê), *n.* Tractableness.

TRACT-A-BLE (trâkt'â'bl), *a.* Docile, manageable. [53-30.]

TRACT-A-BLE-NESS (trâkt'â'bl-nês), *n.* Docility.

TRACT-A-BLY (trâkt'â'blê), *ad.* In a tractable manner.

TRACT-TILE (trâk'tîl), *a.* Capable of being drawn out, ductile.

TRACT-TIL-I-TY (trâk'tîl'lê'tê), *n.* The state or quality of being tractile.

TRACT-I-ON (trâk'shûn), *n.* Act of drawing.

TRÂDE, *n.* Traffic, commerce; occupation [220]:—*a.*, commercial:—*v. i.* or *v. t.*, to traffic, to barter.

TRÂD'ING, *p. prs.*

TRADES-MAN (trâdz'mân), *n.* A shopkeeper.

TRADES'MEN, *n. pl.*

TRADE-WIND (trâde'wind), *n.* The periodical wind between the tropics.

TRA-DI-TION (trâ-dîsh'ûn), *n.* An oral account handed down from age to age. [69-16.]+

TRA-DI-TION-AL (trâ-dîsh'ûn'âl),
TRA-DI-TION-A-RY (trâ-dîsh'ûn'â-rê)
a. Delivered by tradition. [96-27.]

TRA-DI-TION-AL-LY (trâ-dîsh'ûn'âl-lê), *ad.* By tradition.

TRA-DUCE (trâ-dûsê'), *v. t.* To censure; to calumniate.

TRA-DUC'ING, *p. prs.*

TRA-DUC-TION (trâ-dûk'shûn), *n.* Derivation; transmission.

TRA-DUC-TIVE (trâ-dûk'tîv), *a.* Derivable; deducible.

*TRAF-PIC (trâf'fik), *n.* Commerce; dealing, trade:—*v. i.*, to practice commerce:—*v. t.*, to barter.

- *TRAF'FICK'ING, *p. prs.*
 *TRAF'FICK-ED, *p. prf.*
 *TRAF-FICK-ER (tráf'fík'úr), *n.* A trader, a dealer.
 *TRAG-A-CANTH (trág'á'kánth), *n.* A plant and its gum.
 *TRA-GE-DI-AN (trá-jé'dè'án), *n.* A writer or actor of tragedy.
 TRAG-E-DY (tráj'è'dè), *n.* A dramatic representation of a fatal or fearful action; any mournful or fatal event.
 TRAG'EDIES, *n. pl.*
 TRAG-IC (tráj'ík), }
 TRAG-I-CAL (tráj'è'kál), } *a.*
 Relating to tragedy, mournful, fearful, fatal. [283-26.]
 TRAG-I-CAL-LY (tráj'è'kál'lè), *ad.*
 In a tragical manner.
 TRAG-I-COM-E-DY (tráj'è-kóm'mè'dè), *n.* A representation in which are blended tragedy and comedy.
 VTRAG-I-COM'EDIES, *n. pl.*
 TRAIL (trále), *v. t.* To hunt by the track; to draw along; to lower:—*v. i.*, to be drawn:—*n.*, track of a hunter; any thing drawn behind.
 TRAIN (trâne), *v. t.* To draw; to entice; to educate; to bring up:—*n.*, artifice; tail of a bird; a retinue; a procession; a line of powder; a line of cars on a railroad; something drawn behind; a series of connected things.
 TRAIN-BANDS (trâne'bándz), *n. pl.*
 The militia.
 TRAIN-OIL (trâne'óil), *n.* Oil drawn from the fat of the whale.
 TRAIT (tráte or trà), *n.* A stroke, a touch, an outline, a characteristic. [381-24.]
 TRAI-TOR (trá'túr), *n.* One who betrays.
 *TRAI-TOR-OUS (trá'túr'ús), *a.* Deceitful, treacherous.
 *TRAI-TRESS (trá'trés), *n.* A woman who betrays.
 TRAI'TRESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- TRA-JECT (trá-jékt'), *v. t.* To cast through; to throw.
 TRA-JEC-TION (trá-jékt'shún), *n.* Act of darting through, emission.
 TRA-JECT-OR-Y (trá-jékt'úr'rè), *n.* A curve described by the orbit of a comet.
 *TRA-JECT'O'RIES, *n. pl.*
 TRAM-MEL (trám'mèl), *n.* Any kind of net; a kind of shackle; an iron hook for suspending vessels over fire:—*v. t.*, to catch; to intercept; to confine.
 TRAM'MEL'ING, }
 *TRAM'MEL'LING, } *p. prs.*
 TRAM'MEL-ED, }
 *TRAM'ELL-ED, } *p. prf.*
 TRA-MON-TANE (trá-môn'tán), *n.* A foreigner:—*a.*, foreign, strange.
 TRÁMP, *v. t.* To travel:—*v. i.*, to wander; to stroll.
 TRAM-PLÉ (trám'pl), *v. t.* To tread under foot:—*n.*, act of treading under foot.
 TRAM'PLING, *p. prs.*
 TRANCE (trânse), *n.* A rapture; an ecstasy; a suspension of sense and will.
 TRANCED (tránst), *a.* Lying in a trance.
 *TRAN-QUIL (tráng'kwíl), *a.* Calm, peaceful, quiet. [151-28.]
 *TRAN-QUIL-LI-TY (tráng'kwíl'lè-tè), *n.* Composure, quiet, peace. [47-23.] [240.]
 TRAN-QUIL-IZE (tráng'kwíl-lize), }
 *TRAN-QUIL-LIZE (tráng'kwíl-lize), } *v. t.*
 To compose; to quiet.
 TRAN'QUIL-YING, }
 *TRAN'QUIL-LI-ZING, } *p. prs.*
 *TRAN'QUIL-LY (tráng'kwíl'lè), *ad.*
 Peacefully.
 TRANS-ACT (tráns-ákt'), *v. t.* To manage; to negotiate; to perform.
 TRANS-ACTION (tráns-ákt'shún), *n.* Dealing; affair; management; negotiation.
 *TRANS-ACT-OR (tráns-ákt'úr), *n.* One who transacts.
- TRANS-AL-PINE (tráns-ál'pín), *a.*
 Beyond the Alps.
 TRANS-AT-LAN-TIC (tráns-át-lán'tík), *a.* Beyond the Atlantic.
 TRAN-SCEND (trán-sènd'), *v. t.* To surpass; to outdo. [65-25.]
 TRAN-SCEND-ENCE (trán-sènd'ènsè), *n.* Transcendency.
 TRAN-SCEND-EN-CY (trán-sènd'èn-sè), *n.* Unusual excellence, pre-eminence.
 *TRAN-SCEND-ENT (trán-sènd'ènt), *a.* Supremely excellent, pre-eminent.†
 TRAN-SCEN-DENT-AL (trán-sènd'ènt'ál), *a.* Pre-eminent, abstruse, metaphysical. [158-39.]
 TRAN-SCEN-DENT-AL-ISM (trán-sènd'ènt'ál'izm), *n.* An abstruse system or species of metaphysics; faith in an approaching perfection of man in this life.
 TRAN-SCEN-DENT-AL-IST (trán-sènd'ènt'ál'íst), *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.
 TRAN-SCEND-ENT-LY (trán-sènd'ènt'lè), *ad.* Excellently.
 TRAN-SCRIBE (trán-skríbe'), *v. t.* To copy; to write over again. [288-12.]
 TRAN-SCRÍBING, *p. prs.*
 TRAN-SCRÍ-BER (trán-skrí'búr), *n.* One who transcribes. [233.]
 TRAN-SCRIPT (trán'skrípt), *n.* Copy from an original. [244-20.]
 TRAN-SCRIP-TION (trán-skríp'shún), *n.* The act of copying.
 TRANS-FER (tráns'fúr), *n.* The act of conveying.
 TRANS-FER (tráns'fèr'), *v. t.* To convey or make over; to remove.
 TRANS-FER'ING, *p. prs.*
 *TRANS-FER'RED, *p. prf.*
 *TRANS-FER-A-BLE (tráns'fèr'à'bl), *a.* Possible to be transferred; negotiable:—sometimes written TRANSFERIBLE.
 *TRANS-FER-REE (tráns'fèr-rèè'), *n.* One to whom a transfer is made.

- *TRANS-FER-RANCE (trâns-fêr'-rânse), *n.* Act of transferring.
- *TRANS-FER-RER (trâns-fêr'rûr), *n.* One who transfers.
- TRANS-FIG-U-RA-TION (trâns'fig-û-râ'shûn), *n.* Change of form, or of personal appearance.
- TRANS-FIG-URE (trâns-fîg'ûre), *v. t.* To transform.
- TRANS-FIG'URING, *p. prs.*
- TRANS-FIX (trâns-fîks'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, TRANSFIXES.*] To pierce through.
- TRANS-FORM (trâns-fôrm'), *v. t.* To change the form or substance of.
- TRANS-FORM-A-TION ('trâns-fôrm-â'shûn), *n.* Change of form.
- TRANS-FUSE (trâns-fûze'), *v. t.* To pour into another; to transfer; to inject.
- TRANS-FU'SING, *p. prs.*
- TRANS-FU-SI-BLE (trâns-fû'zê'bl), *a.* Possible to be transfused.
- TRANS-FU-SION (trâns-fû'zhûn), *n.* The act of transfusing.
- TRANS-GRESS (trâns-grês'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, TRANSGRESSES.*] To pass beyond; to break; to violate:—*v. i.*, to offend by breaking a law.
- TRANS-GRES-SION (trâns-grêsh'ûn), *n.* Crime, fault, offense.
- TRANS-GRES-SIVE (trâns-grês'sîv), *a.* Culpable, faulty.
- *TRANS-GRES-SOR (trâns-grês'sûr), *n.* An offender.
- TRANS-SHIP (trân-shîp'), *v. t.* To carry on one vessel to another:—also written TRANSSHIP.
- TRANS-SHIP'PING, *p. prs.*
- TRANS-SHIP'PED, *p. prf.*
- TRANS-SHIP-MENT (trân-shîp'mênt), *n.* The act of transshipping.
- TRANS-SIENT (trân'shênt), *a.* Soon passed, short, hasty, fleet, momentary. [77-33.]†
- *TRANS-SIENT-LY (trân'shênt'lê), *ad.* Hastily; for a short time.
- TRANS-SIENT-NESS (trân'shênt'nês), *n.* State of being transient.
- TRANS-SIT (trân'sît), *n.* The passing of a planet over the disc of the sun; the passing of goods through a country.
- TRANS-I-TION (trân-zîsh'ân), *n.* Removal, change. [283-19.]
- *TRANS-I-TIVE (trâns'ê'tîv), *a.* Having the power of passing; passing over.
- TRANS-SI-TO-RI-NESS (trân'sê'tûr-rê'nês), *n.* State of being transitory.
- TRANS-SI-TOR-Y (trân'sê'tûr-rê), *a.* Fleeting. [320-12.]
- TRANS-LAT-A-BLE (trâns-lât'â'bl), *a.* Possible to be translated.
- TRANS-LATE (trâns-lâte'), *v. t.* To remove; to interpret; to render into another language.
- TRANS-LA'TING, *p. prs.*
- TRANS-LA-TION (trâns-lâ'shûn), *n.* Act of translating; that which is translated; removal; change; version. [233-10.]
- *TRANS-LA-TOR (trâns-lâ'tûr), *n.* One who translates.
- TRANS-LU-CEN-CY (trâns-lû'sên-sê), *n.* State or quality of being translucent.
- TRANS-LU-CENT (trâns-lû'sênt), *a.* Semi-transparent; pervious to light but not to shapes.
- TRANS-MA-RINE ('trâns-mâ-rêen'), *a.* Lying or found beyond the sea.
- TRANS-MI-GRATE (trâns'mê'grâte), *v. i.* To pass from one country or body to another.
- TRANS'MI'GRA-TING, *p. prs.*
- TRANS-MI-GRATION ('trâns-mê-grâ'shûn), *n.* Passage from one place or state into another.
- *TRANS-MIS-SI-BLE (trâns-mîs'sê'bl), *a.* Possible to be transmitted; transmittible.
- TRANS-MIS-SION (trâns-mîsh'ûn), }
TRANS-MIT-TAL (trâns-mît'tâl), }
n. The act of transmitting, the thing transmitted.
- TRANS-MIS-SIVE (trâns-mîs'sîv), *a.* Derived from one to another.
- TRANS-MIT (trâns-mît'), *v. t.* To send from one to another. (*ap. p.—to.*) [140-23.]
- TRANS-MIT'TING, *p. prs.*
- TRANS-MIT'TED, *p. prf.*
- TRANS-MIT-TAL. See TRANSMISSION.
- TRANS-MIT-TER ('trâns-mît'tûr), *n.* One who transmits.
- *TRANS-MIT-TI-BLE ('trâns-mît'tê'bl), *a.* Possible to be transmitted; transmissible.
- TRANS-MU-TA-BLE (trâns-mû'tâ'bl), *a.* Capable of change.
- TRANS-MU-TA-BLY (trâns-mû'tâ'blê), *ad.* With capacity for being changed.
- TRANS-MU-TATION ('trâns-mû-tâ'shûn), *n.* Change into another nature or substance.
- TRANS-MUTE (trâns-mûte'), *v. t.* To change to another substance or form.
- TRANS-MU'TING, *p. prs.*
- *TRANS-SOM (trân'sûm), *n.* A cross beam or lintel over a door.
- TRANS-PA-REN-CY (trâns-pâ'rên-sê), *n.* Clearness; power of transmitting light and form; a painting on muslin, &c. behind which lights are placed for exhibiting it at night.
- TRANS-PA'REN'CIES, *n. pl.*
- TRANS-PA-RENT (trâns-pâ'rênt), *a.* Pervious to light and to shapes; clear; easily seen through, open:—see TRANSLUCENT. [77-31.]
- TRANS-PA-RENT-LY (trâns-pâ'rênt-lê), *ad.* In a manner to be seen through.
- TRANS-PA-RENT-NESS (trâns-pâ'rênt'nês), *n.* The state of being transparent.
- TRANS-PIC-U-OUS (trâns-pîk'û'ûs), *a.* Transparent.
- TRANS-PI-RA-TION ('trâns-pê-râ'shûn), *n.* Emission in vapor.
- TRANS-PIRE (trâns-pîre'), *v. i.* To be emitted by vapor; to happen:—*v. t.*, to emit in vapor.
- TRANS-PI'RING, *p. prs.*

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pin—nò, môve,

- TRANS-PLANT (trâns-plânt'), *v. t.*
To plant in a new place.
- *TRAN-SPLEN-DENT (trân-splên-dênt), *a.* Very resplendent.
- TRANS-PORT (trâns-pôrt'), *n.* Conveyance; rapture, ecstasy.
- TRANS-PORT (trâns-pôrt'), *v. t.* To convey; to remove; to banish to a penal colony; to put into ecstasy; to enchant. [183-3.]
- TRANS-PORT-A-BLE (trâns-pôrt-â-bl), *a.* Possible to be transported.
- TRANS-PORT-A-TION (trâns-pôrt-â-shûn), *n.* Removal, banishment.
- *TRANS-PO-SAL (trâns-pò-zál), *n.* A changing of place.
- TRANS-POSE (trâns-pòze'), *v. t.* To put each in place of the other.
- TRANS-PO-SING, *p. prs.*
- TRANS-PO-SI-TION (trâns-pò-zish-ûn), *n.* Mutual change of place.
- TRANS-SHIP. See TRANSHIP.
- TRANS-SUB-STAN-TI-ATE (trân-sûb-stân-shê-â-te), *v. t.* To change to another substance.
- TRANS-SUB-STAN-TI-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- *TRANS-SUB-STAN-TI-A-TION (trân-sûb-stân-shê-â-shûn), *n.* Change of substance; the doctrine that the bread and wine in the eucharist are changed into the body and blood of Christ.
- TRAN-SU-DA-TION (trân-sû-dâ-shûn), *n.* Act of sweating, sweat.
- TRAN-SUDE (trân-sûde'), *v. i.* To pass out, as sweat.
- TRAN-SU'DING, *p. prs.*
- TRANS-VER-SAL (trâns-vêr-sál), *a.* Running across.
- TRANS-VERSE (trâns-vêrse'), *a.* Being in a cross direction:—*v. t.*, to overturn.
- TRANS-VER-SING, *p. prs.*
- TRANS-VERSE-LY (trâns-vêrse-lê), *ad.* In a cross direction.
- TRÂP, *n.* A snare; an ambush; a stratagem; a plaything:—*v. t.* or *v. i.*, to insnare.
- TRAP-PING, *p. prs.*
- TRAP-PED, *p. prf.*
- TRAP-PAN (trâ-pân'), *v. t.* To ensnare:—*n.*, a snare, a stratagem.
- *TRAP-PAN'NING, *p. prs.*
- TRAP-PANN'ED, *p. prf.*
- TRAP-DOOR (trâp-dôre'), *n.* A door in a floor or roof.
- TRAP-PE-ZI-UM (trâ-pê-zê-ûm or trâ-pê-zhê-ûm), *n.* A quadrilateral figure having no parallel sides.
- TRAP-PE'ZI'Â, } *n. pl.*
- *TRAP-PE'ZI'UMS, }
- TRAP-E-ZOID (trâp-ê-zôid), *n.* A quadrilateral figure having two parallel sides.
- TRAP-PER (trâp-pûr), *n.* One who catches animals in traps.
- TRAP-PINGS (trâp-pîngz), *n. pl.* Embellishments, ornaments.
- TRÂSH, *n.* Anything worthless, dross.
- TRASH-Y (trâsh-ê), *a.* [TRASHIER—TRASHIEST.] Vile, worthless.
- *TRAU-MAT-IC (trâ-mât'ik), *n.* A medicine to heal wounds:—*a.*, pertaining to wounds.
- TRAV-AIL (trâv'il), *n.* Toil, labor:—*v. i.*, to labor with pain; to be in labor.
- TRAV-EL (trâv'il), *n.* Journey; a voyage:—*v. i.*, to make journeys:—*v. t.*, to pass; to go; to journey over.
- TRAV'EL'ING, } *p. prs.*
- *TRAV'EL'ING, }
- TRAV'EL-ED, } *p. prf.*
- *TRAV'ELL-ED, }
- TRAV-EL-ER (trâv'il'lûr), *n.* One who travels.
- TRAV-ERS-A-BLE (trâv'êrs-â-bl), *a.* Possible to be traversed.
- TRAV-ERSE (trâv'êrse), *a.* Lying across:—*n.*, any thing laid or built across; an obstacle; a denial; a legal objection:—*v. t.*, to lay athwart; to cross; to obstruct; to wander over; to survey [263]:—*v. i.*, in *Fencing*, to make opposition; to move round, as the needle of a compass:—*ad.*, crosswise; *pp.*, through, across.
- TRAV'ER'SING, *p. prs.*
- TRAV'ERSE is rarely used as a preposition.
- *TRAV-ES-TY (trâv'ês-tê), *n.* A burlesque translation:—*a.*, burlesqued, ridiculous:—*v. t.*, to translate so as to render ridiculous.
- TRAV'ES'TI-ED, *p. prf.*
- TRAV'ES'TIES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- *TRAY (trâ), *n.* A kind of shallow trough or dish.
- TREACH-ER-OUS (trêtsh'êr'ûs), *a.* Faithless, perfidious. [58-22.]
- TREACH-ER-OUS-LY (trêtsh'êr'ûs-lê), *ad.* In a faithless manner.
- *TREACH-ER-Y (trêtsh'êr'rê), *n.* A breach of faith, perfidy. [271.]
- TREACH'ER'IES, *n. pl.*
- *TREA-CLE (trê'kl), *n.* Molasses.
- TREAD (trêd), *v. i.* [TROD—TROD-DEN or TROD.] To set the foot; to trample; to walk:—*v. t.*, to walk on; to trample:—*n.*, step of the foot; track.
- *TREAD-LE (trêd'll), *n.* Part of a loom or machine worked by the foot.
- TREAD-MILL (trêd'mîl), *n.* A mill moved by persons treading on a wheel.
- TREA-SON (trê'zn), *n.* An offense against the person of majesty, or the safety of the commonwealth. [69-5.]
- TREA-SON-A-BLE (trê'zn-â-bl), *a.* Of the nature of treason.
- TREA-SON-A-BLE-NESS (trê'zn-â-bl-nês), *n.* State of being treasonable.
- TREA-SURE (trêzh'ûr), *n.* Wealth hoarded; abundance; riches [78-4]:—*v. t.*, to hoard, to lay up.
- TREAS'URING, *p. prs.*
- TREAS-U-RER (trêzh'ûr'rûr), *n.* One who has the care of money.
- TREAS-URE-TROVE (trêzh'ûr'trôve) *n.* Money, &c. found hidden in the earth, the owner being unknown.

- TREAS-U-RY (trêzh'û'rè), *n.* A place for money; any well-supplied repository.
- TREAS'URIES, *n. pl.*
- TREAT (trêét), *v. t.* To negotiate; to discourse on; to entertain; to handle:—*v. i.*, to make terms or a treaty:—*n.*, an entertainment.
- TREA-TISE (trê'tîz), *n.* A discourse; a written tract; a book. †
- TREAT-MENT (trêét'mént), *n.* Manner of treating; usage; management.
- TREA-TY (trêét'tè), *n.* Negotiation; contract; compact.
- TREA'TIES, *n. pl.*
- TREB-LE (trêb'bl), *a.* Threefold; sharp of sound:—*v. t.*, to make threefold:—*v. i.*, to become threefold:—*n.*, a sharp sound; a part in music.
- TREB'LING, *p. prs.*
- TREB-LY (trêb'lè), *ad.* In a threefold degree.
- TRÊÈ, *n.* A large vegetable rising with one woody stem to a considerable height:—*v. t.*, to drive up a tree.
- TREE-NAIL (trêè'nâle), *n.* A wooden pin for fastening planks, used in ship-building.
- TRE-FOIL (trê'fôil), *n.* A plant with three leaves.
- *TREL-LAGE (trêl'lîj), *n.* A trellis for plants.
- TREL-LIS (trê'lîs), *n.* A lattice-work of iron, &c.
- TREL'LIS'ES, *n. pl.*
- TREM-BLE (trêm'bl), *v. i.* To shake as with fear or cold.
- TREM'BLING, *p. prs.*
- TREM-BLING-LY (trêm'blîng'lè), *ad.* So as to shake.
- *TREM-MEN-DOUS (trê-mên'dûs), *a.* Dreadful, terrible. [55.] [259-10.]
- TREM-MEN-DOUS-LY (trê-mên'dûs'lè), *ad.* Terribly, in a manner exciting astonishment.
- TRE-MOR (trê'môr), *n.* Quivering motion. [376-15.]
- TREM-U-LOUS (trêm'û'lûs), *a.* Fearful, trembling. [85-37.]
- TREM-U-LOUS-LY (trêm'û'lûs-lè), *ad.* In a tremulous manner.
- TREM-U-LOUS-NESS (trêm'û'lûs-nês), *n.* State of quivering.
- TRENCH (trêns), *v. t.* To cut or dig into pits or ditches:—*v. i.*, to eneroach:—*n.*, a pit or ditch.
- TRENCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- *TREN-CHANT (trên'shânt), *a.* Sharp.
- TRENCH-ER (trênsh'ûr), *n.* A wooden platter.
- TRENCH-ER-MAN (trênsh'ûr'mân), *n.* A feeder; a great eater.
- TRENCH'ER-'MEN, *n. pl.*
- TREND, *v. i.* To run; to tend:—*n.*, direction; inclination.
- TREN-DLE (trên'dl), *n.* A small wheel.
- TRE-PAN (trê-pân'), *n.* A surgeon's saw; a snare:—*v. t.*, to perforate with the trepan.
- *TRE-PAN'NING, *p. prs.*
- TRE-PAN'NED, *p. prf.*
- *TRE-PHINE (trê-fêèn' or trê-fîne'), *n.* A trepan:—*v. t.*, to trepan.
- TRE-PHI'NING, *p. prs.*
- TREP-I-DATION (trêp-ê-dâ'shûn), *n.* State of trembling, terror.
- TRES-PASS (três'pâs), *n.* Unlawful entrance; act of violence; sin, offense:—*v. i.*, to offend; to enter unlawfully; to intrude.
- TRES'PASS'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- TRÊSS, *n.* A lock, a ringlet.
- TRESS'ES, *n. pl.*
- TRES-TLE (três'sl), *n.* A frame to support any thing.
- TRÊT, *n.* An allowance of 4 pounds in 104, for waste.
- TREV-ET (trêv'êt), *n.* An iron stool with three legs.
- TREY (trâ), *n.* A three at cards or dice.
- TRI-A-BLE (trî'â'bl), *a.* Capable of trial.
- TRI-AD (trî'ád), *n.* Three united.
- TRI-AL (trî'âl), *n.* Test, examination; any effort of strength; temptation.
- TRI-AN-GLE (trî'âng'gl), *n.* A plane figure of three angles.
- TRI-AN-GU-LAR (trî'âng'gû'lâr), *a.* Having three angles.
- TRI-AN-GU-LA-TION (trî'âng-gû-lâ'shûn), *n.* Mensuration by triangles.
- TRI-ARCH-Y (trî'ârk'è), *n.* Government by three persons.
- TRI'ARCHIES, *n. pl.*
- TRIBE, *n.* A distinct body of people; a family; a race; a class; a division. [315-17.] [58-2.]
- *TRI-BRACH (trî'brâk), *n.* A poetic foot of three short syllables.
- TRIB-U-LA-TION (trib-û-lâ'shûn), *n.* Distress, vexation.
- TRI-BU-NAL (trî-bû'nâl), *n.* The seat of a judge; a court of justice. [32.]
- TRIB-UNE (trib'ûne), *n.* A Roman officer; a rostrum.
- TRIB-UNE-SHIP (trib'ûne'shîp), *n.* The office of a tribune.
- TRIB-U-TA-RY (trib'û'tâ-rè), *a.* Paying tribute:—*n.*, one who pays tribute; a small body of water running into a larger one.
- TRIB'U-TARIES, *n. pl.*
- TRIB-UTE (trib'ûte), *n.* Payment made in acknowledgment of subjection; a tax [68-6] [247-12]:—*a.*, given or paid as a tribute.
- TRICE (trîse), *n.* A short time, an instant.
- TRICK (trîk), *n.* A sly fraud; artifice; stratagem:—*v. t.*, to cheat; to defraud; to impose upon:—*v. i.*, to practice fraud.
- TRICK-ER-Y (trîk'ûr'è), *n.* Artifice.
- TRICK'ERIES, *n. pl.*
- TRICK-ISH (trîk'îsh), *a.* Knavishly artful.
- TRICK-LE (trîk'kl), *v. i.* To fall in drops.
- TRICK'LING, *p. prs.*
- TRICK-STER (trîk'stûr), *n.* A deceiver; a cheat.
- TRICK-Y (trîk'è), *a.* [TRICKIER—TRICKIEST.] Trickish.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pln—nò, mòve,

- TRI-COL-OR (trí'kól'lûr), *n.* Any flag of three colors.
- TRI-DENT (trí'dént), *n.* A three-forked sceptre.
- *TRI-EN-NI-AL (trí-én'nè'ál), *a.* Lasting three years; occurring once in three years.
- TRI-EN-NI-AL-LY (trí-én'nè'ál-lè), *ad.* Once in three years.
- *TRI-ER (trí'ûr), *n.* One who tries.
- TRI-FAL-LOW (trí'fál-lò), *v. t.* To plough the third time before sowing.
- TRI-FID (trí'fid), *a.* Divided into three parts.
- TRI-FLE (trí'fl), *n.* A thing of no moment or value [65-1][225-18]:—*v. i.*, to act with levity:—*v. t.*, to spend on trifles; to dissipate.
- TRIFLING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, wanting worth, trivial.
- TRIFLING-LY (trí'fling'lè), *ad.* Without importance.
- TRI-FORM (trí'fôrm), *a.* Having a triple form.
- TRÍG, *v. t.* To stop by a block, as a wheel.
- TRIG'GING, *p. prs.*
- TRIG'GED, *p. pf.*
- TRIG-GER (trí'gûr), *n.* A catch of a wheel or gun.
- *TRI-GLYPH (trí'glif or trí'glif), *n.* A grooved ornament in the frieze of a Doric column.
- TRI-GON (trí'gôn), *n.* A triangle.
- TRIG-O-NAL (trí'g'ônál), *a.* Triangular.
- TRIG-O-NO-MET-RI-CAL (trí'g-ò-nò-mè'trè'kál), *a.* According to trigonometry.
- TRIG-O-NOM-E-TRY (trí'g-ò-nòm'è-trè), *n.* Art of measuring triangles.
- TRI-GRAPH (trí'gráf), *n.* Three letters united in one sound; as, *ieu* in *lieu*.
- TRI-LAT-ER-AL (trí-lát'èr'ál), *a.* Having three sides.
- TRI-LIT-ER-AL (trí-lít'ûr'ál), *a.* Having three letters.
- TRÍLL, *n.* Quaver; in *Music*, a sign denoting a shake, and marked thus [~]:—*v. t.*, to quaver; to shake:—*v. i.*, to trickle.
- TRILL-ION (trí'l'ýn), *a.* or *n.* By the *French* or *American* method of numeration, a number expressed by a unit in the thirtieth place; by the *English* method, a unit in the nineteenth place.
- TRÍM, *v. t.* To dress; to shave:—*v. i.*, to fluctuate between parties:—*a.* [TRIMMER—TRIMMEST], nice, dressed up; snug:—*n.*, dress, ornaments, gear.
- TRIM'MING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, lace, &c. on clothes; dressing.
- TRIM'MED, *p. pf.*
- TRIM-MER (trím'mûr), *a. com.*:—*n.*, a turncoat.
- TRIM-E-TER (trím'è'tûr), *n.* A verse of three measures.
- TRIM-LY (trím'lè), *ad.* Nicely.
- TRIM-NESS (trím'nés), *n.* Neatness; snugness.
- TRÍ-NAL (trí'nál), *a.* Threefold.
- TRÍNE, *n.* An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon:—*a.*, threefold, belonging to three.
- TRIN-I-TA-RI-AN (trín-è-tá'rè'ân), *n.* A believer in the Trinity:—*a.*, relating to the Trinity.
- TRIN-I-TY (trín'è'tè), *n.* Union of three persons in the Godhead.
- TRINK-ET (tríngk'ít), *n.* A toy; a thing of small value; a jewel.
- TRI-NO-MI-AL (trí-nóm'è'ál), *a.* Consisting of three terms:—*n.*, that which consists of three terms.
- TRÍ-O (trí'ò), *n.* A concert, or piece of music of three parts.
- *TRÍ-OS, *n. pl.*
- TRÍP, *v. t.* To supplant; to cause to stumble:—*v. i.*, to err; to stumble:—*n.*, a stumble; a mistake; a short voyage; a false step.
- TRIP'PING, *p. prs.*
- TRIP'PED, *p. pf.*
- TRIP-AR-TITE (tríp'ár'títe), *a.* Divided into three parts; binding three parties.
- TRÍPE, *n.* The stomach of the ox prepared for food.
- TRI-PER-SON-AL-I-TY (tríp'pér-sún-ál'lè'tè), *n.* The existence of three persons in one Godhead.
- *TRIPH-THONG (tríp'thông or tríp'thông), *n.* Coalition of three vowels.
- TRIPH-THONG-AL (tríf-thông'gál or tríp-thông'gál), *a.* Relating to a triphthong.
- TRIP-LE (tríp'pl), *a.* Threefold.
- TRIP-LET (tríp'lét), *n.* Three of a kind.
- TRIP-LI-CATE (tríp'lè'kít), *a.* Thrice as much.
- TRIP-LI-CA-TION (tríp-lè-ká'shún), *n.* Act of trebling.
- TRI-PLIC-I-TY (trí-plis'sè'tè), *n.* State of being threefold.
- TRI-POD (trí'pòd), *n.* A seat with three feet. [55-13.]
- TRIP-PING-LY (tríp'ping'lè), *ad.* With agility; nimbly.
- *TRI-REME (trí'rème), *n.* A galley with three benches of oars on a side.
- TRI-SECT (trí-sèkt'), *v. t.* To cut into three parts.
- TRI-SEC-TION (trí-sèk'shún), *n.* Division into three equal parts.
- TRIS-YL-LAB-IC (trís-íl-láb'ík), *a.* Consisting of trisyllables.
- TRIS-YL-LA-BLE (trís-íl-lá'bl or trís-íl-lá'bl), *n.* A word consisting of three syllables.
- TRÍTE, *a.* Worn out, stale.
- TRITE-NESS (tríte'nés), *n.* Commonness.
- TRI-THE-ISM (trí'thè'ízum), *n.* A belief in three gods.
- TRÍ-TON (trí'tún), *n.* In *Mythology*, the trumpeteer of Neptune.
- TRIT-U-RA-BLE (trít'ù-rá-bl), *a.* Possible to be triturated.
- TRIT-U-RATE (trít'ù-rá'tè), *v. t.* To rub to a powder; to pulverize.
- TRIT'U-RATION, *p. prs.*
- TRIT-U-RATION (trít-ù-rá'shún), *n.* Act of reducing to a fine powder.

TRI-UMPH (trî'ûmf), *n.* Victory; joy or pomp for success [27-29] [240-11]:—*v. i.*, to celebrate a victory with pomp; to exult.

TRI-UMPH-AL (trî-ûmf'â-l), *a.* Used in celebrating victory.

TRI-UMPH-ANT (trî-ûmf'ânt), *a.* Celebrating a victory, victorious; rejoicing, as for victory.

TRI-UMPH-ANT-LY (trî-ûmf'ânt'lè), *ad.* In a triumphant manner.

*TRI-UM-VIR (trî-ûm'vîr), *n.* One of three men united in office.

TRI-UM'VIRI, } *n. pl.*

TRI-UM-VIRI, } *n. pl.*

TRI-UM-VI-RATE (trî-ûm'vè'rit), *n.* A government by three men.

TRI-UNE (trî-ûnè'), *a.* At once three and one.

TRI-U-NI-TY (trî-û'nè'tè), *n.* Trinity, state of being trine.

TRI-U'NI-TIES, *n. pl.*

*TRIV-I-AL (trîv'è'âl or trîv'yâl), *a.* Trifling; unimportant; small. [217.]

TRIV-I-AL-LY (trîv'è'âl-lè or trîv'yâl'lè), *ad.* Lightly; triflingly.

TRIV-I-AL-NESS (trîv'è'âl-nès or trîv'yâl'nès), *n.* Lightness, smallness.

*TRO-CAR (trô'kâr), *n.* A surgical instrument:—sometimes written TROCHAR.

*TRO-CHA-IC (trô-kâ'îk), *a.* Consisting of trochees.

*TRO-CHEE (trô'kèè), *n.* A poetic foot of two syllables, only the first of which is accented.

*TRO-CHIL-ICS (trô-kl'îks), *n.* The science of rotary motion.

TRO-CHINGS (trô-kingz), *n. pl.* Branches on a deer's head.

TROD, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of TREAD.

TROD'DEN, *p. prf.* of TREAD.

TROLL (trôle), *v. i.* To run round; to roll; to fish, as for pike:—*v. t.*, to move around; to utter fluently.

TROL-LOP (trô'l'ôp), *n.* A slattern; loiterer.

TROM-BONE (trôm'bône), } *n.*

TROM-BO-NE (trôm-bô'nè), } *n.*
A brass wind-instrument of music serving as bass to the trumpet; a sackbut.

TRÔMP, *n.* A blowing machine for a furnace.

TRÔDP, *n.* A company; a body of soldiers:—*v. i.*, to march in a body. [367-9.]

TROOP-ER (trôdp'âr), *n.* A horse-soldier.

TRÔPE, *n.* A rhetorical figure by which a word or expression is changed from its original signification; as, "Trees wept gums."

TRO-PHIED (trôp'fid), *a.* Adorned with trophies.

TRO-PHY (trô'fè), *n.* A memorial of victory; something taken from an enemy. [21.]

TRO'PHIES, *n. pl.*

TROP-IC (trôp'îk), *n.* The line or point 23½ degrees from the equator at which the sun turns back on its apparent journey; one of the two lines which bound the torrid zone.

TROP-I-CAL (trôp'è'kâl), *a.* Belonging to the tropics; figurative. [40-21.]

TROT, *v. i.* To ride in a trot:—*v. t.*, to cause to trot:—*n.*, the jolting pace of a horse.

TROT'TING, *p. prs.*

TROT'TED, *p. prf.*

TROTTH (trô'th), *n.* Fidelity; truth; faith.

TROT-TER (trôt'târ), *n.* One that trots; a sheep's foot.

TROU-BA-DOUR (trôô'bâ'dôôr), *n.* Formerly, a poet of Provence, in France.

TROUB-LE (trûb'bl), *v. t.* To disturb; to perplex; to sue:—*n.*, disturbance, affliction.

TROUB'LING, *p. prs.*

TROUB-LE-SOME (trûb'bl'sûm), *a.* Teasing; vexatious; uneasy; wearisome. (*ap. p.*—to.)

TROUB-LE-SOME-NESS (trûb'bl'sûm-nès), *n.* Vexatiousness.

TROUB-LOUS (trûb'lûs), *a.* Afflictive; tumultuous.

TROUGH (trôf or trâwf), *n.* Any thing hollowed.

TROUNCE (trôûnse), *v. t.* To punish by beating.

TROUN'GING, *p. prs.*

TROU-SERS. See TROWSERS.

TRÔÛT, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A delicate fish.

TRO-VÉR (trô'vûr), *n.* In Law, an action for goods found and not delivered to the owner on demand.

TROW (trô), *v. i.* To think.

TROW-EL (trô'â-l), *n.* A tool used by bricklayers, masons, &c.

TROW-SERS }

(trôû'zârz), *n. pl.* Breeches.

TROY-WEIGHT (trôé'wâte), *n.* A measure of weight containing 12 ounces to the pound (used by goldsmiths and jewellers).

TRU-AN (trôô'ânt), *n.* An idler; one absent from duty:—*a.*, idle, lazy; wandering from school.

TRUCE (trôôse), *n.* A temporary peace; cessation of hostilities.

TRUCK (trûk), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To traffic by exchange; to barter [174-1]:—*n.*, exchange; a wheel; a kind of cart.

TRUCK-AGE (trûk'jè), *n.* Cost of trucking; barter.

TRUCK-FARM (trûk'fârm), *n.* A farm tilled to produce vegetables for trucking.

TRUCK-LE (trûk'kl), *v. i.* To be in a state of subjection; to submit servilely; to yield:—*n.*, a small wheel.

TRUCK'LING, *p. prs.*

TRUCK-LE-BED (trûk'kl'béd), *n.* A bed on rollers under another.

TRU-CU-LENCE (trôô'kû'lènce), *n.* Savagence, ferocity.

*TRU-CU-LENT (trôô'kû'lènt), *a.* Savage, barbarous.

TRUDGE (trúđje), <i>v. i.</i> To jog on heavily; to march on foot.	TRUN-NEL (trún'nél), <i>n.</i> A roller; a treenail.	TU-BER-CU-LAR (tù-bêr'kù'lâr), <i>a.</i> Full of, or caused by, small tumors.
TRUDGE'ING, <i>p. prs.</i>	*TRUNN-ION (trún'yũn), <i>n.</i> A knob on great guns.	TU-BER-CU-LI-ZA-TION (tù'bêr-kù-ll-zà'shũn), <i>n.</i> The state or act of producing tubercles.
TRUE (trồđ), <i>a.</i> Not false, genuine, honest; certain; exact. (<i>ap. p.—to.</i>)	TRU-SION (trồđ'zhũn), <i>n.</i> The act of thrusting.	TUBE-ROSE (tùbê'rôze), } <i>n.</i>
TRUE-HEART-ED (trồđ-hârt'êđ), <i>a.</i> Honest, faithful, sincere.	TRÛSS, <i>n.</i> A bandage for ruptures; 36 pounds of straw; 56 pounds of hay:— <i>v. t.</i> , to pack close; to support with a truss.	*TU-BE-ROSE (tù'bê'rôze), } <i>n.</i>
TRUE-NESS (trồđ'nêss), <i>n.</i> Sincerity.	TRUSS'ES, <i>n. pl.</i> and <i>prs. t. 3.</i>	A plant with a tuberous root.
TRUE-PEN-NY (trù'pên'nê), <i>n.</i> An honest fellow.	TRÛST, <i>n.</i> Confidence, reliance; credit; belief [220]:— <i>v. i.</i> , to place confidence in; to sell upon credit; to rely on:— <i>v. i.</i> , to have confidence; to hope. (<i>ap. p.—in, to.</i>) [65-22.]	*TU-BER-OUS (tù'bêr'ũs), <i>a.</i> Having tubers.
TRUE'PEN-NIES, <i>n. pl.</i>	TRÛST-TEE (trũs-têê'), <i>n.</i> One intrusted with anything.	TU-BU-LAR (tù'bù'lâr), } <i>a.</i>
TRUF-FLE (trũff'l or trũ'fl), <i>n.</i> A subterranean fungus.	TRUST-TEE (trũs-têê'), <i>n.</i> One intrusted with anything.	TU-BU-LA-TED (tù'bù'lâ-têđ), } <i>a.</i>
TRU-ISM (trồđ'izm), <i>n.</i> Self-evident truth, an axiom.	TRUST-I-LY (trũst'ê'lê), <i>ad.</i> Faithfully, honestly.	Resembling a pipe or trunk; fistular.
TRU-LY (trồđ'lê), <i>ad.</i> In fact; indeed; exactly; really.	TRUST-I-NESS (trũst'ê'nêss), <i>n.</i> Fidelity, honesty.	TU-BU-LOUS (tù'bù'lũs), } <i>a.</i>
TRÛMP, <i>n.</i> A trumpet; a winning card:— <i>v. t.</i> , to win with a trump card:— <i>v. i.</i> , to play a trump card.	TRUST-Y (trũst'y), <i>a.</i> [TRUSTIER—TRUSTIEST.] Worthy of confidence, faithful, true.	*TU-BU-LI-FORM (tù'bù'lê-fôrm), } <i>a.</i>
TRUMP-ER-Y (trũmp'ũr'rê), <i>n.</i> Trifles; trash; empty talk.	TRUTH (trồđth), <i>n.</i> Purity from falsehood; conformity to fact; reality. [158-6.]	a. Having the form of a tube.
TRUMP'ERIES, <i>n. pl.</i>	TRUTH-FUL (trồđth'fũl), <i>a.</i> Full of truth, true.	TUCK (tũk), <i>n.</i> A long, narrow sword; a fold:— <i>v. t.</i> , to fold under. [363-24.]
TRUMP-ET (trũmp'êt), <i>n.</i> An instrument of martial music:— <i>v. t.</i> , to sound by trumpet; to proclaim.	TRUTHS (trồđthz), <i>n. pl.</i>	TUES-DAY (tũz'êđ), <i>n.</i> The third day of the week.
TRUMP-ET-ER (trũmp'êt'ũr), <i>n.</i> One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims.	TRUTH-FUL-LY (trồđth'fũl'lê), <i>ad.</i> According to truth.	TU-FA (tũfâ), <i>n.</i> A mineral deposit.
TRUNC-ATE (trũngk'âte), <i>v. t.</i> To lop; to maim.	TRUTH-FUL-NESS (trồđth'fũl'nêss), <i>n.</i> State of being truthful.	TUF-POON. See TYPHOON.
TRUNC'ATING, <i>p. prs.</i>	TRY (tri), <i>v. t.</i> [<i>prs. t. 3, TRIES.</i>] To examine; to use; to essay; to attempt:— <i>v. i.</i> , to make an effort.	TÛFT, <i>n.</i> A knot; a bunch; a cluster, a clump:— <i>v. t.</i> , to adorn with tufts.
TRUNC-A-TION (trũngk'â'shũn), <i>n.</i> Act of cutting off.	TRIED (tride), <i>p. prf.</i>	TUFT-Y (tũft'y), <i>a.</i> Adorned with tufts. [301-16.]
*TRUNCH-EON (trũnsh'ũn), <i>n.</i> A cudgel; a staff of command.	TÛB, <i>n.</i> A large, open vessel of wood.	TÛG, <i>v. t.</i> or <i>v. i.</i> To pull; to draw:— <i>n.</i> , a pull with force; part of a harness; a tow-boat.
TRUN-DLE (trũn'dl), <i>v. t.</i> or <i>v. i.</i> To roll:— <i>n.</i> , a round, rolling thing; a small wheel.	TU-BER (tù'bêr), <i>n.</i> A vegetable root, as the potato.	TU'GING, <i>p. prs.</i>
TRUN'DLING, <i>p. prs.</i>	TU-BER-CLE (tù'bêr'kl), <i>n.</i> A small tumor in the substance of organs, a pimple; a small, blunt prominence on a bone.	TU'GED, <i>p. prf.</i>
TRUN-DLE-BED (trũn'dl'bêđ), <i>n.</i> A bed on trundles.		TU-I-TION (tù'ish'ũn), <i>n.</i> Guardianship, instruction; price of teaching.
TRUNK (trũngk), <i>n.</i> The body of any thing; the stem of a tree; the body without the extremities; a chest for clothes; the proboscis of an elephant.		TU-I-TION-A-RY (tù'ish'ũn'â-rê), <i>a.</i> Relating to tuition.

*TUM-BREL (tûm'brêl), *n.* A military cart; a ducking-stool.

*TUM-BRIL (tûm'brîl), *n.* A kind of basket.

TU-ME-FAC-TION (tû-mê-fâk'shûn), *n.* A swelling.

TU-ME-FY (tû'mê'fî), *v. t. or v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, TUMEFIES.*] To swell; to puff up.

TU'ME'FI-ED, *p. prf.*

TU-MID (tû'mîd), *a.* Swelling; puffed up; bombastic.

TU-MID-NESS (tû'mîd'nês), *n.* State of being tumid.

TU-MU-LAR (tû'mû'lâr), *a.* Formed in heaps.

TU-MOR (tû'môr), *n.* A morbid swelling; affected show.

TU-MULT (tû'mûlt), *n.* A stir; a wild commotion; disorder; turmoil. [70-14.]

TU-MULT-U-A-RY (tû-mûl'tshû'â-rê), *a.* Disorderly, confused, noisy.

TU-MULT-U-OUS (tû-mûl'tshû'ûs), *a.* Turbulent, violent, noisy.

TU-MULT-U-OUS-LY (tû-mûl'tshû'ûs-lê), *ad.* With confusion; turbulently. [37-12.]

TU-MULT-U-OUS-NESS (tû-mûl'tshû'ûs-nês), *n.* Disorder, commotion, noise.

TU-MU-LUS (tû'mû'lûs), *n.* An artificial mound of earth.

TU'MU'LI, *n. pl.*

TÛN, *n.* A wine-cask containing 252 gallons; a beer-cask containing 216 gallons; the contents of a tun:—see TON and GALLON.

TU-NA-BLE (tû'nâ'bl), *a.* Harmonious, musical.

TU-NA-BLY (tû'nâ'blê), *ad.* Harmoniously; melodiously.

TÛNE, *n.* Diversity of notes put together; harmony; right disposition:—*v. t.*, to put into a musical state; to sing:—*v. i.*, to give forth a tone.

TU'NING, *p. prs.*

TUNE-FUL (tûne'fûl), *a.* Musical.

TUNG-STEN (tûng'stên), *n.* Wolfram; a white, brittle metal.

TU-NIC (tû'nîk), *n.* A part of the Roman dress; integument; a membrane.

TU-NI-CLE (tû'nî'kl), *n.* A natural cover; integument.

TUN-NAGE. See TONNAGE.

TUN-NEL (tûn'nîl), *n.* The shaft of a chimney; a funnel; a subterranean passage:—*v. t.*, to pierce with a tunnel.

TUN'NEL'ING, } *p. prs.*

*TUN'NEL'ING, } *p. prs.*

TUN'NEL-ED, } *p. prf.*

*TUN'NELL-ED, } *p. prf.*

TUR-BAN (tûr'bân), *n.* The head-dress worn by the Turks.

TUR-BA-RY (tûr'bâ'rê), *n.* A right of digging turf, or the place where it is dug.

TUR'BA'RIES, *n. pl.*

TUR-BID (tûr'bid), *a.* Muddy; thick with sediment.

TUR-BID-NESS (tûr'bid'nês), *n.* Muddiness.

TUR-BIN-ATE (tûr'bîn'ît), } *a.*

TUR-BIN-A-TED (tûr'bîn'â-têd), } Shell-shaped, spiral, twisted.

TUR-BIN-A-TION (tûr'bîn-â'shûn), *n.*

The act of whirling like a top.

TUR-BINE (tûr'bîn), *n.* A wheel of great power.

*TUR-BOT (tûr'bût), *n.* A fish.

TUR-BU-LENCE (tûr'bû'lênse), }

TUR-BU-LEN-CY (tûr'bû'lên-sê), }

n. Tumult, confusion, disorder. [85-17.] [280-19.]

TUR-BU-LENT (tûr'bû'lênt), *a.* Tumultuous, violent, disturbed.†

TUR-BU-LENT-LY (tûr'bû'lênt-lê), *ad.* Tumultuously.

*TU-REEN (tû-rêên'), *n.* A deep vessel for soup.

TÛRF, *n.* A clod covered with grass; a sod; peat for fuel; a race-ground; horse-racing:—*v. t.*, to cover with turf.

*TURFS, } *n. pl.*

TURVES, } *n. pl.*

TUR-FI-NESS (tûr'fê'nês), *n.* State of abounding with turf.

TURF-Y (tûrf'ê), *a.* Full of turfs or clods.

TUR-SWELL (tûr'jênt), *a.* Swelled, swelling.

*TUR-GES-CENCE (tûr-jês'sênse), }
TUR-GES-CEN-CY (tûr-jês'sên'sê), }
n. The state of being swelled; bombast.

TUR-GID (tûr'jîd), *a.* Swelling; pompous; bloated.

TUR-GID-I-TY (tûr-jîd'ê'tê), *n.* The state of being swollen; bombast.

TUR-GID-NESS (tûr'jîd'nês), *n.* The state of being turgid.

TUR-KEY (tûr'kê), *n.* An American domestic fowl, so named from its having been erroneously supposed to be brought from Turkey.

Webster prefers TURKY to TURKEY. The plural of this word is TURKIES; that of the second, TURKEYS.

TUR-KOIS (tûr-kôiz' or tûr-kêz'), *n.* A mineral of a blue or light green color, used in jewelry.

*TUR-MER-IC (tûr'mêr'îk), *n.* An Indian root which makes a yellow dye:—*a.*, yellow.

TUR-MOIL (tûr'môil), *n.* Trouble; disturbance [147-23]:—*v. t.*, to harass; to weary:—*v. i.*, to be disquieted.

TÛRN, *v. t.* To put into a circular motion; to change; to transform; to alter; to convert; to carve wood, ivory, &c. on a lathe:—*v. i.*, to have a circular motion; to change sides; to become sour:—*n.*, act of turning, change; inclination; form.

TURN'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, flexure.

TURN-COAT (tûrn'kôte), *n.* One who forsakes his principles or party.

TURN-ER (tûrn'ûr), *n.* One who turns.

TURN-ING-LATHE (tûrn'îng'lâthê), *n.* A tool used in carving wood, ivory, &c.

- TURN-IP (tûrn'íp), *n.* A white esculent root.
- TURN-KEY (tûrn'kèè), *n.* One who opens and locks the door of a prison.
- TURN-OUT (tûrn'òùt), *n.* A place on a railroad where cars turn from the main track; an equipment.
- TURN-PIKE (tûrn'pìke), *n.* A toll-gate on a road; a road on which are turnpikes:—*v. t.*, to form into a turnpike road.
- TURN'PI'KING, *p. prs.*
- TURN-SPIT (tûrn'spít), *n.* One who turns a spit.
- TURN-STILE (tûrn'stìle), *n.* A revolving frame set in a footpath to prevent animals from entering.
- TUR-PEN-TINE (tûr'pên'tìne), *n.* Juice exuded by the pine, fir, and other trees.
- TUR-PI-TUDE (tûr'pè'tùde), *n.* Inherent violence, baseness. [340.]
- TUR-RET (tûr'rét), *n.* A small tower.
- TUR-RET-ED (tûr'rét'èd), *a.* Having turrets.
- TUR-TLE (tûr'tl), *n.* A species of dove; the sea-tortoise.
- TURVES, *pl.* of TURF.
- TUS-CAN (tûs'kân), *a.* Denoting the simplest order of architecture.
- TÛSH, *in.* An expression of contempt.
- TÛSK, *n.* A fang, a pointed tooth.
- TUSKED (tûskd), } *a.* Having tusks.
- TUSK-Y (tûsk'é), }
- TUS-SLE (tûs'sl), *n.* A struggle:—*v. i.*, to scuffle.
- TUS'SLING, *p. prs.*
- TÛT, *in.* An expression of contempt.
- *TU-TE-LAGE (tù'tè'lìje), *n.* Guardianship.
- TU-TE-LAR (tù'tè'lâr), }
- TU-TE-LA-RY (tù'tè'lá-rè), } *a.* Defensive, guarding. [132-16.]
- TU-TOR (tù'tûr), *n.* One who has the charge of another's learning; one who instructs; a preceptor:—*v. t.*, to instruct; to teach; to discipline.
- TU-TOR-ESS (tù'tûr'èss), *n.* An instructress, a governess.
- TU'TOR-ESS-ES, *n. pl.*
- TU-TO-RI-AL (tù-tò'rè'ál), *a.* Belonging to a tutor.
- TWAD-DLE (twòd'dl), *n.* Nonsense:—*v. i.*, to gabble; to twattle.
- TWAD'DLING, *p. prs.*
- *TWAINE (twáne), *a.* Two.
- TWÁNG, *v. i.* To sound with a quick, sharp noise:—*v. t.*, to cause to give a twang:—*n.*, a sharp, quick sound.
- TWAT-TLE (twát'tl), *v. i.* To talk much; to chatter.
- TWAT'TLING, *p. prs.*
- TWEAG (twèèg), *v. i.* To tweak.
- TWEAK (twèèk), *v. i.* To pinch; to squeeze.
- TWEE-DLE (twèè'dl), *v. t.* To handle lightly.
- TWEE'DLING, *p. prs.*
- TWEEL. See TWILL.
- *TWEE-ZERS (twèè'zûrz), *n. pl.* Nippers to pluck out hairs.
- TWELFTH (twèlftth), *a.* The ordinal of twelve; noting the number twelve:—*n.*, one of twelve equal parts into which any thing is divided.
- TWELFTH-LY (twèlftth'lè), *ad.* In the twelfth place.
- TWELVE (twèlv), *a. orn.* Twice six, 12.
- TWELVE-MONTH (twèlv'múnth), *n.* A year.
- TWELVE-PENCE (twèlv'pènsè), *n.* A shilling.
- TWELVE-PEN-NY (twèlv'pèn'nè), *a.* Valued at a shilling.
- TWEN-TI-ETH (twèn'tè'èth), *a.* The ordinal of twenty; noting the number twenty:—*n.*, one of twenty equal parts into which any thing is divided.
- TWEN-TY (twèn'tè), *a. or n.* Twice ten; 20.
- *TWI-BIL } (twí'bíl), *n.* { A kind
- TWI-BILL } of mat-
- tock; a halberd.
- TWICE (twìse), *ad.* Two times; doubly.
- TWI-FAL-LOW (twí'fál'lò), *v. t.* To plough or fallow a second time.
- TWIC, *n.* A small shoot of a branch.
- TWIG-GY (twìg'gè), *a.* Abounding with, or made of, twigs.
- TWI-LIGHT (twí'lìte), *n.* The faint light before sunrise and after sunset:—*a.*, obscure; seen or done by twilight.
- TWILL, *v. t.* To weave so as to make diagonal ribs or ridges in cloth; to quill:—also written TWEEL.
- TWÍN, *n.* One of two born at a birth:—*a.*, noting one of two produced at a birth.
- TWINS, *n. pl.* One of the twelve signs of the zodiac; the Gemini (Castor and Pollux).
- TWINE, *v. t.* To twist; to embrace:—*v. i.*, to unite closely:—*n.*, twisted thread; a twist; a close embrace.
- TWI'NING, *p. prs.*
- TWINGE (twìnje), *v. t.* To torment; to pinch:—*v. i.*, to feel sudden, keen pains:—*n.*, a sudden, sharp pain; a pinch.
- TWIN'GING, *p. prs.*
- TWINK-LE (twìngk'kl), *v. i.* To sparkle; to shine with a quivering light; to open and shut the eye by turns:—*n.*, a twinkling.
- TWINK'LING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a sparkling light; a motion of the eye; a moment. [183-27.]
- TWIN-LING (twín'lìng), *n.* A twin lamb.
- TWIRL (twèrl), *v. t.* To cause to turn round:—*v. i.*, to turn round with velocity; to revolve:—*n.*, circular motion.

Twist, *v. t.* To form by complication; to wreath:—*v. i.*, to be contorted:—*n.*, any thing made by convolution; a cord; act of twisting.

Twit, *v. i.* To upbraid; to tantalize; to reproach.

Twit'ring, *p. prs.*

Twit'ted, *p. prf.*

Twit'ch (twitsh), *v. t.* To snatch; to jerk:—*n.*, a quick pull; a twinge.

Twit'ches, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

Twit'ter (twit'túr), *n.* One who twits; a small noise, as that made by a swallow:—*v. i.*, to make a small intermitted noise.

Two (tôô), *a. or n.* One and one; twice one:—*n.*, a couple; 2.

Two-edged (tôô'édjd), *a.* Having an edge on both sides.

Two-fold (tôô'fôld), *a.* Double; two:—*ad.*, doubly.

Two-hand-ed (tôô'hánd-éd), *a.* Having two hands; made for two hands; bulky, stout, strong.

Two-legged (tôô'légd), *a.* Having two legs.

Two-mast-ed (tôô'mást-éd), *a.* Having two masts.

Two-pence (tôô'pénseortúp'pénse), *n.* A penny twice told, a small coin.

Two-pen-ny (tôô'pén'né or túp'pén'né), *a.* Valued at twopence.

Two-PLY (tôô'plí), *a.* Consisting of two thicknesses; double.

Two-tongued (tôô'táugd), *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful.

TYE. See TIE.

TY-GER. See TIGER.

TYKE. See TIKE.

***TYLE** (tíle), *v. t.* To guard the entrance to the meeting of a secret society.

TYL'ING, *p. prs.*

***TYL-ER** (tíl'úr), *n.* An officer who guards the entrance to the meeting of a secret society.

***TYM-BAL** (tím'bál), *n.* A kind of kettle-drum.

***TYM-PAN** (tím'pán), *n.* A printer's frame for blank sheets; the panel of a pillar or door.

TYM-PAN-IC (tím-pán'ík), *a.* Relating to the tympanum; drum-like.

TYM-PA-NIZE (tím'pá'nize), *v. t.* To stretch over, as the skin over a drum:—*v. i.*, to act the part of a drummer.

TYM'PA'NI-ZING, *p. prs.*

***TYM-PA-NUM** (tím'pá'núm), *n.* The drum of the ear; a hollow wheel, as in cranes, treadmills, &c.

TYPE (típe), *n.* An emblem; a specimen; a symbol by which something is prefigured; a form or characteristic of a disease; a printing-letter. [335.]

TYPE-FOUND-ING (típe'fóund'ing), *n.* The art or act of casting types or letters for printing.

TYPE-MET-AL (típe'mét'tl), *n.* An alloy of lead and antimony used in making types.

TY-PHOID (tí'fóid), *a.* Relating to, or resembling, typhus fever.

TY-PHOON (tí'fóon'), *n.* A hurricane in the Chinese seas:—also written TUFFOON.

***TY-PHOUS** (tí'fús), *a.* Relating to typhus; typhoid.

***TY-PHUS** (tí'fús), *n.* A fever characterized by great debility.

TY-IC (típ'ík), } *a.*

***TY-I-CAL** (típ'è'kál), }
Figurative; emblematical.

TY-I-CAL-LY (típ'è'kál-lé), *ad.*
In a typical manner; symbolically.

TY-I-CAL-NESS (típ'è'kál-nés), *n.*
State of being typical.

***TY-I-FY** (típ'è'fí), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, TYPIFIES.*] To show by a type or emblem.

TYP'I-FI-ED, *p. prf.*

TY-POG-RA-PHER (tí-póg'gráf'úr), *n.* A printer.

TYP-O-GRAPH-IC (típ-ò-gráf'ík or tí-pò-gráf'ík), *a.* Typographical; figurative.

TYP-O-GRAPH-I-CAL (típ-ò-gráf'è-'kál or tí-pò-gráf'è'kál), *a.* Belonging to the art of printing.

***TYP-O-GRAPH-I-CAL-LY** (típ-ò-gráf'è'kál-lé or tí-pò-gráf'è'kál-lé), *ad.* By means of types.

TY-POG-RA-PHY (tí-póg'ráf'è), *n.* The art of printing; emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation.

TY-POG'RA'PHIES, *n. pl.*

TY-POL-O-GY (tí-pól'ò'jé), *n.* The doctrine of types, or a discourse on types.

TY-POL'O'GIES, *n. pl.*

TYR-AN-NESS (tír'án'nés), *n.* A female tyrant.

TYR-AN'NESS-ES, *n. pl.*

TY-RAN-NIC (tí-rán'ník), } *a.*

***TY-RAN-NI-CAL** (tí-rán'nè'kál), }
Arbitrary; acting like a tyrant.

TY-RAN-NI-CAL-LY (tí-rán'nè'kál-lé) *ad.* In the manner of a tyrant.

***TY-RAN-NI-CIDE** (tí-rán'nè'síde), *n.* The murder or murderer of a tyrant.

***TYR-AN-NIZE** (tír'rán'nize), *v. i.* To play or act the tyrant. (*ap. p.*—over.)

TYR-AN'NI-ZING, *p. prs.*

***TYR-AN-NOUS** (tír'rán'nús), *a.* Tyrannical, arbitrary, cruel.

***TYR-AN-NY** (tír'rán'né), *n.* The government or conduct of a tyrant; unresisted and cruel power, severity; despotism. [105-1.]

TYR-AN'NIES, *n. pl.*

TY-RANT (tír'ránt), *n.* A cruel, despotic master or ruler; an oppressor. [360-22.]

TYRE (tíre), *n.* In India, a preparation made of milk and butter-milk, to be eaten with rice:—see TIRE.

TY-RO (tír'rò), *n.* One in his rudiments; a beginner; a novice:—sometimes written TIRO.

***TY'ROS**, *n. pl.*

TZAR. See CZAR.

U (ù), *n.* The twenty-fifth letter and the fifth vowel. The name is written *U*, the plural of which is *Ues*. *U* and *V* were formerly the same letter: they are now distinct in form, classification, and use. U.S.N. stand for *United States Navy*.

U-BI-E-TY (yù-bl'è'tè), *n.* The state of being in a place.

U-BI-UL-TOUS (yù-bik'wè'tûs), *a.* Existing everywhere at once.

U-BI-UL-TY (yù-bik'kwé'tè), *n.* Omnipresence.

U-D-DER (ùd'dûr), *n.* The milk-gland of beasts.

UG-LI-NESS (ûg'lé'nês), *n.* Deformity; depravity.

UG-LY (ûg'lè), *a.* [UGLIER—UGLIEST.] Deformed, offensive; not handsome.

***U-KASE** (yù'kâse), *n.* An imperial order, a Russian edict.

UL-CER (ûl'sûr), *n.* A symptomatic, slow-healing sore.

UL-CER-ATE (ûl'sûr'âte), *v. t.* To make ulcerous:—*v. i.*, to become ulcerous.

UL-CER-A-TING, *p. pres.*

UL-CER-A-TION (ûl'sûr-â'shûn), *n.* The act of breaking into ulcers.

***UL-CER-OUS** (ûl'sûr'ûs), *a.* Afflicted with ulcers.

U-LIG-I-NOUS (yù-lîj'è'nûs), *a.* Slimy.

U-LAGE (ûl'lîj), *n.* The amount a cask wants of being full.

UL-TE-RI-OR (ûl-tè'rè'ûr), *a.* Lying beyond.

UL-TI-MATE (ûl'tè'mît), *a.* Final; last; most remote. [235-14.]

UL-TI-MATE-LY (ûl'tè'mît-lè), *ad.* In the last consequence; finally. [57-6.] [238-13.]

UL-TI-MA-TUM (ûl-tè-mâ'tûm), *n.* The last proposition.

UL-TI-MA'TA, *n. pl.*

UL-TI-MO (ûl'tè'mò), *n.* The last month.

UL-TRA (ûl'trà), *a.* Extreme.

UL-TRA-ISM (ûl'trà'îzm), *n.* Extreme opinions.

UL-TRA-MA-RINE (ûl'trà-mâ-rèèn'), *n.* A beautiful blue color:—*a.*, foreign, beyond the sea.

UL-TRA-MON-TANE (ûl'trà-môn'tâne), *a.* Beyond the mountains.

UL-TRA-MUN-DANE (ûl'trà-mûn'dâne), *a.* Beyond the world.

UL-U-LA-TION (ûl-ù-lâ'shûn), *n.* A howling, as of a dog.

UM-BEL (ûm'bél), *n.* A form of inflorescence, as in the carrot.

UM-BER (ûm'bûr), *n.* A brown color; a pigment.

UM-BLES (ûm'blz), *n. pl.* A deer's entrails.

UM-BO (ûm'bò), *n.* A protuberance; a boss on a shield.

UM'BOES, *n. pl.*

UM-BRAGE (ûm'brîje), *n.* Shade; offense, resentment.

UM-BRA-GE-OUS (ûm-brâ'jè'ûs or ûm-brâ'jûs), *a.* Shady.

***UM-BREL-LA** (ûm-brèl'lâ), *n.* A screen from sunshine and rain.

UM-PIRE (ûm'pîre), *n.* An arbitrator, a judge.

UN, when prefixed to verbs, means to do the reverse of; when prefixed to nouns, *want of*; to adjectives or adverbs, *not*; as, *unbolt, uncleanliness, unfair, unfairly*. In adjectives and adverbs the Saxon **UN** and the Latin **IN** are often interchangeable; as, *unapproachable, unapproachable*; *inapty, unapty*. Adjectives have a tendency to change **UN** to **IN** on becoming nouns; as, *unjust, injustice*; *uncivil, incivility*.

As the words compounded with **UN** are exceedingly numerous, and most of them self-defining, nearly all are omitted except those that have some peculiarity in their signification, pronunciation, or orthography.

UN-A-BA-TED (ûn-â-bâ'tèd), *a.* Not abated or diminished in violence. [343-18.]

UN-AC-CEPT-A-BLE (ûn-âk-sèpt'â-bl), *a.* Not accepted. [363-6.]

UN-AC-COM-MO-DA-TING (ûn-âk-kôm'mò'dâ-ting), *a.* Not accommodating. [257-14.]

UN-AC-COM-PLISH-ED (ûn-âk-kôm'plisht), *a.* Unfinished, inelegant.

UN-AC-COUNT-A-BLE (ûn-âk-kòunt'â-bl), *a.* Not to be solved by reason; not responsible. [337-1.]

UN-AC-COUNT-A-BLY (ûn-âk-kòunt'â-blè), *ad.* Inexplicably.

UN-AD-VIS-A-BLE (ûn-âd-vîz'â-bl), *a.* Not expeditious.

***UN-AD-VIS-ED** (ûn-âd-vîz'èd), *a.* Indiscreet.

UN-AF-FECT-ED (ûn-âf-fèkt'èd), *a.* Real; candid; sincere. †

UN-AL-LOY-ED (ûn-âl-lòid'), *a.* Not alloyed; uncorrupted. [32-39.]

UN-AN-NIM-I-TY (yù-nâ-nîm'è'tè), *n.* Harmony; agreement of opinion.

UN-NAN-I-MOUS (yù-nân'è'mûs), *a.* Being of one mind.

UN-NAN-I-MOUS-LY (yù-nân'è'mûs-lè) *ad.* With unanimity or entire agreement. [53-4.]

UN-APT (ûn-âpt'), *a.* Dull; unfit.

UN-APT-NESS (ûn-âpt'nês), *n.* Unfitness; disqualification.

UN-AT-TEND-ED (ûn-ât-tènd'èd), *a.* Having no attendants.

UN-A-VAIL-A-BLE (ûn-â-vâle'â-bl), *a.* Useless, vain, ineffectual.

***UN-A-VAIL-ING** (ûn-â-vâle'ing), *a.* Useless, vain, ineffectual.

UN-A-WARES (ûn-â-wârz'), *ad.* Unexpectedly, suddenly. [326-12.]

***UN-BE-LIEF** (ûn-bè-lèéf'), *n.* Infidelity.

UN-BE-LIEV-ER (ûn-bè-lèév'ûr), *n.* An infidel, one incredulous.

UN-BEND (ûn-bènd'), *v. t.* [UNBENT—UNBENT.] To slacken; to remit from strain.

UN-BEND'ING, *p. pres.*:—*a.*, unyielding; resolute.

UN-BENT, *p. prof.*:—*a.*, not subdued.

UN-BI-AS (ân-bi'ás), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, UNBIASES or UNBIASSES.*] To free from any external motive.

UN-BI'ASING, } *p. prs.*

*UN-BI'ASS'ING, } *p. prf.*

UN-BLUSH-ING-LY (ân-blush'ing-lẻ), *ad.* Impudently.

UN-BOD-IED (ân-bỏd'ỉd), *a.* Incorporeal.

UN-BO-SOM (ân-bỏ'ỏm), *v. t.* To reveal in confidence; to disclose freely.

UN-CERTAIN (ân-sẻ'ỉn), *a.* Unsettled, doubtful.

UN-CERTAIN-TY (ân-sẻ'ỉn'tẻ), *n.* Want of certainty; doubt.

UN-CERTAIN'TIES, *n. pl.*

UN-CHRIS-TIAN (ân-krist'ỉn), *a.* Unconverted; infidel; contrary to the laws of Christianity.

UN-CHURCH (ân-tshủrtsh'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, UNCHURCHES.*] To expel from a church.

*UN-CIAL (ân'shẻ), *a.* Noting letters of large size, used in ancient manuscripts:—*n.*, a large letter.

UN-CLE (ủng'kẻ), *n.* A father's or mother's brother.

UN-CLOG (ủn-kẻ'ỏg'), *v. t.* To free from clogs; to disencumber.

UN-CLOG'GING, *p. prs.*

*UN-CLOG'GED, *p. prf.*

UN-CLOTHE (ủn-kẻ'ỏthẻ'), *v. t.* [UN-CLOTHED or UNCLAD—UNCLOTHED or UNCLAD.] To make naked.

UN-CLO'THING, *p. prs.*

UN-COM-MON-NESS (ủn-kỏm'mủn'ẻnẻ), *n.* Infrequency, rareness.

UN-CON-CERN (ủn-kỏn-sẻ'n'), *n.* Indifference, want of interest.

UN-CON-CERN-ED (ủn-kỏn-sẻ'ỉn'ỉd'), *a.* Not anxious, easy. [207-18.]

UN-CON-DITION-AL (ủn-kỏn-dẻsh'ủn'ẻ), *a.* Not conditional; absolute.

UN-CON-SCIOUS (ủn-kỏn'shủ), *a.* Not perceiving. [85.] [283-4.]

UN-COURT-LY (ủn-kỏrt'lẻ), *ad.* Not refined; rustic.

UN-COUTH (ủn-kỏ'ỏth'), *a.* Strange.

UN-COUTH-LY (ủn-kỏ'ỏth'lẻ), *ad.* Oddly, strangely.

*UN-COUTH-NESS (ủn-kỏ'ỏth'ẻnẻ), *n.* Strangeness, awkwardness.

*UN-C-TION (ủngk'shủn), *n.* The act of anointing, ointment; warmth of piety; that which melts or excites to piety or devotion.

*UN-TU-OS-I-TY (ủngk'tshủ'ỏs'ẻ'ẻ'), *n.* Uctuousness.

UN-TU-OUS (ủngk'tshủ'ủs'), *a.* Fat, oily.

*UN-TU-OUS-NESS (ủngk'tshủ'ủs'ẻnẻ), *n.* Fatness, oiliness.

UN-CURL (ủn-kủ'ỉ'), *v. t.* To loose from ringlets:—*v. i.*, to fall from ringlets.

UN-CUR-RENT (ủn-kủ'rẻ'ỉn'), *a.* Not current, not passing in common payment.

UN-DAUNT-ED (ủn-dẻn'tẻ'ỉd or ủn-dẻwnt'ẻ'ỉd), *a.* Not subdued by fear, brave. [116-23.]

UN-DAUNT-ED-LY (ủn-dẻn'tẻ'ỉd'ỉẻ or ủn-dẻwnt'ẻ'ỉd'ỉẻ), *ad.* Without fear; bravely.

UN-DAUNT-ED-NESS (ủn-dẻn'tẻ'ỉd'ẻnẻ or ủn-dẻwnt'ẻ'ỉd'ẻnẻ), *n.* The state of being without fear.

UN-DEC-A-GON (ủn-dẻk'ẻ'ỏg'ỏn), *n.* A plane figure of eleven angles.

UN-DE-CEIVE (ủn-dẻ-sẻ'ẻv'), *v. t.* To set right; to inform justly.

*UN-DE-CEIV'ING, *p. prs.*

UN-DE-CIL-LION (ủn-dẻ-sẻ'ỉ'ỉn'), *a.* or *n.* *By the French or American method of numeration*, a number expressed by a unit in the thirty-seventh place; *by the English method*, a unit in the sixty-seventh place.

UN-DECK (ủn-dẻk'), *v. t.* To strip of ornaments.

UN-DE-FIL-ED (ủn-dẻ-fẻ'ỉd'), *a.* Not polluted. [342-4.]

UN-DE-FI-NA-BLE (ủn-dẻ-fẻ'ỉnẻ'ẻ'ỉ'), *a.* Not to be marked out. [142-31.]

UN-DE-FIN-ED (ủn-dẻ-fẻ'ỉn'ỉd'), *a.* Not circumscribed; not limited.

UN-DE-NI-A-BLY (ủn-dẻ-nẻ'ỉ'ẻ'ẻ'ỉẻ), *ad.* Plainly, certainly, truly.

UN-DER (ủn'dẻ'ỉ'), *prep.* Beneath; below:—*ad.*, in a state of subjection; below; less:—*a. com.*, lower in degree; subordinate:—see UNDERMOST.

*UN-DER-A-C-TION (ủn-dẻ'r-ẻ'ỏk'shủn), *n.* Subordinate action.

*UN-DER-A-AGENT (ủn-dẻ'r-ẻ'ỏjẻ'ỉn'), *n.* A subordinate agent.

UN-DER-BID (ủn-dẻ'r-bẻ'ỉd'), *v. t.* [UNDERBID or UNDERBADE—UNDERBIDDEN or UNDERBID.] To offer less than another.

UN-DER-BID'DING, *p. prs.*

UN-DER-GO (ủn-dẻ'r-gỏ'), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, UNDERGOES.*] [UNDERWENT—UNDERGONE.] To suffer; to sustain; to endure. [230-23.]

*UN-DER-GRAD-U-ATE (ủn-dẻ'r-grẻd'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'), *n.* A college student who has not taken his first degree.

UN-DER-GROUND (ủn-dẻ'r-grẻ'ỏn'ỉd'), *a.* Below the surface of the ground.

UN-DER-GROWTH (ủn-dẻ'r-grẻ'ỏth'), *n.* A growth under trees.

UN-DER-HAND (ủn-dẻ'r-hẻn'ỉd'), *a.* Underhanded.

UN-DER-HAND-ED (ủn-dẻ'r-hẻn'ỉd'ẻ'ỉd'), *a.* Fraudulent, secret, sly.

UN-DE-RIV-ED (ủn-dẻ-rẻ'ỉv'ẻ'ỉd'), *a.* Not derived, not borrowed. [76-18.]

UN-DER-LAY (ủn-dẻ'r-lẻ'ẻ'), *v. t.* [UNDERLAID or UNDERLAYED—UNDERLAID or UNDERLAYED.]

To strengthen by something laid under.

UN-DER-LET (ủn-dẻ'r-lẻ't'), *v. t.* [UNDERLET—UNDERLET.] To let or lease below the value; to lease under another.

*UN-DER-LET'TING, *p. prs.*

UN-DER-LIE (ủn-dẻ'r-lẻ'ỉ'), *v. i.* [UNDERLAY—UNDERLAIN.] To lie beneath.

*UN-DER-LY'ING, *p. prs.*

Fåte, får, fäll, fåt—mè, mèt—plne, pln—nò, môve,

- UN-DER-LINE ('ån-dår-lîne'), *v. t.* To mark with lines below the words.
- UN-DER-LI'NING, *p. prs.*
- UN-DER-LING ('ån-dår'lîng), *n.* An inferior agent; a mean person.
- UN-DER-MINE ('ån-dår-mîne'), *v. t.* To sap; to excavate the earth beneath; to injure secretly. [150-30.]
- UN-DER-MIN-ER ('ån-dår mîn'ûr), *n.* One who undermines.
- UN-DER-MI'NING, *p. prs.*
- UN-DER-MOST ('ån-dår-mòst), *a. sup.* Lowest in state or place.
- ✍* UNDER and UNDERMOST have no positive degree.
- *UN-DER-NEATH ('ån-dår-néeth'), *ad.* Below, under;—*prep.*, under.
- UN-DER-PIN-NING ('ån-dår-pln'ning), *n.* The stone work on which a building rests.
- UN-DER-PLOT ('ån-dår-plòt), *n.* A clandestine scheme; a plot subordinate.
- *UN-DER-RATE ('ån-dår-råte), *n.* A price less than is usual.
- UN-DER-RATE ('ån-dår-råte'), *v. t.* To rate too low.
- UN-DER-RA'TING, *p. prs.*
- UN-DER-SELL ('ån-dår-sêl'), *v. t.* [UNDERSOLD—UNDERSOLD.] To sell cheaper than another.
- UN-DER-SER-VANT ('ån-dår-sêr'vânt), *n.* An inferior servant.
- UN-DER-SHOT ('ån-dår'shòt), *a.* Moved by water passing under the wheel.
- UN-DER-STAND ('ån-dår-stånd'), *v. t.* [UNDERSTOOD—UNDERSTOOD.] To comprehend fully; to know;—*v. i.*, to have understanding.
- UN-DER-STAND'ING, *p. prs.*—*n.*, Intellectual powers; sense, skill, knowledge [382-28];—*a.*, knowing, skilful.
- UN-DER-STAND-ING-LY ('ån-dår-stånd'îng'lè), *ad.* Skilfully, with knowledge.
- UN-DER-STRAP-PER ('ån-dår'stråp-pår), *n.* An inferior agent.
- UN-DER-TAKE ('ån-dår-tåke'), *v. t.* [UNDERTOOK—UNDERTAKEN.] To engage in; to attempt; to enter upon. [384.]
- UN-DER-TA'KING, *p. prs.* :—*n.*, enterprise, engagement.
- UN-DER-TA-KER ('ån-dår-tå'kår), *n.* One who undertakes; a manager of funerals.
- UN-DER-TEN-ANT ('ån-dår-tên'ânt), *n.* A secondary tenant.
- UN-DER-TOOK', *pst. t.* of UNDERTAKE.
- UN-DER-VAL-U-A-TION ('ån-dår-vål'û-â'shûn), *n.* An estimate below the real worth.
- UN-DER-VAL-UE ('ån-dår-vål'û), *v. t.* To rate too low; to esteem lightly;—*n.*, a low rate; a price below the worth.
- UN-DER-VAL'U'ING, *p. prs.*
- UN-DER-WENT', *pst. t.* of UNDERGO.
- UN-DER-WOOD ('ån-dår'wûd), *n.* The shrubs or small trees that grow among timber.
- UN-DER-WORK ('ån-dår'wûrk), *n.* Subordinate employment.
- UN-DER-WORK ('ån-dår'wûrk'), *v. t.* To work for less than another; to undermine; to rat.
- UN-DER-WORK-MAN ('ån-dår'wûrk'mån), *n.* A subordinate laborer.
- UN-DER-WORK'MEN, *n. pl.*
- UN-DER-WRITE ('ån-dår-rîte'), *v. t.* [UNDERWROTE—UNDERWRITTEN.] To write under something else; to subscribe for insurance;—*v. i.*, to practice insurance.
- UN-DER-WRI'TING, *p. prs.*
- UN-DER-WRI-TER ('ån-dår'rî-tår or 'ån-dår-rî'tår), *n.* One who insures.
- *UN-DE-VI-A-TING ('ån-dê'vê-â-îng) *a.* Not deviating; uniform. [220-19.]
- UN-DID, *pst. t.* of UNDO.
- *UN-DIS-CERN-I-BLE ('ån-dîz-zêrn'èbl), *a.* Imperceptible, invisible.
- UN-DIS-CERN'ING, *p. prs.* :—*a.*, injudicious, dull.
- *UN-DIS-GUIS-ED ('ån-dîs-glîzd'), *a.* Artless, plain, open. [370-2.]
- *UN-DIS-SEM-BLED ('ån-dîs-sêm'bl), *a.* Not disguised. [342-13.]
- UN-DIS-SEM-BLING ('ån-dîs-sêm'blîng), *a.* True, frank.
- UN-DO ('ån-dòd'), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, UNDOES.] [UNID—UNDONE.] To ruin; to loose; to unravel; to reverse; to untie.
- UN-DO'ING, *p. prs.* :—*n.*, destruction, ruin.
- UN-DO-ER ('ån-dòd'ûr), *n.* One who undoes.
- UN-DOUBT-ED ('ån-dòût'éd), *a.* Indubitable; not disputed.
- *UN-DOUBT-ED-LY ('ån-dòût'éd'lè), *ad.* Without doubt, indubitably.
- UN-DUE ('ån-dû'), *a.* Not right; not legal, improper.
- *UN-DU-LA-RY ('ån-dû'lå-rè), *a.* Playing as waves; vibratory.
- UN-DU-LATE ('ån-dû'låte), *v. i.* To play in waves; to form as waves;—*v. t.*, to cause to wave.
- UN'DU-LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- UN-DU-LA-TION ('ån-dû-lå'shûn), *n.* Waving motion. [40-8.]
- *UN-DU-LA-TOR-Y ('ån-dû'lå-tår'è), *a.* Vibratory; moving like waves.
- *UN-DU-LY ('ån-dû'lè), *ad.* Not properly; excessively.
- UN-EARTH-ED ('ån-êrth'éd), *a.* Driven from a burrow.
- *UN-EARTH-LY ('ån-êrth'lè), *a.* Not terrestrial; inhuman.
- *UN-EA-SI-NESS ('ån-ê'zè'nês), *n.* Trouble, care, perplexity.
- UN-EA-SY ('ån-ê'zè), *a.* Painful; disturbed.
- *UN-EM-BAR-RASS-ED ('ån-êm-bår'råst), *a.* Free from care or perplexity. [252-5.]
- UN-E-QUAL-ED } ('ån-ê'kwåld)*a.*
*UN-E-QUALL-ED }
- UNPARALLELED.
- UN-E-QUAL-LY ('ån-ê'kwål'lè), *ad.* In different degrees; not justly; not equally.
- *UN-E-QUIV-O-CAL ('ån-ê-kwîv'ò-kål), *a.* Not equivocal or doubtful, plain.

- UN-ER-RING (ûn-êr'ring), *a.* Certain. [382-21.]
- UN-E-VEN (ûn-ê'vn), *a.* Not level, odd, not uniform.
- UN-E-VEN-NESS (ûn-ê'vn'nês), *n.* Inequality, surface not level.
- *UN-EX-AG-GER-A-TED ('ûn-êgz-âj'êr-â-têd), *a.* Not exaggerated.
- UN-EX-AM-PLED ('ûn-êgz-âm'pld), *a.* Not known by example; unparalleled.
- *UN-EX-CEP-TION-A-BLE ('ûn-êk-sêp'shûn'â-bl), *a.* Not liable to objection.
- *UN-EX-CEP-TION-A-BLY ('ûn-êk-sêp'shûn'â-blê), *ad.* In a manner not liable to objection.
- UN-EX-PECT-ED-LY ('ûn-êks-pêkt'êd'lê), *ad.* Suddenly.
- UN-FAIL-ING (ûn-fâle'ing), *a.* Not failing, sure, certain.
- UN-FAIR (ûn-fâre'), *a.* Disingenuous; dishonest; unjust.
- UN-FAIR-LY (ûn-fâre'lê), *ad.* In an unjust manner.
- UN-FAIR-NESS (ûn-fâre'nês), *n.* Injustice; dishonesty.
- UN-FEEL-ING (ûn-fêel'ing), *a.* In-sensible; cruel.
- UN-FEIGN-ED (ûn-fând'), *a.* Real; sincere.
- *UN-FEIGN-ED-LY (ûn-fâne'êd'lê), *ad.* Really, sincerely. [266-3.]
- UN-FET-TER (ûn-fêt'tûr), *v. t.* To free from shackles; to set free. [90-26.]
- UN-FOLD (ûn-fôld'), *v. t.* To expand; to discover; to display.
- UN-FOR-GIV-ING ('ûn-fôr-giv'ing), *a.* Relentless, implacable.
- UN-FOUND-ED (ûn-fôund'êd), *a.* Groundless, false.
- UN-FRE-QUENT (ûn-frê'kwênt), *a.* Uncommon, rare.
- UN-FRE-QUENT-ED ('ûn-frê-kwênt'êd), *a.* Rarely visited.
- *UN-GIRD (ûn-gêrd'), *v. t.* [UN-GIRD-ED or UNGIRT—UNGIRD-ED or UNGIRT.] To loose a girdle:—*v. i.*, to unbind.
- UN-GOD-LI-NESS (ûn-gôd'lê'nês), *n.* Irreverence to God, impiety.
- UN-GOD-LY (ûn-gôd'lê), *a.* Wicked, negligent of God, profane.
- *UN-GU-ENT (ûng'gwênt), *n.* An ointment.
- *UN-GU-LATE (ûng'gû'lt), *a.* Hoof-shaped; having hoofs.
- UN-HAL-LOW (ûn-hâl'lô), *v. t.* To profane.
- UN-HAND (ûn-hând'), *v. t.* To loose from the hand.
- UN-HAND-SOME (ûn-hân'sûm or ûn-hând'sûm), *a.* Ungraceful; illiberal; unfair.
- UN-HAN-DY (ûn-hân'dê), *a.* Awkward; clumsy.
- UN-HAP-PI-NESS (ûn-hâp'pê'nês), *n.* Misery, misfortune.
- UN-HAP-PY (ûn-hâp'pê), *a.* Distressed, wretched, unfortunate.
- UN-HAR-MO-NI-OUS (ûn-hâr-mô'nê'ûs), *a.* Without symmetry, discordant, unmusical.
- UN-HAR-NESS (ûn-hâr'nês), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, UNHARNESSES.*] To loose from harness; to disarm.
- UN-HEARD (ûn-hêrd'), *a.* Not heard; unknown.
- UN-HINGE (ûn-hinje'), *v. t.* To displace; to disorder; to throw from the hinges.
- UN-HIN'GING, *p. prs.*
- UN-HORSE (ûn-hôr'sê), *v. t.* To throw from the saddle.
- UN-HOR'SING, *p. prs.*
- UN-HOUSE (ûn-hôûze'), *v. t.* To deprive of a habitation.
- UN-HOUS'ING, *p. prs.*
- *U-NI-CORN (yû'nê'kôrn), *n.* A beast that has only one horn; a bird; a fish.
- U-NI-FORM (yû'nê'fôrm), *a.* Similar to itself, regular, equal, even, consistent [55-26] [182-3]:—*n.*, the regimental dress of a soldier.
- U-NI-FORM-I-TY (yû'nê'fôrm'ê'tê), *n.* Even tenor; resemblance of one to another; sameness, regularity. [220-14.]
- U-NI-FORM'ITIES, *n. pl.*
- U-NI-FORM-LY (yû'nê'fôrm-lê), *ad.* Without variation.
- *U-NI-GEN-I-TURE (yû'nê-jên'ê'tûre), *n.* Singleness of birth.
- *UN-I-MAG-IN-A-BLE ('ûn-ê-mâj'în'â-bl), *a.* Not to be imagined; inconceivable. [139.]
- *UN-IM-PAIR-ED ('ûn-îm-pârd'), *a.* Not impaired; not marred; not injured. [281-9.]
- *UN-IM-PAS-SION-ED ('ûn-îm-pâsh'ênd), *a.* Temperate; tranquil; calm.
- *UN-IM-PEACH-A-BLE ('ûn-îm-pêetsh'â-bl), *a.* Not to be impeached; free from guilt.
- UN-IM-PEACH-ED ('ûn-îm-pêetsh't'), *a.* Not accused; unquestioned.
- UN-IN-FORM-ED ('ûn-în-fôrm'd'), *a.* Untaught, uninstructed. [222.]
- UN-ION (yûne'yûn or yû'nê'ûn), *n.* The act of joining; concord; unity; a confederacy.
- *U-NIQUE (yû-nêek'), *a.* Sole, unequalled.
- *U-NI-SON (yû'nê'sûn), *a.* Sounding alone:—*n.*, agreement or coincidence of sounds; harmony. (*ap. p.*—with, to.) [345-28.]
- *U-NIS-O-NANCE (yû-nîs'ô'nânse), *n.* Accordance of sounds.
- U-NIS-O-NANT (yû-nîs'ô'nânt), } *a.*
- U-NIS-O-NOUS (yû-nîs'ô'nûs), } Being in unison.
- U-NIT (yû'nît), *n.* One; the least whole number; a number expressed by the figure 1 in any numerating period:—see NUMERATION.
-  A unit of measure is any accepted or standard measure; as one acre, one inch, &c.
- U-NI-TA-RI-AN (yû'nê-tâ'rê'ân), *n.* One who denies the Trinity, or holds that God exists in one person only:—*a.*, relating to Unitarianism.
- *U-NI-TA-RI-AN-ISM (yû'nê-tâ'rê'ân-îzm), *n.* The doctrine of Unitarians.

Fåte, får, fäll, fät—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nò, môve,

- U-NITE (yù-nìtè'), *v. t.* To join; to make to agree; to coalesce; to combine (*op. p.*—to):—*v. i.*, to concur; to join; to grow together. (*op. p.*—with.)
- U-NÍ'TING, *p. pres.*
- U-NI-TED-LY (yù-ní'têd'lè), *ad.* With union.
- *U-NI-TY (yù'nè'tè), *n.* The state of being one; concord. [63-11.]
- U-NI-VALVE (yù'nè'vâlv), *a.* Having one valve only.
- U-NI-VER-SAL (yù-nè-vêr'sâl), *a.* Comprising all particulars; general; total, all [57-21]:—*n.*, the whole; a general proposition.
- *U-NI-VER-SAL-ISM (yù-nè-vêr'sâlyzm), *n.* The belief in universal salvation.
- U-NI-VER-SAL-IST (yù-nè-vêr'sâl-íst), *n.* One who adheres to Universalism.
- *U-NI-VER-SAL-I-TY (yù-nè-vêr-sâly'tè), *n.* Generality, extension to the whole. [348.]
- U-NI-VER-SAL-LY (yù-nè-vêr'sâl-lè), *ad.* Without exception; throughout the whole.
- U-NI-VERSE (yù'nè'vêrse), *n.* The general system of things. [259-7.]
- U-NI-VER-SI-TY (yù-nè-vêr'sè'tè), *n.* A school where all the arts and sciences are taught.†
- *U-NI-VER-SÍ'TIES, *n. pl.*
- U-NIV-O-CAL (yù-ní'vò'kâl), *a.* Having one meaning; regular; certain.
- UN-JOINT-ED (ûn-jóint'êd), *a.* Disjointed, separated.
- UN-KIND-LY (ûn-kind'lè), *ad.* Without kindness:—*a.*, unnatural, unfavorable.
- *UN-KNIT (ûn-nít'), *v. t.* [UNKNIT or UNKNITTED—UNKNIT or UNKNITTED.] To unweave; to open what is knit.
- UN-KNIT'TING, *p. pres.*
- UN-LATCH (ûn-lâsh'), *v. t.* [*pres. t. 3.* UNLATCHES.] To open by lifting a latch.
- *UN-LEARN (ûn-lêrn'), *v. t.* [UN-LEARNED or UNLEARN'T—UNLEARNED or UNLEARN'T.] To forget; to cause to forget.
- *UN-LEAV-EN-ED (ûn-lêv'vnd), *a.* Not raised by yeast.
- UN-LESS (ûn-lês'), *con. d.* If not, except.
- UN-LEV-EL-ED } (ûn-lêv'êld), *a.*
*UN-LEV-ELL-ED }
- Not cut or made flat or even.
- UN-LIKE-NESS (ûn-lîk'e'nês), *n.* Dissimilitude, want of resemblance.
- UN-LOOSE (ûn-lòose'), *v. t.* To loose:—*v. i.*, to become loose.
- *UN-LOOS'ING, *p. pres.*
- UN-MAKE (ûn-mâkè'), *v. t.* [UN-MADE—UNMADE.] To deprive of qualities possessed before.
- UN-MA'KING, *p. pres.*
- UN-MAN (ûn-mân'), *v. t.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of a man; to deject.
- *UN-MAN'NING, *p. pres.*
- UN-MAN'NED, *p. pres.*
- *UN-MAN-AGE-A-BLE (ûn-mân'jê-â-bl), *a.* Not manageable; not governable; intractable.
- UN-MAN-NER-ED (ûn-mân'nêrd), *a.* Rude, uncivil.
- UN-MASK-ED (ûn-mâsk't'), *a.* Open or opened to view.
- UN-MEAN-ING (ûn-mêen'ing), *a.* Expressing no meaning.
- UN-MEAS-UR-ED (ûn-mêzh'ûrd), *a.* Not measured, beyond measure.
- UN-NAT-U-RAL-LY (ûn-nâtsh'û'râl-lè), *ad.* In opposition to nature.
- *UN-NEC-ES-SA-RY (ûn-nês'sês'sâ-rè), *a.* Useless, needless. [373-17.]
- UN-NERVE (ûn-nêrv'), *v. t.* To deprive of nerve; to enfeeble.
- UN-NER'VING, *p. pres.*
- UN-NO-TED (ûn-nò'têd), *a.* Not noted; not observed; not regarded.
- UN-NUM-BER-ED (ûn-nûm'bûrd), *a.* Not numbered, innumerable.
- UN-OB-TRU-SIVE (ûn-òb-tròd'sív), *a.* Not obtrusive, modest.
- UN-OF-FEND-ING (ûn-òf-fênd'ing), *a.* Harmless, sinless, not giving offense.
- *UN-OR-GA-NI-ZED (ûn-òr-gâ'nízd), *a.* Not organized; inorganic.
- UN-OS-TEN-TA-TIOUS-LY (ûn'òs-tên-tâ'shûs'lè), *ad.* Without display; modestly. [360.]
- *UN-PAL-AT-A-BLE (ûn-pâl'lât'â-bl), *a.* Nauseous, disgusting.
- UN-PAR-AL-LEL-ED (ûn-pâr'âl'lèld), *a.* Not to be matched, unequalled.
- UN-POP-U-LAR (ûn-pòp'û'lâr), *a.* Not having the public favor; obnoxious.
- UN-POP-U-LAR-I-TY (ûn'pòp-û-lâr-è'tè), *n.* Want of popular favor.
- *UN-PRAC-TIC-ED (ûn-prâk'tíst), *a.* Not skillful by use:—improperly written UNPRACTISED.
- UN-PRE-TEND-ING (ûn-prê-tênd'ing), *a.* Not making pretensions; modest.
- *UN-PRIEST-LY (ûn-prêest'lè), *a.* Unsuitable to a priest.
- *UN-PRIN-CI-PLED (ûn-prín'sè'pld), *a.* Devoid of moral principle.
- UN-QUES-TION-A-BLE (ûn-kwês'tshûn'â-bl), *a.* Indubitable, undeniable, certain.
- UN-QUES-TION-A-BLY (ûn-kwês'tshûn'â-blè), *ad.* Indubitably.
- UN-QUI-ET (ûn-kwi'è't), *a.* Restless, disturbed, uneasy.
- *UN-QUI-ET-NESS (ûn-kwi'è't'nês), *n.* Want of quiet, restlessness.
- UN-RAV-EL (ûn-râv'vl), *v. t.* To disentangle; to extricate; to explain:—*v. i.*, to become disentangled or unfolded.
- UN-RAV'ELING, } *p. pres.*
*UN-RAV'EL'LING, }
- UN-RAV'EL-ED, } *p. pres.*
*UN-RAV'ELL-ED, }
- *UN-READ-I-NESS (ûn-rêd'è'nês), *n.* Want of preparation; want of readiness.
- UN-READ-Y (ûn-rêd'è') *a.* Not prompt.
- UN-RE-AL (ûn-rê'âl), *a.* Unsubstantial; vain.

- *UN-REA-SON-A-BLE-NESS (ûn-rê'-zn'â-bl'nês), *n.* Inconsistency with reason; exorbitance.
- UN-RE-CORD-ED (ûn-rê-kôrd'éd), *a.* Not registered or celebrated. [69-1.]
- UN-RE-LENT-ING (ûn-rê-lênt'ing), *a.* Hard, cruel.
- UN-RE-MIT-TING (ûn-rê-mît'ting), *a.* Continuing, incessant.
- UN-RE-SERVE (ûn-rê-zêrv'), *n.* Frankness, openness.
- UN-RE-SERV-ED (ûn-rê-zêrv'd'), *a.* Open, frank, candid.
- *UN-RE-SERV-ED-LY (ûn-rê-zêrv'éd'lè), *ad.* Openly, frankly.
- UN-RE-SERV-ED-NESS (ûn-rê-zêrv'éd'nês), *n.* Frankness, openness.
- UN-REV-ER-END (ûn-rêv'êr'ênd), *a.* Irreverent, disrespectful.
- UN-RID-DLE (ûn-rîd'dl), *v. t.* To solve an enigma; to explain.
- UN-RID'DLING, *p. prs.*
- UN-RIG (ûn-rîg'), *v. t.* To strip off the tackle.
- UN-RIG'GING, *p. prs.*
- UN-RIG-GED (ûn-rîgd'), *p. prf.*
- *UN-RIGH-TE-OUS-NESS (ûn-rî'tshê'ûs-nês), *n.* Injustice; wickedness.
- UN-RI-VAL-ED } (ûn-rî'vâld), *a.*
*UN-RI-VALL-ED }
- Having no peer or equal; peerless. [192-4.]
- UN-ROLL (ûn-rôl'), *v. t.* To open what is rolled.
- UN-ROL'LING, *p. prs.*
- UN-ROOT (ûn-rôôt'), *v. t.* To tear up by the roots.
- UN-RUF-FLED (ûn-rûf'fd), *a.* Undisturbed, calm, tranquil.
- UN-RU-LI-NESS (ûn-rôô'lè'nês), *n.* Turbulence, licentiousness.
- UN-RU-LY (ûn-rôô'lè), *a.* Turbulent, ungovernable, refractory.
- UN-SAD-DLE (ûn-sâd'dl), *v. t.* To take the saddle from.
- UN-SAD'DLING, *p. prs.*
- UN-SAFE (ûn-sâf'), *a.* Hazardous, dangerous.
- UN-SAFE-LY (ûn-sâf'èl'), *ad.* Not securely, dangerously.
- UN-SAID (ûn-sêd'), *pst. t. and p. prf.* of UNSAY.
- *UN-SAL-A-BLE (ûn-sâlé'âbl), *a.* Unfit for sale.
- UN-SAT-IS-FAC-TOR-Y (ûn'sât-îs-fâk'tûr'è), *a.* Not giving satisfaction.
- UN-SA-VOR-Y (ûn-sâ'vûr'è), *a.* In-sipid, tasteless; disgusting.
- UN-SAY (ûn-sâ'), *v. t.* [UNSAID—UNSAID.] To recall; to recant.
- UN-SCREW (ûn-skrôô'), *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to unfasten.
- UN-SCRIP-TU-RAL (ûn-skrîp'tshû-râll), *a.* Not defensible by Scripture.
- UN-SCRU-PU-LOUS (ûn-skrôô'pû'lûs) *a.* Having no scruples; unprincipled.
- UN-SEARCH-A-BLE (ûn-sêrtsh'â'bl), *a.* Not to be explored; mysterious.
- UN-SEARCH-A-BLE-NESS (ûn-sêrtsh'â'bl-nês), *n.* Impossibility to be explored.
- UN-SEA-SON-ED (ûn-sê'sznd), *a.* Not seasoned, not inured.
- UN-SEAT (ûn-sêét'), *v. t.* To throw from a seat.
- UN-SEE-ING (ûn-sêé'ing), *a.* Wanting sight.
- UN-SEEM-LI-NESS (ûn-sêém'lè'nês), *n.* Indecency, indecorum.
- UN-SEEM-LY (ûn-sêém'lè), *a.* Not becoming, indecent.
- UN-SEL-FISH (ûn-sêl'fîsh), *a.* Not selfish, disinterested.
- *UN-SER-VICE-A-BLE (ûn-sêr'vis'â-bl), *a.* Bringing no advantage; useless.
- UN-SET-TLE (ûn-sêt'tl), *v. t.* To make uncertain; to disconcert.
- UN-SET'TLING, *p. prs.*
- UN-SET'TLED, *p. prf.* :—*a.*, turbid; not determined, not steady.
- UN-SHACK-LE (ûn-shâk'kl), *v. t.* To loose from bonds or shackles.
- *UN-SHACK'LING, *p. prs.*
- UN-SHA-DED (ûn-shâ'déd), *a.* Not shaded, open.
- UN-SHA-KEN (ûn-shâ'kn), *a.* Not shaken, unmoved, firm.
- UN-SHA-PEN (ûn-shâ'pn), *a.* Misshapen; ugly.
- *UN-SHEATHE (ûn-shêéth'), *v. t.* To draw from the scabbard.
- UN-SHEATH'ING, *p. prs.*
- UN-SHIP (ûn-shîp'), *v. t.* To take out of a ship.
- UN-SHIP'PING, *p. prs.*
- UN-SHIP'PED, *p. prf.*
- UN-SHOOD (ûn-shôôd'), *a.* Having no shoes.
- UN-SIGHT-LI-NESS (ûn-sîte'lè'nês), *n.* Deformity.
- UN-SIGHT-LY (ûn-sîte'lè), *a.* Deformed.
- *UN-SKIL-FUL } (ûn-skîl'fûll), *a.*
UN-SKILL-FUL }
- Wanting art or knowledge.
- *UN-SKIL-FUL-LY } (ûn-skîl'fûll'è)
UN-SKILL-FUL-LY }
- ad.* Awkwardly.
- *UN-SKIL-FUL-NESS } (ûn-skîl'fûll-
UN-SKILL-FUL-NESS }
- n.* Want of art or knowledge; awkwardness.
- *UN-SO-CI-A-BLE (ûn-sô'shê'â-bl or ûn-sô'shâ'bl), *a.* Reserved; not suited to society.
- UN-SO-CI-A-BLY (ûn-sô'shê'â-blè or ûn-sô'shâ'blè), *ad.* With reserve, not socially.
- *UN-SO-CIAL (ûn-sô'shâll), *a.* Not suitable to society.
- *UN-SO-PHIS-TI-CAT-ED (ûn-sô-fîs'tè'kâ-têd), *a.* Not adulterated; pure.
- UN-SOUND (ûn-sôund'), *a.* Sickly; not sound; not orthodox; defective.
- UN-SOUND-NESS (ûn-sôund'nês), *n.* Corruption, unsound state; infirmity.
- UN-SPEAK-A-BLE (ûn-spêék'â'bl), *a.* Unutterable, ineffable.
- UN-SPEAK-A-BLY (ûn-spêék'â'blè), *ad.* Inexpressibly.

- UN-SPIR-IT-U-AL (ûn-spir'it'shù-âl), *a.* Not spiritual, carnal.
- UN-SPOT-RED (ûn-spòt'téd), *a.* Not spotted, pure, immaculate.
- UN-STAD (ûn-stàde'), *a.* Fickle, not steady.
- UN-STEAD-I-LY (ûn-stêd'è'lè), *ad.* Inconstantly.
- *UN-STEAD-I-NESS (ûn-stêd'è'nês), *n.* Want of constancy; irresolution.
- UN-STEAD-Y (ûn-stêd'dè), *a.* Inconstant, mutable.
- UN-STINT-ED (ûn-sint'éd), *a.* Not stinted; not limited. [313-19.]
- UN-STOP (ûn-stòp'), *v. t.* To free from stop; to open.
- UN-STOP'PING, *p. prs.*
- UN-STOP-PED (ûn-stòpt'), *p. prof.* —*a.*, meeting no resistance.
- UN-STRING (ûn-stríng'), *v. t.* [UN-STRUNG—UNSTRUNG.] To relax any thing strung; to untie; to deprive of strings.
- *UN-STUD-I-ED (ûn-stùd'ìd), *a.* Not studied, easy, natural.
- UN-SUB-STAN-TIAL (ûn-sùb-stán'shál), *a.* Not solid; not real. [140-3.]
- *UN-SUL-LI-ED (ûn-sùl'ìd), *a.* Not fouled, pure, not stained. [258-8.]
- UN-SUNG (ûn-sùng'), *a.* Not celebrated in verse; not sung.
- *UN-SUS-CEP-TI-BLE (ûn-sùs-sèp'tèbl), *a.* Insensible, unfeeling; hard; incapable of receiving or admitting.
- *UN-SUS-PI-CIOUS (ûn-sùs-plsh'ùs), *a.* Having no suspicion or distrust. [282.]
- UN-TAN-GLE (ûn-táng'gl), *v. t.* To disentangle.
- UN-TAN'GLING, *p. prs.*
- UN-TEACH (ûn-tèetsh'), *v. t.* [UN-TAUGHT—UNTAUGHT.] To cause to forget.
- UN-THANK-FUL (ûn-thánk'fùl), *a.* Ungrateful.
- UN-THANK-FUL-NESS (ûn-thánk'fùl'nês), *n.* Ingratitude.
- UN-THINK-ING (ûn-thíngk'íng), *a.* Inconsiderate, thoughtless.
- UN-THRIFT (ûn'thríft), *n.* A spend-thrift:—*a.*, prodigal.
- UN-THRIFT-I-NESS (ûn'thríft'è'nês), *n.* Want of thrift, waste, prodigality, profusion.
- UN-THRIFT-Y (ûn'thríft'è), *a.* Lavish, prodigal.
- UN-TIE (ûn-tí'), *v. t.* To unbind; to set free; to loose:—see TIE.
- *UN-TY-ING (ûn-tí'íng), *p. prs.*
- UN-TIL (ûn-tíl'), *ad.* To the time that; to the degree that.
- UN-TIME-LY (ûn-time'lè), *a.* Happening before the natural time [132-12]:—*ad.*, before the natural time.
- UN-TO (ûn-tòd'), *pp.* To.
- UN-TOMB (ûn-tòom'), *v. t.* To disinter; to take from the grave.
- *UN-TO-WARD (ûn-tò'wàrd), *a.* Perverse, froward.
- UN-TO-WARD-LY (ûn-tò'wàrd'lè), *ad.* Awkwardly, perversely.
- UN-TRAM-MEL-ED } (ûn-trám'-
*UN-TRAM-MEL-LED } mld), *a.*
Not trammelled; not confined.
- UN-TRACT-A-BLE (ûn-trákt'á'bl), *a.* Not governable, stubborn.
- UN-TRAV-EL-ED } (ûn-tráv'èld),
*UN-TRAV-ELL-ED }
a. Not travelled, not trodden, not passed over.
- UN-TRU-LY (ûn-tròd'lè), *ad.* Falsely.
- UN-TRUTH (ûn-tròth'), *n.* Falseness:—see FALSEHOOD.
- UN-TU-NA-BLE (ûn-tù'ná'bl), *a.* Unharmonious, not tunable.
- UN-TUNE (ûn-tùne'), *v. t.* To put out of tune.
- UN-TU'NING, *p. prs.*
- UN-TWINE (ûn-twíne'), *v. t.* To separate things involved or twined.
- UN-TWI'NING, *p. prs.*
- UN-TWIST (ûn-twíst'), *v. t.* To separate things involved or twisted.
- UN-UT-TER-A-BLE (ûn-ùt'tùr'á'bl), *a.* Inexpressible.
- UN-VAIL. See UNVEIL.
- UN-VAR-NISH-ED (ûn-vàr'nísh't), *a.* Not overlaid with varnish; not adorned, simple.
- *UN-VEIL (ûn-vàle'), *v. t.* To disclose; to show [89-8]:—also written UNVAIL.
- UN-WA-RY (ûn-wà'rè), *a.* Imprudent, incautious, precipitate. †
- UN-WEAVE (ûn-wéève'), *v. t.* [UN-WOVE or UNWEAVED—UNWOVEN or UNWEAVED.] To undo what has been woven; to unfold.
- UN-WEAV'ING, *p. prs.*
- UN-WED (ûn-wéd'), *a.* Not married.
- UN-WEPT (ûn-wépt'), *a.* Not mourned for.
- *UN-WIELD-I-LY (ûn-wèèld'è'lè), *ad.* Unmanageably; with difficulty.
- UN-WIELD-I-NESS (ûn-wèèld'è'nês), *n.* Difficulty to be moved.
- UN-WIELD-Y (ûn-wèèld'è), *a.* Unmanageable, bulky, heavy.
- UN-WIND (ûn-wínd'), *v. t.* [UN-WOUND or UNWINDED—UNWOUND or UNWINDED.] To untwist; to wind off:—*v. i.*, to admit of evolution.
- UN-WOR-THY (ûn-wùr'thè), *a.* Not deserving; unbecoming; mean, worthless. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- UN-WOUND', *pst. t.* and *p. prof.* of UNWIND.
- UN-WOVE', *pst. t.* of UNWEAVE.
- UN-WO'VEN, *p. prof.* of UNWEAVE.
- UN-WREATHE (ûn-rèèthe'), *v. t.* To untwine.
- UN-WREATH'ING, *p. prs.*
- UN-WRIT-TEN (ûn-rít'tén), *a.* Not written, oral, verbal; blank.
- *UN-WROUGHT (ûn-ráwt'), *a.* Not manufactured or wrought.
- UP (ùp), *ad.* Aloft, on high; out of bed; above:—*pp.*, from a lower to a higher part:—*a.* [UPPER—UPMOST or UPPERMOST], upper, as *upside*.
- U-PAS (yù'pás), *n.* A poisonous tree, found in the East Indies.

UP-BEAR (ûp-bâre'), *v. t.* [UPBORE—UPBORNE.] To raise up, to lift.

UP-BRAID (ûp-brâde'), *v. t.* To chide; to reproach; to blame, to censure. [270-1.]

UP-BRAID-ING-LY (ûp-brâde'ing-lê), *ad.* By way of reproach.

UP-CAST (ûp-kâst'), *a.* Thrown upward:—*n.*, a throw or cast at bowls.

*UP-HEAV-AL (ûp-hêev'âl), *n.* Act of upheaving.

UP-HEAVE (ûp-hêeve'), *v. t.* [UP-HEAVED OR UPHOVE—UPHEAVED OR UPHOVEN.] To heave up.

UP-HEAV'ING, *p. prs.*

UP-HELD', *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of UPHOLD.

UP-HILL (ûp'hîl'), *a.* Difficult; laborious.

UP-HOLD (ûp-hôld'), *v. t.* [UPHELD—UPHELD.] To support; to sustain.

UP-HOLD-ER (ûp-hôld'âr), *n.* One who upholds, a sustainer.

*UP-HOLS-TER-ER (ûp-hôls'tûr'âr), *n.* One who furnishes houses, or deals in cushions, beds, &c.

*UP-HOLS-TER-Y (ûp-hôls'tûr'rê), *n.* Furniture for houses.

UP-LAND (ûp'lând), *n.* Higher ground:—*a.*, high in situation; pertaining to high lands.

UP-LIFT (ûp-lîft'), *v. t.* To raise aloft.

UP-MOST (ûp'môst), *a. sup.* Highest, topmost:—see UP.

UP-ON (ûp-ôn'), *prep.* On, not under; with respect to; by.

UP-PER (ûp'pûr'), *a. com.* Superior to in place, higher:—see UP.

UP-PER-MOST (ûp'pûr'môst), *a. sup.* Highest in place, rank, or power:—see UP.

UP-PISH (ûp'plîsh), *a.* Arrogant, proud.

UP-RAISE (ûp-râze'), *v. t.* To raise up; to exalt.

*UP-RAIS'ING, *p. prs.*

UP-REAR (ûp-rêèr'), *v. t.* To praise.

UP-RIGHT (ûp'rîte'), *a.* Straight up, vertical; just, honest:—*n.*, something standing erect.

UP-RIGHT-LY (ûp'rîte'lê), *ad.* Perpendicularly; honestly.

UP-RIGHT-NESS (ûp'rîte'nêss), *n.* Perpendicular erection; honesty. [382-18.]

UP-RISE (ûp-rîze'), *v. i.* [UPROSE—UPRISEN.] To mount upward; to ascend.

*UP-RI'SING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, act of rising; insurrection.

UP-ROAR (ûp'rôre'), *n.* Tumult; bustle. [211-15.]

UP-ROLL (ûp-rôle'), *v. t.* To roll up.

UP-ROOT (ûp-rôôt'), *v. t.* To extirpate.

UP-ROSE', *pst. t.* of UPRISE.

*UP-ROUSE (ûp-rôuze'), *v. t.* To excite; to rouse from sleep.

UP-ROUS'ING, *p. prs.*

UP-SET (ûp-sê't'), *v. t.* [UPSET—UPSET.] To overturn:—*n.*, an overturn.

UP-SHOT (ûp'shôt'), *n.* Conclusion, end, result.

UP-SIDE (ûp'sîde), *n.* The upper side.

*UP-SIDE-DOWN (ûp'sîde-dôôn'), *ad.* The upper part lowest; in complete disorder.

UP-SPRING (ûp-sprîng'), *v. i.* [UP-SPRUNG OR UPSPRANG—UP-SPRUNG.] To spring up.

UP-STAND (ûp-stând'), *v. i.* [UP-STOOD—UPSTOOD.] To stand up.

UP-START (ûp'stârt'), *n.* One suddenly raised to wealth or power:—*a.*, suddenly raised.

UP-START (ûp-stârt'), *v. i.* To spring up suddenly.

UP-TURN (ûp-tûrn'), *v. t.* To turn up; to furrow.

UP-WARD (ûp'wûrd'), *a.* Directed higher:—*ad.*, toward a higher place; upwards.

UP-WARDS (ûp'wûrdz), *ad.* Towards a higher place; more than.

UP-WIND (ûp-wînd'), *v. t.* [UP-WOUND—UPWOUND.] To wind up.

*U-RA-NI-UM (yû-râ'nê'ûm), *n.* A rare metal.

U-RAN-OG-RA-PHY (yû-rân-ôg'râ'fê)

U-RAN-OL-O-GY (yû-rân-ôl'ô'jê), *n.* A description of the heavens.

U-RAN-OG'RAPHIES, } *n. pl.*

U-RAN-OL'O'GIES, }

U-RA-NUS (yû'râ'nûs), *n.* A distant planet, formerly called Herschel.

*U-R-BAN (ûr'bân'), *a.* Belonging to a city.

*U-R-BANE (ûr-bâne'), *a.* Polite; courteous.

U-R-BAN-I-TY (ûr-bân'ê'tê), *n.* Politeness, civility, courtesy.

U-R-BAN'ITIES, *n. pl.*

U-R-BAN-IZE (ûr'bân'lze), *v. t.* To render civil; to polish.

U-R'BAN'Y-ZING, *p. prs.*

*U-R-CHIN (ûr'tshîn'), *n.* A hedgehog; a child; a brat.

URGE (ûrjê), *v. t.* To provoke; to importune; to incite; to impel. [53-20.] [200-20.]

UR'GING, *p. prs.*

*U-R-GEN-CY (ûr'jên'sê), *n.* Pressure of difficulty, entreaty.

U-R-GENT (ûr'jênt'), *a.* Pressing; importunate; cogent, difficult.

U-R-GENT-LY (ûr'jênt'lê), *ad.* Cogently, importunately.

U-R-GER (ûr'jûr'), *n.* One who urges.

U-RIM (yû'rîm), *n. pl.* Lights.

See URIM and THUMMIM are Hebrew words, the first meaning lights, and the second perfection. They are supposed to be the names of precious stones formerly worn in the breastplate of the high-priest.

U-RIN-A-TOR (yû'rîn-â-tûr), *n.* A diver, one who searches under water.

URN (ûrn), *n.* A vase; a water-pot; a vessel in which the remains of burnt dead bodies were anciently put:—*v. t.*, to enclose in an urn.

- UR-SA (úr'sá), *n.* A constellation; the Bear.
- UR-SI-FORM (úr'sè'fòrm), *a.* Shaped like a bear.
- *UR-SINE (úr'sín), *a.* Pertaining to bears.
- *UR-SU-LINE (úr'sù'lln), *a.* Pertaining to an order of nuns.
- Us (ús), *pro.* The objective plural of I.
- *US-A-BLE (yù'zà'bl), *a.* Admitting of use.
- U-SAGE (yù'zje), *n.* Treatment; custom; habit of numbers.
- *U-SANCE (yù'zânse), *n.* Use; usury; interest for money; time allowed for payment of bills of exchange.
- USE (yùse), *n.* Advantage received; act of using; employment; convenience; help; custom, habit, usage; interest.
- *U-SES (yù'séz), *n. pl.*
- USE (yùze), *v. t.* To employ; to accustom; to treat; to consume.
- *U-SES (yù'zéz), *prs. t. 3.*
- *U'SING, *p. prs.*
- USE-FUL (yùse'fùl), *a.* Convenient; profitable; serviceable. (*ap. p.*—for, to.)
- USE-FUL-LY (yùse'fùl'lè), *ad.* In a useful manner.
- USE-FUL-NESS (yùse'fùl'nès), *n.* Conduciveness to some end.
- USE-LESS (yùse'lès), *a.* Answering no purpose; unserviceable; fruitless.
- USE-LESS-LY (yùse'lès'lè), *ad.* Without profit or advantage.
- USE-LESS-NESS (yùse'lès'nès), *n.* Unfitness to any end.
- USH-ER (úsh'úr), *n.* One who introduces; an under-teacher:—*v. t.*, to introduce; to forerun; to precede. [142-22.] [182-8.]
- *US-QUE-BAGH (ús-kwè-báw'), *n.* A compounded distilled spirit.
- *US-TION (úst'yún), *n.* The act of burning; state of being burnt; cauterization.
- US-TU-LA-TION (ús-tshù-lá'shún), *n.* The act of burning; expulsion of substances by heat.
- U-SU-AL (yù'zhù'ál), *a.* Customary, general, common, frequent.
- U-SU-AL-LY (yù'zhù'ál'lè), *ad.* Frequently, commonly.
- U-SU-AL-NESS (yù'zhù'ál'nès), *n.* Commonness, frequency.
- U-SU-FRUCT (yù'zù'frákt or yù'sù'frákt), *n.* Temporary use or enjoyment of lands.
- *U-SU-FRUC-TU-A-RY (yù'zù'frákt'tshù'à-rè or yù'sù'frákt'tshù'à-rè), *n.* One who has temporary use of any thing, without title or property.
- U-SU-RER (yù'zhù'rúr), *n.* One who practices usury.
- *U-SU-RI-OUS (yù'zù'rè'ús), *a.* Given to the practice of usury; unlawful as interest.
- U-SURP (yù-zùrp'), *v. t.* To seize or possess without right. [252.]
- U-SUR-PA-TION (yù'zùr-pá'shún), *n.* Illegal seizure or possession. [105-3.]†
- U-SURP-ER (yù-zùrp'úr), *n.* One who usurps.
- U-SURP-ING-LY (yù-zùrp'ing'lè), *ad.* By usurpation.
- U-SU-RY (yù'zhù'rè), *n.* Unlawful interest or profit.
- U'SU'RIES, *n. pl.*
- U-TEN-SIL (yù'tén'síl), *n.* An instrument for use; a vessel; a tool.
- U-TER-INE (yù'túr'íne), *a.* Born of the same mother.
- U-TIL-I-TA-RI-AN (yù'tíl-è-tá'rè'àn), *a.* Relating to utilitarianism:—*n.*, an adherent to utilitarianism.
- *U-TIL-I-TA-RI-AN-ISM (yù'tíl-è-tá'rè'àn-ízm), *n.* The doctrine that utility is the end or purpose of moral virtue.
- U-TIL-I-TY (yù'tíl'lè'tè), *n.* Usefulness, convenience, profit.†
- UT-MOST (úst'mòst), *a.* Extreme; highest:—*n.*, the most that can be. [373-7.]
- U-TO-PI-A (yù-tò'pè'à), *n.* An imaginary land inhabited by beings perfect in knowledge and goodness.
- See* The word UTOPIA was coined by Sir Thomas More, who died A.D. 1535. It is the title of a work in which he imagines and analyzes the opinions, polity, and customs of a perfect people.
- U-TO-PI-AN (yù-tò'pè'àn), *a.* Fantastic, ideal.
- U-TO-PI-AN-ISM (yù-tò'pè'àn-ízm), *n.* Visionary principles or conduct.
- UT-TER (út'túr), *a. com.* Outward; extreme, utmost:—see OUT:—*v. t.*, to speak; to pronounce; to publish; to declare; to disclose; to tell.
- UT-TER-A-BLE (út'túr'à-bl), *a.* Possible to be expressed.
- *UT-TER-ANCE (út'túr'ànse), *n.* Pronunciation; expression; delivery. [63-3.]†
- UT-TER-ER (út'túr'úr), *n.* One who utters.
- UT-TER-LY (út'túr'lè), *ad.* Completely, totally, perfectly, fully. [179-25.]
- UT-TER-MOST (út'túr'mòst), *a.* Extreme; most remote:—*n.*, the greatest degree:—see OUT.
- U-VE-OUS (yù've'ús), *a.* Resembling a grape.
- *U-VU-LA (yù'vù'lá), *n.* A conical, fleshy body attached to the posterior part of the palate.
- U-VU-LAR (yù'vù'lár), *a.* Relating to the uvula.
- *UX-O-RI-OUS (úg-zò'rè'ús or úk-sò'rè'ús), *a.* Submissively fond of a wife.
- UX-O-RI-OUS-LY (úg-zò'rè'ús-lè or úk-sò'rè'ús-lè), *ad.* With fond or servile submission to a wife.
- UX-O-RI-OUS-NESS (úg-zò'rè'ús-nès or úk-sò'rè'ús-nès), *n.* Fond submission to a wife.

V (vêê), *n.* The twenty-second letter and the sixteenth consonant is also a semi-vowel. The name is written *Vee*, and the plural *Vees*. It is the abbreviation of *vide* (*see*) and *verse*. As a numeral, it stands for 5, perhaps, as Day conjectures, because its sister letter U is the fifth vowel; more plausibly, because it represents the angle formed by the thumb and forefinger in the extended hand. *Viz.* stands for *videlicet* (*namely*), and *vs.* for *versus* (*against*). See U.

VACAN-CY (vâ'kân'sê), *n.* Empty space, vacuity, a chasm.

VACAN'CIES, *n. pl.*

VACANT (vâ'kânt), *a.* Empty; void; not filled up; free.

VACATE (vâ'kâte), *v. t.* To make vacant; to leave; to annul.

VACAT'ING, *p. pres.*

VACATION (vâ-kâ'shûn), *n.* A recess, leisure, intermission.

VACCIN-ATE (vâk'sin'âte), *v. t.* To inoculate with vaccine virus.

***VACCIN'ATING**, *p. pres.*

VACCINATION (vâk-sîn-â'shûn), *n.* Act of inoculating with vaccine virus.

***VACCINATOR** (vâk-sîn-â'tûr), *n.* One who inoculates with vaccine virus.

***VACCINE** (vâk'sine or vâk'sîn), *a.* Belonging to a cow, or to vaccination.

***VACILLAN-CY** (vâs'sil'lân-sê), *n.* A wavering.

***VACILLATE** (vâs'sil'lâte), *v. i.* To waver; to reel.

VACILLATING, *p. pres.*

VACILLATION (vâs-il-lâ'shûn), *n.* A moving to and fro, fluctuation.

VACUITY (vâ-kû'ê'tê), *n.* Want of reality; emptiness. [292-10.]

***VACUITIES**, *n. pl.*

***VAC-UUM** (vâk'û'm), *n.* Space unoccupied by matter.

VAGABOND (vâg'â'bônd), *n.* A vagrant, a wanderer:—*a.*, wanting a home, vagrant.

VAGABONDISM (vâg'â'bônd-izm), *n.* The practice of a vagabond, vagrancy.

***VAGABOND** (vâ-gâ'rê), *n.* A wild freak, a whim. [144.]

VAGABONDIES, *n. pl.*

VAGANCY (vâ'grân'sê), *n.* A state of wandering.

VAGRANT (vâ'grânt), *n.* A vagabond:—*a.*, wandering, unsettled.

VAGUE (vâg), *a.* Wandering, unfixed, loose, unsettled.

VAIL (vâle), *n.* A curtain, a cover, a mask:—see **VEIL**.

VAILS, } *n. pl.* { Money given to
VALES, } servants.

VAIN (vâne), *a.* Fruitless; empty; idle; mean.

VAIN-GLO-RI-OUS (vâne-glô'rê'ûs), *a.* Boasting without performances.

VAIN-GLO-RY (vâne-glô'rê), *n.* Vain boasting, empty pride.

VAINLY (vâne'lê), *ad.* Without effect; arrogantly, foolishly.

***VAINANCE** (vâl'ânse), *n.* The hanging round the tester of a bed.

VALLEY, *n.* A valley.

VALER-DIC-TION (vâl-ê-dik'shûn), *n.* A farewell, a friendly parting.

***VALER-DIC-TORIAN** (vâl-ê-dik-tô'rê'ân), *n.* One who delivers a valedictory.

VALER-DIC-TOR-Y (vâl-ê-dik'tûr'rê), *n.* A farewell address:—*a.*, bidding farewell.

VALER-DICTORIES, *n. pl.*

VALENTINE (vâl'ên'tine), *n.* A sweetheart chosen, or letter sent, on St. Valentine's day (Feb. 14).

VALE-RIAN (vâ-lê'rê'ân), *n.* A medicinal plant.

VALES. See **VAILS**.

***VALET** (vâl'ê't or vâl'lâ'), *n.* A servant who waits on a man.

***VAL-ET-DE-CHAM-BRE** (vâl'lâ-dê-'shâm-br), *n.* A personal attendant; a footman.

VAL'ETS-DE-CHAM-BRE, *n. pl.*

VAL-E-TU-DI-NA-RI-AN (vâl-lê'tû-dê-nâ'rê'ân), *n.* A person uncommonly careful of his health:—*a.*, sickly, infirm, feeble.

VAL-IANT (vâl'yânt), *a.* Brave, stout.

VAL-IANT-LY (vâl'yânt'lê), *ad.* Stoutly, bravely.

VAL-ID (vâl'id), *a.* Legal; powerful; conclusive; just.

VAL-ID-I-TY (vâl'id'ê'tê), } *n.*

VAL-ID-NESS (vâl'id'nêss), } Strength; legal or logical force; weight; justness. [100-30.]

***VAL-ISE** (vâl-lê'sê'), *n.* A case for clothing; a portmanteau.

VAL-LA-TION (vâl-lâ'shûn), *n.* A rampart.

VAL-LEY (vâl'lê), *n.* A low ground between hills.

VAL-LUM (vâl'lûm), *n.* A wall or rampart; a trench.

VAL-OR (vâl'ûr), *n.* Courage, personal bravery, intrepidity.

VAL-OR-OUS (vâl'ûr'ûs), *a.* Brave, stout, courageous, intrepid.

***VAL-OR-OUS-LY** (vâl'ûr'ûs-lê), *ad.* In a courageous manner.

VAL-U-A-BLE (vâl'û-â-bl), *a.* Costly, precious, being of great price.

VAL-U-A-BLES (vâl'û-â-blz), *n. pl.* Costly jewelry; precious articles.

VAL-U-A-TION (vâl-û-â'shûn), *n.* Value set upon any thing.

***VAL-U-A-TOR** (vâl-û-â'tûr), *n.* An appraiser.

VAL-UE (vâl'û), *n.* Price, worth, rate:—*v. t.*, to rate at a certain price; to appraise; to esteem.

(*ap. p.*—on, upon.)

VAL'U'ING, *p. pres.*

VAL-UE-LESS (vâl'û-lêss), *a.* Without worth.

VAL-VE (vâl'v), *n.* A folding-door; a lid that opens but one way; a division of certain shells.

VALV-U-LAR (vâlv'û'lâr), *a.* Relating to a valve; containing one or more valves.

VAMP, *n.* The upper leather of a shoe:—*v. t.*, to piece old things.

VAM-PIRE (vâm'pîre), *n.* A large bat; an imaginary demon.

VÂN, *n.* The front of an army; a fan; a large wagon. [73-21.]

VA-NA-DI-UM (vâ-nâ'dê'ûm), *n.* A white, brittle metal.

*VAN-COU-RI-ER (vân-kôô'rê'ûr or vân-kôô'rêèr), *n.* A light-armed soldier; a precursor.

*VAN-DAL-ISM (vân'dâl'izm), *n.* Barbarity, cruelty; hostility to arts and learning.

VÂNE, *n.* A plate to turn with the wind, a weathercock.

*VAN-GUARD (vân-gârd'), *n.* The front of an army, the van.

*VA-NIL-LA (vâ-nîl'lâ), *n.* A plant with an aromatic fruit.

VAN-ISH (vân'ish), *v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, VANISHES.*] To disappear; to pass away.

VAN-I-TY (vân'ê'tê), *n.* Emptiness; petty pride; vain pursuit; arrogance; idle show. [91-18.] [217-2.]

VAN'TIES, *n. pl.*

VAN-QUISH (vâng'kwish), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, VANQUISHES.*] To conquer, to subdue. [52.]

VAN-QUISH-A-BLE (vâng'kwish'â-bl), *a.* Conquerable.

VAN-TAGE (vân'tje), *n.* Vantage-ground.

*VAN-TAGE-GROUND (vân'tje-grôûnd), *n.* Superiority of situation or state.

*VAP-OR (vâp'ôr), *a.* Spiritless, dead, flat. [136-38.]

VA-PID-I-TY (vâ-pîd'ê'tê), }
VAP-ID-NESS (vâp'id'nês), } *n.*
The state of being vapid.

VA-POR (vâ'pûr), *n.* Any thing exhalable; fume; spleen; unreal fancy:—*v. i.*, to pass in a vapor; to brag; to bully.

VA'PORS, *n. pl.* Hysterical fits; whims; spleen; hypochondria.

*VAP-O-RA-BLE (vâp'ô'râ-bl), *a.* Convertible into vapor.

VAP-O-RA-TION (vâp-ô-râ'shûn), *n.* Act of passing off into vapor.

VA-PO-ER (vâ'pûr'ûr), *n.* A boaster.

VA-POR-ING-LY (vâ'pûr'ing-lê), *ad.* In a boasting manner.

*VA-POR-ISH (vâ'pûr'ish), *a.* Splenetic, humorsome.

VA-POR-I-ZA-TION (vâ'pûr-ê-zâ'shûn), *n.* Act of converting into vapor.

VA-POR-IZE (vâ'pûr'ize), *v. t.* To convert into vapor.

VA'POR-Y-ZING, *p. prs.*

VA-POR-OUS (vâ'pûr'ûs), }
VA-POR-Y (vâ'pûr'ê), } *a.*
Full of vapors, vaporish.

*VA-RI-A-BLE (vâ'rê'â-bl), *a.* Inconstant, changeable; a quantity that changes in value.

VA-RI-A-BIL-I-TY (vâ'rê'â-bl'lê'tê), *n.* Variableness.

VA-RI-A-BLE-NESS (vâ'rê'â-bl'nês), *n.* Changeableness, inconstancy.

VA-RI-A-BLY (vâ'rê'â-blê), *ad.* Inconstantly, changeably.

*VA-RI-ANCE (vâ'rê'ânse), *n.* Discord, disagreement, dissension.

VA-RI-A-TION (vâ'rê'â'shûn), *n.* Change, mutation, turn; deviation from true north or south.

*VAR-I-COSE (vâr'ê'kôse) *a.* Swelled, dilated, as veins.

VA-RI-E-GATE (vâ'rê'ê-gâ'te), *v. t.* To diversify; to vary; to streak; to dapple. [80-25.]

*VA'RÎE-GA-TING, *p. prs.*

*VA-RI-E-GA-TION (vâ'rê'ê-gâ'shûn), *n.* Diversity of colors.

VA-RI-E-TY (vâ'rî'ê'tê), *n.* Difference, diversity, change. [66-34.]

*VA-RÎ'E-TIES, *n. pl.*

*VAR-I-O-LOID (vâr'ê'ô-lôid or vâ'rê'ô-lôid), *n.* A modified small-pox.

*VA-RÎ-O-LOUS (vâ-rî'ô'lûs), *a.* Pertaining to the small-pox.

VA-RI-OUS (vâ'rê'ûs), *a.* Different, changeable.

VA-RI-OUS-LY (vâ'rê'ûs-lê), *ad.* In different ways.

VAR-LET (vâr'lêt), *n.* A scoundrel. [213.]

VAR-NISH (vâr'nish), *n.* A shining liquid; a cover:—*v. t.*, to cover; to palliate; to set a gloss on.

VAR-NISH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

VA-RY (vâ'rê), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3, VARIES.*] To change, to diversify; to variegate:—*v. i.*, to differ slightly; to be changed; to disagree.

*VA-RI-ED (vâ'rîd), *p. prf.*

VAS-CU-LAR (vâs'kû'lâr), *a.* Relating to the vessels of organic bodies.

VASE (vâse or vâze), *n.* A vessel, rather for ornament than use.

VAS-SAL (vâs'sâl), *n.* A subject; a dependant, a slave. [16-24.]

*VAS-SAL-AGE (vâs'sâl'je), *n.* The state of a vassal; bondage, subjection. [129-8.]

VÂST, *a.* Enormous, huge, large, great:—*n.*, an empty waste.

VAS-TA-TION (vâs'tâ'shûn), *n.* Act of laying waste.

VAST-LY (vâst'lê), *ad.* Greatly.

VAST-NESS (vâst'nês), *n.* Immensity. [290-15.]

VAST-Y (vâst'ê), *a.* Of vast extent.

VÂT, *n.* A large cistern.

VAT-I-CAN (vât'ê'kân), *n.* The palace of the Pope of Rome.

*VAT-I-CIDE (vât'ê'sîde), *n.* The murder of a priest or prophet.

VA-TIC-I-NAL (vâ'tîs'sê'nâl), *n.* Containing prophecy.

*VA-TIC-I-NA-TION (vâ'tîs-sê'nâ'shûn), *n.* Prophecy.

VAULT (vâvlt), *n.* A continued arch; a cellar; cave; grave; a leap [35-24]:—*v. t.*, to arch:—*v. i.*, to leap.

VAUNT (vâvnt or vânt), *v. i.* To boast; to brag:—*v. t.*, to boast of:—*n.*, brag, boast.

VAUNT-ING-LY (vâvnt'ing'lê or vânt'ing'lê), *ad.* Boastingly.

- VEAL (vêél), *n.* The flesh of a calf.
- VE-DA (vê'dâ), *n.* The Hindoo Scriptures.
- *VE-DETTE (vê-dê't'), *n.* A mounted sentinel.
- VÊÉR, *v. i. or v. t.* To turn about; to change.
- VEG-E-TA-BLE (vêj'ê'tâ-bl), *n.* Anything that has growth without sensation, as plants:—*a.*, belonging to a plant.
- VEG-E-TATE (vêj'ê'tâ'te), *v. i.* To grow, as plants.
- VEG'Ê-TA-TING, *p. prs.*
- VEG-E-TA-TION (vêj'ê'tâ'shûn), *n.* The power of growth without sensation; plants in general. [27-3.]
- VEG-E-TA-TIVE (vêj'ê'tâ-tîv), *a.* Growing without life.
- *VE-HE-MENCE (vê'hê'mênce), *n.* Violence; force; ardor, passion, impetuosity. [103-11.] [371-10.]
- VE-HE-MENT (vê'hê'mênt), *a.* Violent, forcible; eager; furious. [245-21.]
- VE-HE-MENT-LY (vê'hê'mênt-lê), *ad.* Violently, forcibly.
- *VE-HI-CLE (vê'hê'kl), *n.* A carriage; a medium.
- *VE-HIC-U-LAR (vê'hîk'h'ûlâr), *a.* Belonging to a vehicle.
- *VEIL (vâle), *n.* A cover for concealing the face; a disguise:—*v. t.*, to cover with a veil; to conceal. [135.]
- *VEIN (vâné), *n.* A tube in the flesh through which the blood flows to the heart from the arteries; course of minerals in mines, as iron and coal; turn of mind; strain; streak:—*v. t.*, to mark with veins.
- VEIN-ED (vând), *a.* Full of veins; variegated.
- *VEIN-Y (vâ'nê), *a.* Full of veins.
- VEL-LI-CATION (vêl-lê-kâ'shûn), *n.* A twitching, a convulsive motion, stimulation.
- VEL-LUM (vêl'lûm), *n.* The skin of a calf dressed for writing on; a fine parchment.
- *VE-LOC-I-PEDE (vê-lôs'sê'pêéd), *n.* A small carriage moved by the rider's feet.
- *VE-LOC-I-TY (vê-lôs'sê'tê), *n.* Speed, swiftness; rate of speed.
- VEL-VET (vêl'vêt), *n.* Silk with a short fur upon it:—*a.*, made of velvet; soft.
- VEL-VE-TEEN (vêl-vê-têén'), *n.* A stuff like velvet.
- VEL-VET-Y (vêl'vê'tê'), *a.* Like velvet, soft.
- *VE-NAL (vê'nâl), *a.* Obtainable for money; hiring, mercenary; relating to veins. [257-24.]
- VE-NAL-I-TY (vê-nâl'lê'tê), *n.* Prostitution of talents for money. [258-14.]
- *VE-NA-RY (vên'â'rê), *a.* Relating to hunting.
- VÊND, *v. t.* To sell; to offer for sale.
- *VEN-DEE (vên-dêê'), *n.* One to whom any thing is sold.
- VEND-ER } (vênd'ûr), *n.* A seller.
- VEND-OR }
- *VEND-I-BIL-I-TY (vênd-ê-bîl'lê'tê), *n.* Quality of being salable.
- VEND-I-BLE (vênd'ê'bl), *a.* Possible to be sold.
- VEND-I-BLE-NESS (vênd'ê'bl-nês), *n.* Vendibility.
- *VEN-DI-TION (vên-dîsh'ûn), *n.* The act of selling, sale.
- VEN-DUE (vên-dôô'), *n.* A public sale to the highest bidder.
- *VE-NEER (vê-nêér'), *v. t.* To overlay with a thin layer of wood:—*n.*, a thin layer of wood.
- VEN-ER-A-BLE (vên'êr'â-bl), *a.* Regarded with awe; worthy of reverence. [25.] [173-16.]
- VEN-ER-A-BLY (vên'êr'â-blê), *ad.* With veneration.
- VEN-ER-ATE (vên'êr'â'te), *v. t.* To reverence; to revere.
- VEN'ER-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- VEN-ER-A-TION (vên'êr'â'shûn), *n.* Reverent regard; respect mingled with awe. [360-19.]
- *VEN-ER-A-TOR (vên'êr'â-tûr), *n.* One who shows reverence.
- *VE-NE-SEC-TION (vê-nê-sêk'shûn or vên-ê-sêk'shûn), *n.* The act of drawing blood from veins.
- *VEN-GEANCE (vên'jânse), *n.* Revenge, punishment; penal retribution. [370-16.] [60-30.]
- VENGE-FUL (vênjê'fûl), *a.* Vindictive, revengeful.
- VE-NI-AL (vê'nê'âl), *a.* Pardonable, excusable, allowed.
- VE-NI-AL-NESS (vê'nê'âl-nês), *n.* State of being excusable.
- VE-NI-RE (vê'nî'rê), *n.* A writ summoning a person or jury.
- VENI-SON (vên'zn or vên'ê'zn), *n.* The flesh of deer, game.
- VEN-OM (vên'ûm), *n.* Poison produced by a special animal organ; spite, malice:—see VIRUS.
- *VEN-OM-OUS (vên'ûm'ûs), *a.* Malignant, poisonous.
- VEN-OM-OUS-LY (vên'ûm'ûs-lê), *ad.* Poisonously.
- *VE-NOUS (vê'nûs), *a.* Pertaining to the veins.
- VÊNT, *n.* A hole; passage; sale; publicity; emission [123-9] [262]:—*v. t.*, to let out; to publish; to utter. [340-3.]
- *VEN-TI-DUCT (vên'tê'dûkt), *n.* A passage for wind or air.
- VEN-TI-LATE (vên'tê'lâ'te), *v. t.* To purify or to fan with air.
- VEN'TI-LATION, *p. prs.*
- *VEN-TI-LA-TION (vên-tê'lâ'shûn), *n.* The act of ventilating.
- *VEN-TI-LA-TOR (vên'tê'lâ-tûr), *n.* An instrument to supply air.
- VEN-TRAL (vên'trâl), *a.* Belonging to the belly.
- VEN-TRI-CLE (vên'trê'kl), *n.* One of the two discharging chambers of the heart; one of five cavities in the brain; a small cavity in an animal.

- *VEN-TRIL-O-QUISM (vên-trîl'ò-kwîzm), *n.* The art of speaking inwardly, so that the voice appears to come from within or away from the speaker.
- VEN-TRIL-O-QUIST (vên-trîl'ò'kwîst) *n.* One who practices ventriloquism.
- *VEN-TRIL-O-QUOUS (vên-trîl'ò-kwîs), *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.
- *VEN-TRIL-O-QUY (vên-trîl'ò'kwê), *n.* Ventriloquism.
- VEN-TURE (vên'tshûr), *n.* A risking; a hazard:—*v. i.* or *v. t.*, to dare; to run hazard; to risk. [64-14.] [314-15.]
- VEN'TURING, *p. pres.*
- VEN-TU-ROUS (vên'tshûr'ûs), *a.* Daring, adventurous.
- VEN-TUR-OUS-LY (vên'tshûr'ûs-lê), *ad.* Daringly, boldly.
- *VEN-UE (vên'yû), *n.* A neighborhood.
- *VE-NUS (vên'nûs), *n.* In *Mythology*, the goddess of love; a planet.
- *VE-RA-CIOUS (vê-râ'shûs), *a.* Observant of truth.
- VE-RAC-I-TY (vê-râs'sè'tè), *n.* Moral truth, honesty of report. †
- VE-RAN-DA (vê-rân'dâ), *n.* An open portico.
- VE-RAT-RUM (vê-rât'rûm), *n.* White hellebore.
- VÊRB, *n.* A part of speech signifying to be, to act, or to be acted upon.
- *VER-BAL (vêr'bâl), *a.* Pertaining to verbs; spoken, oral. [266-12.]
- VER-BAL-LY (vêr'bâllê), *ad.* In words.
- *VER-BA-TIM (vêr-bâ'tîm), *ad.* Word for word.
- VER-BER-A-TION (vêr-bêr-â'shûn), *n.* Infliction of blows, beating.
- *VER-BI-AGE (vêr'bè'îje), *n.* A profusion of words.
- VER-BOSE (vêr-bòsê'), *a.* Prolig, tedious.
- VER-BOS-I-TY (vêr-bòs'è'tè), *n.* Exuberance of words, verbiage.
- VER-DAN-CY (vêr'dân'sè), *n.* Foolishness, greenness.
- VER-DANT (vêr'dânt), *a.* Green; flourishing; easily deceived.
- *VERD-AN-TIQUE (vêrd-ân-tèèk'), *n.* A green incrustation upon ancient copper coins.
- VER-DER-ER (vêr'dê'rûr), *n.* An officer of a forest.
- VER-DICT (vêr'dîkt), *n.* A determination of a jury; decision.
- *VER-DI-GRIS (vêr'dè'grèès), *n.* The rust of brass or copper.
- *VER-DI-TER (vêr'dè'tûr), *n.* A green or blue pigment.
- VERD-URE (vêrd'yûr), *n.* Green color, greenness.
- VERD-UR-OUS (vêrd'yûr'ûs), *a.* Green, fresh.
- VERGE (vêrje), *n.* A rod; the brink, the edge [35-20]:—*v. i.*, to tend, to incline; to approach.
- VER'GING, *p. pres.*
- VER-GER (vêr'jûr), *n.* An attendant in a church.
- VER-I-FI-A-BLE (vêr-ê'fî-â'bl), *a.* Admitting of verification.
- VER-I-FI-C-A-TION (vêr-ê'fè-kâ'shûn), *n.* Act of proving true; that which verifies; proof.
- VER-I-FI-ER (vêr'ê'fî-ûr), *n.* One who verifies.
- VER-I-FY (vêr'ê'fî), *v. t.* [*pres. t. 3,* VERIFIES.] To justify; to confirm; to prove true; to establish.
- *VER'IFI-ED, *p. prof.*
- VER-I-LY (vêr'è'lê), *ad.* In truth, certainly, really.
- VER-I-SIM-I-LAR (vêr-ê'sîm'è'lâr), *a.* Apparently true.
- VER-I-TA-BLE (vêr'è'tâ-bl), *a.* True, agreeable to fact.
- VER-I-TA-BLY (vêr'è'tâ-blê), *ad.* Truly.
- VER-I-TY (vêr'è'tè), *n.* Truth, reality.
- *VER-JUICE (vêr'jûs), *n.* Acid liquor of crab-apples.
- *VER-MI-CEL-LI (vêr-mè-chè'l'è or vêr-mè-sè'l'lè), *n.* Paste formed into worm-like rolls.
- VER-MIC-U-LAR (vêr-mîk'û'lâr), *a.* Acting like a worm.
- VER-MI-CULE (vêr'mè'kûlê), *n.* A little worm.
- VER-MIC-U-LOUS (vêr-mîk'û'lûs), *a.* Resembling, or full of, worms.
- VER-MI-FORM (vêr'mè'fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a worm.
- VER-MI-FUGE (vêr'mè'fûje), *n.* A medicine that expels worms.
- *VER-MIL-ION (vêr-mîl'yûn), *n.* A beautiful red color; a sulphuret of mercury.
- VER-MIN (vêr'mîn), *n.* Any small noxious animal.
- VER-MI-NATION (vêr-mè-nâ'shûn), *n.* The breeding of vermin.
- *VER-MIN-OUS (vêr'mîn'ûs), *a.* Breeding vermin.
- VER-NAC-U-LAR (vêr-nâk'û'lâr), *a.* Native; belonging by birth.
- VER-NAC-U-LAR-ISM (vêr-nâk'û'lâr-îzm), *n.* A vernacular idiom.
- VER-NAL (vêr'nâl), *a.* Belonging to the spring. [90.]
- VER-SA-TILE (vêr'sâ'tîl), *a.* Turning round, variable, unsteady.
- VER-SA-TILE-NESS (vêr'sâ'tîl-nês), *n.* The quality of being versatile; changeableness.
- VÊRSE, *n.* Metrical language; a line of poetry; a paragraph; poetry. †
- VÊRS-ED (vêrst), *a.* Skilled. [227-1.]
- *VER-SI-FI-C-A-TION (vêr-sè'fè-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act of making verses; metrical arrangement. †
- *VER-SI-FI-ER (vêr'sè'fî-ûr), *n.* A maker of verses.
- VER-SI-FY (vêr'sè'fî), *v. i.* or *v. t.* [*pres. t. 3,* VERSIFIES.] To make verses, to rhyme.
- *VER'SI-FI-ED, *p. prof.*
- VER-SION (vêr'shûn), *n.* Change; translation; act of translating. †
- *VÊRST, *n.* A Russian measure of length.

VER-SUS (vêr'sûs), *prep.* Against.

*VER-SUTE (vêr'sûte), *a.* Crafty.

VÊRT, *n.* Every thing that bears a green leaf; green color.

VER-TE-BER (vêr'tê'bêr),

*VER-TE-BRA (vêr'tê'brâ),

VER-TE-BRE (vêr'tê'bêr),

One of the bones which form the spinal column.

VER'TÈBERS, } *n.*

*VER'TÈBRÆ, } *n. pl.*

VER'TÈBRES, } *n. pl.*

VER-TE-BRAL (vêr'tê'brâl), *a.* Relating to the joints of the spine.

VER-TE-BRATE (vêr'tê'brâte), *n.* An animal having vertebrae.

VER'TÈBRATES, } *n. pl.*

*VER-TE-BRA'TA, } *n. pl.*

VER-TEX (vêr'têks), *n.* The point overhead; the zenith; the crown of the head; the top; the highest point or angle.

*VER-TI-CES (vêr'tê'sèéz), *n. pl.*

*VER-TI-CAL (vêr'tê'kâl), *a.* Perpendicular to the horizon, placed in the zenith.

VER-TI-CAL-LY (vêr'tê'kâl-lê), *ad.* In a vertical manner.

VER-TIC-I-TY (vêr'tîs'sè'tê), *n.* The power of turning.

*VER-TIG-IN-OUS (vêr'tîj'î'n'ûs), *a.* Turning round, giddy.

VER-TIG-IN-OUS-NESS (vêr'tîj'î'n'ûs-nês), *n.* Giddiness.

VER-TI-GO (vêr'tê'gò, vêr'tî'gò, or vêr'tê'gò), *n.* A giddiness.

VER-TIG-I-NES (vêr'tîj'è'n'èéz), *n. pl.*

VER-Y (vêr'è), *a.* True, real:—*ad.*, in a great degree.

VER-I-CATE (vês'è'kâte), *v. t.* To blister; to raise in blisters.

VES'ICA-TING, *p. pres.*

VER-I-CATION (vês-è-kâ'shûn), *n.* The act or process of blistering.

*VE-SIC-A-TOR-Y (vê-sîk'â'tûr-rê), *n.* A blistering plaster.

VES-I-CLE (vês'è'kl), *n.* A small blister; a little air-bladder.

VE-SIC-U-LAR (vê-sîk'û'lâr), *a.* Consisting of vesicles.

VER-PER (vês'pûr), *n.* The evening star:—*a.*, evening. [85-21.]

VES-PERS (vês'pûrz), *n. pl.* The evening service of the Roman Catholic Church.

*VES-PER-TINE (vês'pûr'tîne), *a.* Pertaining to the evening.

VES-SEL (vês'sl), *n.* Any thing in which liquids are put; a ship.

VÊST, *n.* An outer garment:—*v. t.*, to deck; to dress; to place in possession; to clothe:—*v. i.*, to pertain to lawfully. (*ap. p.*—in a person, with a thing.)

VES-TAL (vês'tâl), *n.* A pure virgin:—*a.*, chaste; pure.

VEST-ED (vêst'êd), *a.* Fixed, established by law.

*VES-TI-ARY (vês'tê'â-rê), *n.* A wardrobe.

VES'TI-ARIES, *n. pl.*

*VES-TI-BULE (vês'tê'bûle), *n.* The entrance of a house; passage.

VES-TIGE (vês'tîje), *n.* Footstep, mark, trace, remains. [36-11.]

VEST-ING (vêst'îng), *n.* Cloth for vests.

VEST-MENT (vêst'mênt), *n.* Garment.

VES-TRY (vês'trê), *n.* A room appended to a church; a parochial assembly.

VES'TRIES, *n. pl.*

VES-TURE (vês'tshûr), *n.* Garment, robe, apparel, dress. [81-21.]

*VETCH (vêtsh), *n.* A plant.

VETCH'ES, *n. pl.*

VET-ER-AN (vê'têr'ân), *n.* An old soldier; a man long practiced:—*a.*, long practiced. [69-15.]

*VET-ER-I-NA-RI-AN (vê'têr-è-nâ'rê'ân), *n.* One skilled in diseases of cattle.

*VET-ER-I-NA-RY (vê'têr-è-nâ-rê), *a.* Relating to the art of healing diseases of cattle.

VE-TO (vê'tò), *n.* A prohibition:—*v. t.*, to prohibit; to annul:—*a.*, prohibiting.

*VE'TOES, *n. pl.* and *pres. t. 3.*

VEX (vêks), *v. t.* [*pres. t. 3.* VEX-ES.] To plague; to torment; to disquiet; to tease. [139-6.]

VEX-A-TION (vêks-â'shûn), *n.* The act of troubling, chagrin, trouble.

VEX-A-TIOUS (vêks-â'shûs), *a.* Troublesome, teasing. †

*VEX-A-TIOUS-LY (vêks-â'shûs'lê), *ad.* In a vexatious manner.

VEX-A-TIOUS-NESS (vêks-â'shûs'nês), *n.* Uneasiness; trouble.

VEX-ING-LY (vêks'îng'lê), *ad.* In a vexing manner.

VI-A (vî'â), *prep.* By the way of.

*VI-A-BLE (vî'â'bl), *a.* Capable of living.

VI-A-DUCT (vî'â'dûkt), *n.* A bridge for a railroad or for a carriage-way.

VI-AL (vî'ûl), *n.* A small bottle; a phial.

VI-AND (vî'ând), *n.* Food, meat dressed.

VI-AT-IC (vî-ât'îk), *a.* Relating to a journey.

*VI-AT-I-CUM (vî-ât'è'kûm), *n.* Provisions for a journey; the sacrament given to a dying person.

VI-BRATE (vî'brâte), *v. i.* or *v. t.* To move to and fro; to quiver; to oscillate.

*VÎ'BRA'TING, *p. pres.*

VI-BRA-TION (vî-brâ'shûn), *n.* A moving with quick return; oscillation.

VI-BRA-TILE (vî'brâ'tîl),

VI-BRA-TIVE (vî'brâ'tîv),

VI-BRA-TOR-Y (vî'brâ'tûr-rê), } *a.*

Vibrating.

*VIC-AR (vîk'ûr), *n.* The incumbent of an impropriated benefice; a substitute or deputy.

VIC-AR-AGE (vîk'ûr'îje), *n.* The benefice of a vicar.

VI-CA-RIAL (vî-kâ'rê'âl), *a.* Belonging to a vicar.

*VI-CA-RI-ATE (vî-kâ'rê'ît), *a.* Vicarious:—*n.*, delegated office or power.

- *VI-CA-RI-OUS (vi-kà'rè'ús), *a.* Deputed, delegated, substituted.
- *VI-CA-RI-OUS-LY (vi-kà'rè'ús-lè), *ad.* By substitution; in the place of another.
- VICE (vise), *n.* A fault, a blemish, depravity, wickedness; a kind of griping press, gripe:—a prefix used to denote an officer appointed to fill a place when left vacant by another, or to denote an officer of second rank:—see CRIME, and VISE.
- VICE-AD-MI-RAL (vise-ád'mè'rál), *n.* The second commander of a fleet.
- *VICE-AD-MI-RAL-TY (vise-ád'mè'rál-tè), *n.* The office of a vice-admiral.
- VICE-AD'MI'RAL-TIES, *n. pl.*
- *VICE-CHAN-CEL-LOR (vise-tshán'sèl'lúr), *n.* The second judge in a chancery court; the second magistrate in an English university.
- VICE-CHAN-CEL-LOR-SHIP (vise-tshán'sèl'lúr'ship), *n.* The office of a vice-chancellor.
- VICE-CON-SUL (vise-kón'súl), *n.* One acting in the place of a consul.
- *VICE-GE-REN-CY (vise-jè'rèn'sè), *n.* The office of a vicegerent.
- VICE-GE'REN'CIES, *n. pl.*
- VICE-GE-RENT (vise-jè'rènt), *n.* A lieutenant, one who is intrusted with the power of a superior:—*a.*, having delegated power.
- VICE-PRES-I-DENT (vise-préz'è-dènt), *n.* An officer ranking next to the president.
- *VICE-RE-GAL (vise-rè'gál), *a.* Relating to a viceroy.
- VICE-ROY (vise'ròè), *n.* One who governs in place of a king and with regal authority. [247-13.]
- VICE-ROY-AL-TY (vise-ròè'ál'tè), }
VICE-ROY-SHIP (vise'ròè'ship), }
n. The office or jurisdiction of a viceroy.
- VI-CIN-I-TY (vè-sin'è'tè), *n.* Nearness, neighborhood. [67-11.]
- VIC-IN-AGE (vis'in'je), *n.* Neighborhood, vicinity.
- *VIC-I-NAL (vis'sè'nál), *a.* Near, neighboring.
- VIC-I-OU-S (vish'ús), *a.* Devoted to vice; wicked, corrupt, mischievous. [123-36.] [257-20.]
- VIC-I-OU-S-LY (vish'ús'lè), *ad.* Corruptly, wickedly, immorally.
- *VIC-I-OU-S-NESS (vish'ús'nèss), *n.* State of being vicious; wickedness.
- *VI-CIS-SI-TUDE (vè-sis'sè'tùde), *n.* Change; revolution. [131-13.]
- VIC-TIM (vik'tim), *n.* A sacrifice; a thing sacrificed or destroyed. [68-38.] [261-21.]
- VIC-TIM-IZE (vik'tim'ize), *v. t.* To make a victim of.
- VIC'TIM'IZ-ING, *p. prs.*
- *VIC-TOR (vik'túr), *n.* A conqueror; one who gains a victory.
- *VIC-TOR-ESS (vik'túr'èss), *n.* A female who conquers.
- VIC'TOR'ESS-ES, *n. pl.*
- VIC-TO-RINE (vik-tò-rè'n'), *n.* A fur tippet.
- VIC-TO-RI-OU-S (vik-tò'rè'ús), *a.* Conquering, triumphant.
- VIC-TO-RI-OU-S-LY (vik-tò'rè'ús-lè), *ad.* With conquest, triumphantly.
- VIC-TO-RI-OU-S-NESS (vik-tò'rè'ús'nèss), *n.* The state of being victorious.
- VIC-TOR-Y (vik'túr'è), *n.* The defeat of an antagonist; triumph, conquest.
- VIC'TORIES, *n. pl.*
- VIC-TRESS. See VICTRESS.
- *VIC-TUAL (vit'tl), *v. t.* To store with provision.
- VICT'UAL'ING, }
*VICT'UAL'ING, } *p. prs.*
*VICT'UAL-ED, }
*VICT'UALL-ED, } *p. prf.*
*VICT'UAL-ER }
*VICT'UAL-LER } (vit'tl'úr), *n.*
One who provides victuals.
- VICT-UALS (vit'tlz), *n. pl.* Meat, provision of food.
- *VI-DEL-I-CET (vè-dèl'è'sèt), *ad.* To wit; namely:—generally abbreviated to *viz.*
- VIE (vi), *v. i.* To contest; to contend. (*ap. p.*—with.)
- *VY'ING, *p. prs.*
- VIEW (vù), *v. t.* To survey; to see; to examine with the eye:—*n.*, prospect, sight; survey, show.
- VIEW-LESS (vù'lèss), *a.* Not to be seen.
- *VIG-IL (vij'll), *n.* A fast kept before a holiday; evening devotion; forbearance of sleep; watch.
- VIG-IL-ANCE (vij'll'ánsè), *n.* Attention; caution; watchfulness. [135-19.] [239-26.]
- *VIG-IL-ANT (vij'll'ánt), *a.* Watchful, diligent, attentive.
- *VIG-IL-ANT-LY (vij'll'ánt-lè), *ad.* Watchfully, attentively.
- *VIGN-ETTE (vín-yèt' or vín'yèt'), *n.* A picture or wreath of leaves and flowers; an ornament on the title-page of a book, on a bank-note, &c.
- VIG-OR (vig'úr), *n.* Force, strength, energy.
- VIG-OR-OU-S (vig'úr'ús), *a.* forcible, strong, stout.
- VIG-OR-OU-S-LY (vig'úr'ús-lè), *ad.* In a forcible manner.
- VILE, *a.* Base, mean; wicked.
- VILE-LY (vile'lè), *ad.* Basely.
- VILE-NESS (vile'nèss), *n.* Baseness.
- VIL-I-FI-CA-TION (vil'è-fè-kà'shún), *n.* Calumniation, traducement, abuse.
- *VIL-I-FI-ER (vil'è-fl'úr), *n.* One who vilifies.
- *VIL-I-FY (vil'è'fi), *v. t.* [*prs. t. 3,* VILIFIES.] To debase; to defame; to abuse; to traduce.
- VIL'I-FI-ED, *p. prf.*
- VIL-LA (vil'lá), *n.* A country-seat. [96-33.] [257-10.]
- VIL-LAGE (vil'lje), *n.* A small collection of houses.

- VIL-LA-GER (vil'lj'ûr), *n.* An inhabitant of a village.
- VIL-LAIN (vil'lin), *n.* A wicked wretch, a scoundrel, a knave.
- *VIL-LAIN-OUS } (vil'lân'ûs), *a.*
VIL-LAN-OUS }
Base, wicked, rascally, vile.
- *VIL-LAIN-OUS-LY } (vil'lin'ûs-lê),
VIL-LAN-OUS-LY }
ad. Basely.
- *VIL-LAIN-OUS-NESS } (vil'lin'ûs-
VIL-LAN-OUS-NESS } nês), *n.*
Baseness, wickedness.
- *VIL-LAIN-Y } (vil'lân'ê), *n.*
VIL-LAN-Y }
Wickedness, baseness, crime.
- VIL-LAIN'IES, }
VIL-LAN'IES, } *n. pl.*
- VIL-LOSE (vil'lôse), *a.* Villous.
- *VIL-LOUS (vil'lûs), *a.* Covered with hairs, shaggy, rough.
- *VIM-I-NAL (vim'ê'nâl), *a.* Relating to twigs.
- VI-MIN-E-OUS (vi-min'ê'ûs), *a.* Made of twigs.
- *VI-NA-CEOUS (vi-nâ'shûs), *a.* Relating to wine.
- *VIN-AI-GRETTE (vin-â-grêt'), *n.* A bottle for holding aromatic vinegar.
- VIN-CI-BLE (vin'sê'bl), *a.* Conquerable.
- VIN-CI-BLE-NESS (vin'sê'bl-nês), *n.* Capacity of being overcome.
- VIN-CU-LUM (vin'kû'lâm), *n.* A bond of union; a cord, a tie.
- VIN'CU'LA, *n. pl.*
- VIN-DI-CA-BLE (vin'dê'kâ-bl), *a.* Possible to be vindicated.
- VIN-DI-CATE (vin'dê'kâte), *v. t.* To justify; to revenge; to maintain. [261-27.]
- VIN'DI'CA-TING, *p. prs.*
- VIN-DI-CATION (vin-dê'kâ'shûn), *n.* Defense, justification.
- VIN-DI-CAT-IVE (vin'dê'kâ-tiv or vin-dik'â'tiv), *a.* Tending to vindicate, revengeful.
- *VIN-DI-CAT-OR (vin'dê'kâ-tûr), *n.* One who vindicates.
- VIN-DI-CAT-OR-Y (vin'dê'kâ-tûr'ê), *a.* Defensory, justifying.
- VIN-DIC-TIVE (vin-dik'tiv), *a.* Given to revenge. [153-6.]
- VIN-DIC-TIVE-LY (vin-dik'tiv'lê), *ad.* Revengefully.
- VIN-DIC-TIVE-NESS (vin-dik'tiv-nês), *n.* A revengeful disposition.
- VINE, *n.* The plant that bears the grape; any plant that climbs.
- VIN-E-GAR (vin'ê'gûr), *n.* Any thing sour; an acid liquor.
- VIN-ER-Y (vin'nûr'ê), *n.* A building for grape-vines.
- VINER'IES, *n. pl.*
- VINE-YARD (vin'yûrd), *n.* A ground planted with grape-vines.
- *VI-NOUS (vi'nûs), *a.* Having the qualities of wine.
- VINT-AGE (vint'je), *n.* The time in which grapes are gathered; the yearly produce of the vine.
- VINT-A-GER (vint'â'jûr), *n.* One who gathers the vintage.
- VINT-NER (vint'nûr), *n.* One who sells wine.
- *VINT-RY (vint'rê), *n.* A place where wine is sold.
- VINT'RIES, *n. pl.*
- VI-NY (vi'nê), *a.* Abounding in vines, vine-like.
- VI-OL (vi'ûl), *n.* A stringed instrument of music.
- VI-O-LA (vê-d'lâ or vi'ô'lâ), *n.* A tenor violin.
- VI-O-LA-BLE (vi'ô'lâ-bl), *a.* Possible to be violated.
- *VI-O-LA-CEOUS (vê-d-lâ'shûs), *a.* Like or resembling violets.
- VI-O-LATE (vi'ô'lâte), *v. t.* To injure; to infringe; to profane; to transgress. [38.] [251-14.]
- VI'ô'LA-TING, *p. prs.*
- VI-O-LA-TION (vi'ô-lâ'shûn), *n.* Act of violating, infringement.
- *VI-O-LA-TOR (vi'ô'lâ-tûr), *n.* One who violates or injures.
- *VI-O-LENCE (vi'ô'lênce), *n.* Force, outrage, fury, vehemence, injury. [290.]
- VI-O-LENT (vi'ô'lênt), *a.* Forceful, fierce, furious; extorted.
- VI-O-LENT-LY (vi'ô'lênt-lê), *ad.* Vehemently, with force.
- VI-O-LETH (vi'ô'lêt), *n.* A flower; a blue color;—*a.*, of the color of the violet.
- VI-O-LIN (vi'ô-llin'), *n.* A stringed instrument of music.
- VI-O-LIN-IST (vi'ô-llin'ist), *n.* A player on the violin.
- VI-O-LIST (vi'ô'llist), *n.* A player on the viol.
- *VI-O-LON-CEL-LIST (vê-d-lôn-sêl'llist), *n.* A player on the violoncello.
- *VI-O-LON-CEL-LO (vê-d-lôn-tshêl'lô or vê-d-lôn-sêl'lô), *n.* A stringed instrument of music.
- VI-O-LON-CEL'LOES, *n. pl.*
- *VI-O-LO-NE (vê-d-lô'nâ), *n.* A large bass-violin.
- VI-PER (vi'pûr), *n.* A venomous serpent; any thing malignant.
- *VI-PER-INE (vi'pûr'in), *a.* Relating to a viper.
- VI-PER-OUS (vi'pûr'ûs), *a.* Like a viper.
- *VI-RA-GO (vi-râ'gô or vê-râ'gô), *n.* A bold woman; a termagant.
- VI-RA'GOES, *n. pl.*
- VIR-GIN (vêr'jin), *n.* A maid;—*a.*, fresh, untouched, maidenly, pure.
- VIR-GIN-AL (vêr'jin'âl), *a.* Belonging to a virgin, maiden.
- VIR-GIN-I-TY (vêr'jin'êtê), *n.* Maidenhood, purity.
- *VIR-GO (vêr'gô), *n.* The Virgin, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
- VI-RID-I-TY (vê-rîd'êtê), *n.* Greenness, verdure.
- *VI-RILE (vi'rîl or vîrîl), *a.* Belonging to a man.
- *VI-RIL-I-TY (vi-rîl'êtê), *n.* Manhood.
- VIR-TU (vêr-tôô or vêr'tôô), *n.* A taste for the fine arts, and for curiosities.

VIR-TU-AL (vêr'tshù'âl), *a.* Effectual, powerful; being in effect though not in fact.

VIR-TU-AL-LY (vêr'tshù'âl-lê), *ad.* In effect only; effectually.

VIR-TUE (vêr'tshù), *n.* Moral goodness; efficacy; right principle; authority; power to act. [54-10.] [168-28.]

***VIR-TU-O-SO** (vêr-tôô-d'sô), *n.* One versed in curiosities, or in the fine arts, particularly in music; a curious.

***VIR-TU-O'SI**, } *n. pl.*

***VIR-TU-O'SIS**, }

VIR-TU-OUS (vêr'tshù'ûs), *a.* Morally good; upright; chaste.

VIR-TU-OUS-LY (vêr'tshù'ûs-lê), *ad.* In a virtuous manner.

VIR-TU-OUS-NESS (vêr'tshù'ûs-nês), *n.* State of being virtuous.

VIR-U-LENCE (vir'ûlêns), *n.* Malignity, rancor, venom.

***VIR-U-LENT** (vir'ûlênt), *a.* Venomous; malignant. [203-14.]

VIR-U-LENT-LY (vir'ûlênt-lê), *ad.* Malignantly, rancorously.

VI-RUS (vir'ûs), *n.* Poison produced by disease in animals:—see **VENOM**.

VIS, *n.* The quality of force; force; plastic force.

VIS-AGE (viz'âje), *n.* Face; look; countenance. [73.]

***VIS-A-VIS** (viz'â'vêê), *n.* A carriage in which persons sit face to face.

***VIS-ÛE-RA** (vis'ûê'râ), *n. pl.* The organs contained in the chest or abdomen:—see **VISCUS**.

VIS-CER-AL (vis'sûr'âl), *a.* Relating to the viscera.

***VIS-CID** (vis'sid), *a.* Glutinous; tenacious, adhesive, viscous.

***VIS-SCID-I-TY** (vê-sid'ê'tê), } *n.*

***VIS-COS-I-TY** (vis-kôs'ê'tê), }

Glutinousness, tenacity.
VIS-COUNT (vi'kôünt), *n.* A nobleman next in degree to an earl.

***VIS-COUNT-ESS** (vi'kôünt'ês), *n.* The wife of a viscount.

VIS'COUNT-ESS-ES, *n. pl.*

***VIS-COUS** (vis'kûs), *a.* Glutinous, tenacious, adhesive, viscid.

***VIS-CUS** (vis'kûs), *n.* [*pl.* **VISCERA**.] An internal organ of the chest or abdomen.

VISE, *n.* A gripping press:—see **VICE**.

VISH-NU (vish'nû), *n.* A Hindoo deity.

VIS-I-BIL-I-TY (viz-ê-bl'îl'ê'tê), *n.* The state of being perceptible.

VIS-I-BLE (viz'ê'bl), *a.* Apparent, open. [57-12.] [248-26.]

VIS-I-BLE-NESS (viz'ê'bl-nês), *n.* The quality of being visible.

VIS-I-BLY (viz'ê'blê), *ad.* Apparently.

VIS-ION (vizh'ûn), *n.* Sight; a supernatural appearance; a dream; the act or faculty of seeing. [80-3.] [169-13.]

VIS-ION-A-RY (vizh'ûn'â-rê), *a.* Affected by phantoms; fanciful, imaginary. [333-25.]

VIS-IT (viz'it), *v. t.* To go to see; to come to; to attend:—*v. i.*, to continue to interchange calls:—*n.*, the act of going to see another; act of attending on; a call.

VIS-IT-A-BLE (viz'it'â-bl), *a.* Possible to be visited.

***VIS-I-TANT** (viz'ê'tânt), *n.* One who visits.

VIS-I-TA-TION (viz-ê-tâ'shûn), *n.* The act of visiting; a judicial visit; any judgment. [37-32.]

VIS-IT-ER } (viz'it'ûr), *n.* One who

***VIS-IT-OR** } visits; a judge.

***VIS-OR** (viz'ûr), *n.* A mask, disguise; a part of a helmet:—also written **VIZOR** and **VIZARD**.

VIS-TA (vis'tâ), *n.* View, prospect through an avenue. [232-12.]

VIS-U-AL (vizh'û'âl), *a.* Used in, or relating to, sight.

VIT-AL (vit'âl), *a.* Necessary to life, essential. [334-27.]

VIT-TAL-I-TY (vi-tâl'îl'ê'tê), *n.* Principle or tenacity of life.

VIT-TAL-IZE (vi-tâl'îze), *v. t.* To endow with life.

VIT-TAL-I-ZING, *p. pres.*

VIT-TAL-LY (vi-tâl'îlê), *ad.* In a manner to give life; essentially.

VIT-TALS (vit'tâlz), *n. pl.* Parts essential to life.

VIT-TI-ATE (vish'ê'âte), *v. t.* To spoil; to deprave; to corrupt. †

VIT-TI-A-TING (vish'ê'â-tîng), *p. pres.*

***VIT-TI-A-TION** (vish-ê-â'shûn), *n.* Depravation, corruption.

VIT-TI-OS-I-TY (vish-ê-ôs'ê'tê), *n.* Depravity, corruption.

VIT-RE-OUS (vit'rê'ûs), *a.* Glassy.

***VIT-RES-CENT** (vi-três'sênt), *a.* Vitrifying; changing into glass.

VIT-RI-FAC-TION (vit-rê-fâk'shûn), *n.* Act of changing into glass.

VIT-RI-FI-A-BLE (vit'rê-fl'â-bl), *a.* Admitting of being vitrified.

VIT-RI-FI-CATION (vit-rê-fl-kâ'shûn), *n.* Vitrification.

***VIT-RI-FORM** (vit'rê'fôrm), *a.* Having the form of glass.

VIT-RI-FY (vit'rê'fi), *v. t.* or *v. i.* [*pres. t.* 3, **VITRIFIES**.] To change into glass. [54-30.]

VIT'RIFI-ED, *p. pres.*

***VIT-RI-OL** (vit'rê'ôl), *n.* A soluble sulphate of any metal; sulphuric acid.

Blue Sulphate of copper is called *blue vitriol*, sulphate of iron *green vitriol*, sulphate of zinc *white vitriol*, which are also known by the names *blue*, *green*, and *white copperas*; but the term *copperas* is most frequently employed to designate the *sulphate of iron*.

VIT-RI-O-LATE (vit'rê'ô-lâte), } *v. t.*

VIT-RI-O-LIZE (vit'rê'ô-lîze), }

To convert into vitriol.

VIT'RIO-LA-TING, } *p. pres.*

VIT'RIO-LIZING, }

VIT-RI-OL-IC (vit-rê-ô'îk), *a.* Containing vitriol or pertaining to it.

- VIT-U-LINE (vít'ù'line), *a.* Relating to a calf.
- VI-TU-PER-ATE (vì-tù'pêr'âte), *v. t.* To blame; to vilify; to denunciate.
- VI-TU'PER'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- VI-TU-PER-A-TION (vì-tù'pêr'á'-shũn), *n.* Blame, vilification.
- VI-TU-PER-A-TIVE (vì-tù'pêr'á'-tív), *a.* Containing censure.
- VI-VA-CIOUS (vê-vá'shũs), *a.* Active, lively, sprightly.
- VI-VAC-I-TY (vì-vás'sê'tê or vê-vás'sê'tê), *n.* Liveliness, sprightliness, spirit. [283-9.]
- VI-VA-RY (vì'vá'rê), *n.* A place for keeping living animals; a warren.
- VI'V-ARIES, *n. pl.*
- VIV-ID (vìv'íd), *a.* Lively, quick, active; striking. [301-3.]
- VIV-ID-LY (vìv'íd'lê), *ad.* With life, spirit, or brightness.
- VIV-ID-NESS (vìv'íd'nês), *n.* Life, brightness, quickness, vigor.
- VI-VIF-IC (vì-vìf'ík), } *a.*
- VI-VIF-I-CAL (vì-vìf'ík'ál), } Giving life, animating.
- *VI-VIF-I-CATE (vì-vìf'ík'áte), *v. t.* To give life to.
- VI-VIF'I-C-A-TING, *p. prs.*
- VIV-I-FI-C-A-TION (vìv'ì-fê-ká'-shũn), *n.* The act of giving life.
- VIV-I-FY (vìv'ì'fì), *v. t.* [*pr. t.* 3, VIVIFIES.] To make alive; to animate. [351-5.]
- VIV'I-FI-ED, *p. prf.*
- VIV-I-SEC-TION (vìv'ì-sêk'shũn), *n.* The act of dissecting living animals.
- VIX-EN (vìk'sn), *n.* A scold; a turbulent, quarrelsome woman.
- VIX-EN-LY (vìk'sn'lê), *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.
- Viz. (vìz), *ad.* Namely.—a contraction of VIDELICET.
- VIZ-ARD (vìz'árd), *n.* A mask used for disguise; a visor.
- VIZ-IER (vìz'yêr or vìz'yêèr), *n.* The prime minister of the Turkish Empire. [287-9.]
- VIZ'OR. See VISOR and VIZARD.
- VO-CA-BLE (vò'ká'bl), *n.* A word, a term.
- VO-CAB-U-LA-RY (vò-káb'ù'lá-rê), *n.* A dictionary, a book of words.
- VO-CAB'U-LA-RIES, *n. pl.*
- VO-CAL (vò'kál), *a.* Having a voice; oral; uttered; uttering; pertaining to the voice; modulated. [67-16.]
- VO-CAL-IC (vò-kál'ík), *a.* Relating to vowels.
- VO-CAL-IST (vò'kál'íst), *n.* A singer.
- VO-CAL-I-TY (vò-kál'lê'tê), *n.* The quality of being vocal.
- VO-CAL-IZE (vò'kál'ize), *v. t.* To make vocal; to articulate.
- VO'CALI-ZING, *p. prs.*
- VO-CAL-LY (vò'kál'lê), *ad.* In words; articulately.
- VO-CA-TION (vò-ká'shũn), *n.* Calling; designation; trade, employment.
- VOC-A-TIVE (vòk'á'tív), *a.* Calling, addressing:—*n.*, the fifth case of Latin nouns.
- VO-CIF-ER-ATE (vò-sìf'êr'âte), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To clamor; to cry out; to call aloud.
- VO-CIF'ER'A-TING, *p. prs.*
- VO-CIF-ER-A-TION (vò'sìf-êr'á'-shũn), *n.* Clamor, outcry.
- *VO-CIF-ER-OUS (vò-sìf'êr'ús), *a.* Clamorous, noisy.
- *VOGUE (vòg), *n.* Fashion, mode; repute.
- VOICE (vòise), *n.* Sound emitted by the mouth; vote; language; an inflection of verbs; an opinion expressed:—*v. t.*, to furnish with a voice; to regulate the tone of the voice; to rumor; to vote.
- VOIC'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the act of giving a proper tone.
- VOICE-LESS (vòise'lês), *a.* Having no voice.
- VỎI, *a.* Empty, vacant; unoccupied:—*n.*, an empty space:—*v. t.*, to quit; to emit; to eject. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- VOID-A-BLE (vòld'á'bl), *a.* Possible to be voided.
- VOID-ANCE (vòld'ánsê), *n.* Ejection; vacancy.
- VOID-NESS (vòld'nês), *n.* Emptiness; a void state.
- VO-LANT (vò'lánt), *a.* Flying; active.
- VOL-A-TILE (vòl'á'tíl), *a.* Flying; lively; tending to evaporate; fickle.
- VOL-A-TILE-NESS (vòl'á'tíl'nês), }
- VOL-A-TIL-I-TY (vòl'á'tíl'lê'tê), }
- n.* The quality of flying away by evaporation; lightness.
- VOL-A-TIL-I-ZA-TION (vòl'á'tíl-ê-zá'shũn), *n.* Act of rendering volatile.
- VOL-A-TIL-IZE (vòl'á'tíl-ize), *v. t.* To render volatile.
- VOL'A-TIL'IZING, *p. prs.*
- VOL-CAN-IC (vòl-kán'ík), *a.* Relating to, or produced by, volcanoes.
- VOL-CAN-IST (vòl-kán'íst), *n.* One versed in the phenomena of volcanoes.
- VOL-CA-NO (vòl-ká'nò), *n.* A burning mountain.
- *VOL-CA'NOES, *n. pl.*
- VỎLE, *n.* A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.
- VO-LI-TION (vò-lìsh'ún), *n.* The act of willing; the power of choice. [56-24.]
- *VỎL-LEY (vòl'lê), *n.* A flight of shot; a discharge of many things at once:—*v. t.*, to discharge at once.
- VỎLT, *n.* A circular tread made by a horse in passing around a centre; a bound; a turn; a leap made by fencers to avoid a thrust.
- VOL-TA-IC (vòl-tá'ík), *a.* Relating to voltaism.
- VOL-TA-ISM (vòl'tá'izm), *n.* Galvanism.
- *VOL-TI-GEUR (vòl'tê'zhũr or vòl-tê-zhũr), *n.* A dragoon or light-horseman.

- VOL-U-BIL-I-TY** (vól-ù-bíl'lè'tè), *n.* Fluency of speech; mutability.
- VOL-U-BLE** (vól'ù'bl), *a.* Formed so as to roll easily, rolling, nimble; fluent of words.
- VOL-U-BLY** (vól'ù'blè), *ad.* In a rolling or fluent manner.
- VOL-UME** (vól'yùm), *n.* Something convolved; a roll; a book; a large division of a literary work; power of voice; compass; dimensions.
- ***VO-LU-MI-NOUS** (vò-lh'mè'nùs), *a.* Consisting of many volumes. [145-24.]
- VO-LU-MI-NOUS-LY** (vò-lh'mè'nùs-lè), *ad.* In many volumes.
- VOL-UN-TA-RI-LY** (vól'ùn'tâ-rè'lè), *ad.* Of one's own accord.
- VOL-UN-TA-RY** (vól'ùn'tâ-rè), *a.* Acting by choice; spontaneous [159-13]:—*n.*, in *Music*, a piece played at will.
- VOL'UN'TA-RIES**, *n. pl.*
- VOL-UN-TEER** (vól-ùn-tèér'), *n.* A soldier of his own accord:—*v. t.*, to offer voluntarily:—*v. i.*, to act voluntarily.
- VO-LUP-TU-A-RY** (vò-lùp'tshù'â-rè), *n.* One given to luxury; a sensualist.
- VO-LUP'TU'A-RIES**, *n. pl.*
- VO-LUP-TU-OUS** (vò-lùp'tshù'ùs), *a.* Luxurious, epicurean.†
- VO-LUP-TU-OUS-LY** (vò-lùp'tshù'ùs-lè), *ad.* Luxuriously, sensually.
- VO-LUP-TU-OUS-NESS** (vò-lùp'tshù'ùs-nèss), *n.* The state of being luxurious. [82.]
- VO-LUTE** (vò-lù'te'), *n.* A spiral scroll of a column; a genus of shells.
- VO-LU-TION** (vò-lh'shùn), *n.* A spiral turn or wreath.
- VOM-I-CA** (vòm'è'ká), *n.* An abscess in the lungs.
- VOM-IT** (vòm'ít), *v. t.* To throw up from the stomach:—*v. i.*, to eject the contents of the stomach:—*n.*, an emetic.
- VOM-I-TIVE** (vòm'è'tív), } *a.*
- VOM-I-TOR-Y** (vòm'è'tûr-rè), }
Emetic; causing to vomit.
- VO-RA-CIOUS** (vò-râ'shùs), *a.* Very hungry, ravenous, greedy.
- ***VO-RA-CIOUS-LY** (vò-râ'shùs'lè), *ad.* Greedily, ravenously.
- VO-RA-CIOUS-NESS** (vò-râ'shùs'nèss), } *n.* Greediness, avidity.
- ***VO-RAC-I-TY** (vò-râs'sè'tè), }
VOR-TICES, } *n. pl.*
- VOR-TEX'ES**, }
***VOR-TI-CAL** (vòr'tè'kâl), *a.* Having a whirling motion:—*n.*, an animalcule that whirls.
- VO-TA-RESS** (vò'tâ'rèss), *n.* A female votary.
- VO-TA'RESS-ES**, *n. pl.*
- VO-TA-RIST** (vò'tâ'ríst), *n.* A votary, one devoted to any service or state of life.
- VO-TA-RY** (vò'tâ'rè), *n.* One devoted to any service [86]:—*a.*, devoted.
- VO'TA'RIES**, *n. pl.*
- VÔTE**, *n.* Voice given and numbered; suffrage; expression of a preference:—*v. t.*, to choose by vote:—*v. i.*, to ballot; to express a choice by voice or ballot.
- VÔTING**, *p. prs.*
- VÔTER** (vò'tûr), *n.* One who has a right to vote.
- VÔTIVE** (vò'tív), *a.* Given by vow.
- VOUCH** (vòùtsh), *v. t.* [p. r. t. 3, **VOUCHES**.] To attest; to warrant; to affirm; to declare:—*v. i.*, to bear witness; to testify:—*n.*, a warrant; an attestation.
- ***VOUCH-EE** (vòùtsh-èè'), *n.* He who is called in to support his title.
- VOUCH-ER** (vòùtsh'ûr), *n.* One who gives witness.
- VOUCH-SAFE** (vòùtsh-sâfe'), *v. t.* To condescend; to grant:—*v. i.*, to condescend.†
- VOUCH-SA'RING**, *p. prs.*
- Vow** (vòù), *n.* A solemn or religious promise [157-12]:—*v. t.*, to consecrate by promise:—*v. i.*, to make a vow.
- VOW-EL** (vòù'fl), *n.* A letter which can be fully sounded by itself.
- VOY-AGE** (vòè'âje), *n.* A passage by sea or by water:—*v. i.*, to travel by sea or by water.
- VOY-A-GER** (vòè'âjûr), *n.* One who travels by water.
- VUL-CAN** (vùl'kân), *n.* In *Mythology*, the god who presided over the working of metals.
- VUL-CAN-IZE** (vùl'kân'ize), *v. t.* To harden India-rubber by treating it with sulphur.
- VUL'CAN'I-ZING**, *p. prs.*
- VUL-GAR** (vùl'gâr), *a.* Mean, low, rude; public:—*a.*, noting a fraction which has a denominator expressed [257-21]:—*n.*, the common people.
- VUL-GAR-ISM** (vùl'gâr'izm), *n.* A vulgar expression.
- VUL-GAR-I-TY** (vùl'gâr'è'tè), *n.* Meanness, rudeness, clownishness, grossness.
- VUL-GAR'ITIES**, *n. pl.*
- VUL-GAR-LY** (vùl'gâr'lè), *ad.* Commonly, meanly, rudely.
- VUL-GATE** (vùl'gât), *n.* An ancient Latin version of the Scriptures.
- VUL-NER-A-BIL-I-TY** (vùl'nûr-â-bíl'lè'tè), *n.* Vulnerableness.
- VUL-NER-A-BLE** (vùl'nûr-â-bl), *a.* Capable of being wounded.
- VUL-NER-A-BLE-NESS** (vùl'nûr-â-bl'nèss), *n.* The state of being vulnerable.
- VUL-NER-A-RY** (vùl'nûr-â-rè), *a.* Useful in curing wounds.
- VUL-PINE** (vùl'pîn), *a.* Relating to, or like, a fox; crafty.
- VUL-TURE** (vùl'tshûr), *n.* A large bird of prey.
- VUL-TU-RINE** (vùl'tshù'rîn), } *a.*
- VUL-TU-ROUS** (vùl'tshù'rùs), }
Rapacious; like a vulture.

W (dôb/bl'yù), *n.* The twenty-third letter is a consonant at the beginning of words and syllables, and a vowel in all other situations. The name is written *Double-u*, and the plural *Double-u*s. After vowels it helps to form diphthongs and triphthongs, as in *new* and *view*. This letter is named from its form being composed of two *Vees* or Roman *Ues*. See U. W. N. W. stand for *west-northwest*.

WAB-BLE (wôb/bl), *v. i.* To move from side to side:—*n.*, an unequal motion.

WAB'BLING, *p. prs.*

***WACK-E** (wâk'é), *n.* A rock allied to basalt.

WAD (wôd), *n.* A mass of paper, tow, &c. thrust close together:—*v. t.*, to stuff with tow, &c.

WAD'DING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a soft stuff; carded cotton; a wad.

WAD'DED, *p. prf.*

WAD-DLE (wôd'dl), *v. i.* To shake in walking, like a duck.

WAD'DLING, *p. prs.*

WÂDE, *v. i.* To walk through the water:—*v. t.*, to cross water by walking through it.

WÂ'DING, *p. prs.*

WÂ-FER (wâ'fûr), *n.* A thin cake; paste to close letters:—*v. t.*, to seal with a wafer.

***WAF-FLE** (wô'fl), *n.* A kind of light cake.

WÂFT, *v. t.* To carry through the air; to buoy [352-12] [97]:—*v. i.*, to float:—*n.*, a floating body.

WÂG, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To move or shake lightly; to be in motion:—*n.*, a merry droll, a wit.

WÂ'GING, *p. prs.*

WÂ'GED, *p. prf.*

WÂGE (wâ'je), *v. t.* To make; to carry on; to stake. [142-5.] [260.]

WÂ'GING, *p. prs.*

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WÂ-GER (wâ'jûr), *n.* A bet:—*v. t.*, to offer a bet.

WÂ-GES (wâ'jiz), *n. pl.* Pay for service, hire.

***WÂG-GER-Y** (wâ'g'gûr'rè), *n.* Mischievous merriment, sport.

WÂG-GISH (wâ'g'gish), *a.* Frolicsome, sportive.

WÂG-GISH-LY (wâ'g'gish'lè), *ad.* In sport or joke.

WÂG-GISH-NESS (wâ'g'gish'nês), *n.* Merry mischief; drollery.

WÂG-GLE (wâ'g'gl), *v. i.* To waddle:—*v. t.*, to shake rapidly from side to side.

WÂ'GLING, *p. prs.*

***WÂG-ON** (wâ'g'ûn), *n.* A heavy carriage for burdens:—sometimes written **WAGGON**.

WÂG-ON-AGE (wâ'g'ûn'je), *n.* Money paid for conveyance in a wagon.

WÂG-ON-ER (wâ'g'ûn'ûr), *n.* One who drives a wagon.

WÂIF (wâ'fe), *n.* A thing found and claimed by nobody; any thing relinquished.

WÂIL (wâ'le), *v. t.* To moan; to lament; to bewail [74-8]:—*n.*, audible sorrow.

WÂIL'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, lamentation.

***WÂIN** (wâ'ne), *n.* A carriage; a constellation.

***WÂIN-SCOT** (wên'skôt or wâ'ne'skôt), *n.* The inner wooden covering of a wall:—*v. t.*, to line walls with wainscot.

WÂIST (wâ'ste), *n.* The middle part of the body.

***WÂIST-BAND** (wâ'ste'bând), *n.* The band of pantaloons, &c. which encircles the waist.

***WÂIST-COAT** (wâ'ste'kôte or wês'kôt), *n.* A garment; a vest.

WÂIT (wâ'te), *v. t.* To expect; to stay for; to tarry; to attend:—*v. i.*, to stay (*ap. p.*—on, upon):—*n.*, a bush.

WÂIT-ER (wâ'te'ûr), *n.* An attendant; a tray or salver.

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WÂITS (wâ'tes), *n. pl.* Nocturnal musicians at Christmas.

***WÂIVE** (wâ'we), *v. t.* To put off; to relinquish:—see **WAVE**. [24-18.]

WÂIV'ING, *p. prs.*

WÂKE, *v. t.* [WAKED or WOKE—WAKED or WOKE.] To rouse from sleep; to excite:—*v. i.*, to be awake:—*n.*, a feast; vigil; a watching of a corpse at night; the track of a vessel.

WÂ'KING, *p. prs.*

WÂKE-FUL (wâ'ke'fûl), *a.* Watchful, not sleeping.

WÂKE-FUL-NESS (wâ'ke'fûl'nês), *n.* Forbearance of sleep; indisposition to sleep.

WÂ-KEN (wâ'kn), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To wake:—see **AWAKE**.

WÂLE, *n.* A rising part in cloth; mark of a stripe.

WÂLK (wâ'wk), *v. i.* To go on foot; to step slowly; to step by settling the heel first:—*v. t.*, to cause to walk:—*n.*, act of walking; gait; road; conduct.

WÂLL, *n.* A work of brick or stone for division or defense; the side of a building:—*v. t.*, to enclose with walls.

WÂL-LET (wô'l'let), *n.* A bag, a knapsack; a pocket-book.

***WÂLL-EYED** (wâ'l'ide), *a.* Having white eyes.

WÂLL-FRUIT (wâ'l'frôût), *n.* Fruit ripened by being planted against a wall.

WÂL-LOP (wô'l'lôp), *v. t.* To beat soundly; to boil.

WÂL-LOW (wô'l'lô), *v. i.* To roll in mire:—*n.*, a rolling walk.

***WÂL-NUT** (wâ'l'nût), *n.* A tree and its fruit.

***WÂL-RUS** (wâ'l'rûs or wô'l'rûs), *n.* The sea-horse.

WÂL'RUS'ES, *n. pl.*

WÂLTZ, *n.* A German dance; the music accompanying it:—*v. t.*, to dance a waltz.

WÂLTZ'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

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- WAM-BLE (wóm'bl), *v. i.* To be disturbed with nausea.
- WAM-BLING, *p. prs.*
- WAM-PUM (wám'púm or wóm'púm), *n.* Strings of shells used by the Indians as currency. [51-18.]
- WAN (wón), *a.* Pale as with sickness; yellowish.
- WAND (wónd), *n.* A small twig, a long rod. [74-4.]
- WAN-DER (wón'dúr), *v. i.* To rove, to ramble; to go astray.
- WÁNE, *v. i.* To grow less; to decrease [103-29]:—*n.*, decrease, decline.
- WÁ'NING, *p. prs.*
- WAN-NESS (wón'nés), *n.* Paleness.
- WAN-NISH (wón'nish), *a.* Of a pale hue.
- WANT (wáwnt or wónt), *v. t.* To be without; to need; to desire; to long for:—*v. i.*, to be deficient:—*n.*, need, deficiency, poverty, penury. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- WANT-AGE (wáwnt'áje or wónt'áje), *n.* Deficiency.
- WAN-TON (wáwn'tún or wón'tún), *a.* Lascivious; unrestrained; loose; sportive [315-7]:—*n.*, a lascivious person; a trifler:—*v. i.*, to play lasciviously; to revel.
- WAN-TON-LY (wáwn'tún'lè or wón'tún'lè), *ad.* Without restraint; lasciviously. [221.]
- WAN-TON-NESS (wáwn'tún'nés or wón'tún'nés), *n.* Lasciviousness, sportiveness.
- WÁR, *n.* Hostility; act of opposition:—*v. i.*, to make war.
- WAR'RING, *p. prs.*
- WAR-RED (wárd), *p. prf.*
- WAR-BLE (wár'bl), *v. t. or v. i.* To sing as a bird; to quaver:—*n.*, a song; a bird-like air.
- WAR-BLING, *p. prs.*
- WÁRD, *v. t.* To guard; to repel; to defend:—*v. i.*, to keep guard:—*n.*, watch; a fortress; district of a town; custody; part of a lock; one under a guardian.
- WAR-DEN (wár'dn), *n.* A keeper; a head-officer.
- WAR-DEN-SHIP (wár'dn'ship), *n.* The office of a warden.
- WARD-ER (wárd'úr), *n.* A guard, a keeper.
- WARD-ROBE (wárd'ròbe), *n.* A room or movable closet in which clothes are kept; clothes.
- WARD-ROOM (wárd'ròóm), *n.* A room in a ship of war where the officers mess, &c.
- WARD-SHIP (wárd'ship), *n.* Care, guardianship.
- WARD-STAFF (wárd'stáf), *n.* The staff of a watchman or constable.
- *WARD-STAFFS, *n. pl.*
- WÁRE, *n.* Something to be sold; merchandise:—commonly used in the plural. [335.]
- WARE-HOUSE (wáre'hóuse), *n.* A storehouse of merchandise.
- WARE-HOUS-ES (wáre'hóúz'iz), *n. pl.*
- WARE-HOUSE (wáre'hóúze), *v. t.* To deposit in a warehouse.
- WARE'HOUS'ING, *p. prs.*
- WAR-FARE (wár'fáre), *n.* Contest, military life.
- WA-RI-LY (wá'rè'lè), *ad.* Cautiously, prudently.
- WA-RI-NESS (wá'rè'nés), *n.* Watchfulness, caution, care.
- WAR-LIKE (wár'like), *a.* Fit for war; military; soldierly; hostile.
- WÁRM, *a.* A little heated; zealous; ardent; cordial:—*v. t.*, to heat gently or moderately:—*v. i.*, to become warm or earnest.
- WARM-LY (wárm'lè), *ad.* With gentle heat; ardently.
- WARMTH (wármth), *n.* Gentle heat; zeal, passion, ardor.
- WÁRN, *v. t.* To caution; to admonish; to notify of.
- WAR'NING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, caution.
- WÁRP, *n.* The thread that runs with the length of a web; a rope [44-15]:—*v. t.*, to contract; to turn; to prepare the warp of a web:—*v. i.*, to become bent.
- WAR-RANT (wór'ránt), *v. t.* To give authority; to justify; to secure; to assure:—*n.*, a writ for arresting an offender; authority; right. [108-19.] [278-13.]
- WAR-RANT-A-BLE (wór'ránt'á-bl), *a.* Justifiable.
- WAR-RANT-A-BLE-NESS (wór'ránt'á-bl'nés), *n.* The state of being justifiable.
- WAR-RANT-A-BLY (wór'ránt'á-blè), *ad.* Justifiably.
- WAR-RANT-EE (wór'ránt-èè'), *n.* One to whom any thing is warranted.
- WAR-RANT-ER } (wór'ránt'úr), *n.*
- *WAR-RANT-OR } One who warrants.
- *WAR-RAN-TY (wór'ránt'é), *n.* A deed of security; authority.
- WAR-RAN'TIES, *n. pl.*
- WAR-REN (wór'rén), *n.* A kind of park for rabbits, &c.
- *WAR-RIOR (wár'yúr or wór'rè'úr), *n.* A soldier, a military man.
- WÁRT, *n.* A hard excrescence.
- WART-Y (wárt'y), *a.* Grown over with warts; like a wart.
- WAR-WHOOP (wár'hóóp), *n.* The Indian war-cry.
- WAR-RY (wá'rè), *a.* [WARIER—WARIEST.] Cautious, prudent. [124-34.]
- WAS (wóz), *pst. t. 3.* of BE.
- WASH (wósh), *v. t.* To cleanse by ablation:—*v. i.*, to perform ablation:—*n.*, the act of washing; a cosmetic lotion; a bog; a thin coating of metal; alluvium.
- WASH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- WASH-BALL (wósh'báll), *n.* A ball of soap.
- WASH-BOARD (wósh'bórd), *n.* A board next the floor in a room; a board to aid in washing.
- WASH-DOWN (wósh'dódn), *n.* Ablution of the body with friction.
- WASH-ER (wósh'úr), *n.* One that washes; a movable ring on the axis of a wheel.

WASH-ER-WOM-AN (wôsh'úr'wûm-ân), *n.* A woman who washes clothes.

*WASH-ER-WOM-EN (wôsh'úr'wûm-mû), *n. pl.*

WASH-ING (wôsh'ing), *n.* The act of cleansing by water; that which is washed.

WASH-Y (wôsh'é), *a.* [WASHER—WASHIEST.] Watery, weak.

WASP (wâwsp or wôsp), *n.* A stinging insect.

WASP-ISH (wâwsp'ish or wôsp'ish), *a.* Peevish, irritable.

WASP-ISH-LY (wâwsp'ish'leôr'wôsp'ish'le), *ad.* Peevishly.

WASP-ISH-NESS (wâwsp'ish'nês or wôsp'ish'nês), *n.* Peevishness; irritability.

*WAS-SAIL (wôs'sâl), *n.* A liquor made of sugar, ale, and apples; a drunken frolic; a song:—*v. i.*, to frolic; to tipple. [96–28.]

WAST (wôst), *pst. t. 2* (*solemn style*) of to BE.

WASTE, *v. t.* To diminish; to spend; to squander; to consume:—*v. i.*, to dwindle away:—*n.*, useless expense; desolate ground; refuse:—*a.*, desolate; ruined; stripped.

WAST'ING, *p. prs.*

WASTE-BOOK (wâste'bûk), *n.* A book for rough entries, a blotter.

WASTE-FUL (wâste'fûl), *a.* Lavish, profuse; destructive.

WASTE-FUL-LY (wâste'fûl'le), *ad.* Lavishly, profusely.

WASTE-FUL-NESS (wâste'fûl'nês), *n.* Prodigality, lavishness.

WATCH (wôtsh), *n.* Forbearance of sleep; guard; a period of the night; a pocket timepiece:—*v. t.*, to guard; to tend:—*v. i.*, to be awake; to keep guard.

WATCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

WATCH-FUL (wôtsh'fûl), *a.* Attentive, vigilant, heedful.

WATCH-FUL-LY (wôtsh'fûl'le), *ad.* Cautiously.

WATCH-FUL-NESS (wôtsh'fûl'nês), *n.* Vigilance, heed, cautiousness.

WATCH-HOUSE (wôtsh'hôûse), *n.* A place where a watch is set; a place for the temporary confinement of prisoners.

WATCH-HOUS-ES (wôtsh'hôûz'iz), *n. pl.*

WATCH-MA-KER (wôtsh'mâ'kâr), *n.* One who makes watches.

WATCH-MAN (wôtsh'mân), *n.* A guard, a sentinel.

WATCH'MEN, *n. pl.*

WATCH-TOW-ER (wôtsh'tôû'âr), *n.* A tower for a sentinel.

WATCH-WORD (wôtsh'wârd), *n.* A sentinel's night-word; a rallying cry. [116–9.]

WA-TER (wâ'tûr), *n.* A fluid; an oxide of hydrogen; lustre of a diamond; the ocean:—*v. t.*, to supply with water; to give a wavy appearance to:—*v. i.*, to take in water.

WA-TER-BEAR-ER (wâ'tûr-bâre'âr), *n.* One of the twelve signs in the zodiac (Aquarius).

WA-TER-CART (wâ'tûr'kârt), *n.* A cart carrying water for sprinkling dusty streets.

WA-TER-COL-OR (wâ'tûr'kûl-lûr), *n.* Color mixed and worked with water.

WA-TER-COURSE (wâ'tûr'kôrse), *n.* A channel for water.

WA-TER-CURE (wâ'tûr'kûre), *n.* Hydropathy:—*a.*, hydropathic.

WA-TER-FALL (wâ'tûr'fâl), *n.* A cataract; a cascade.

WA-TER-FOWL (wâ'tûr'fôûl), *n.* A fowl that gets its living from the water.

*WA-TER-GAGE } (wâ'tûr'gâje), *n.*
WA-TER-GAUGE } An instrument for measuring the quantity of water.

WA-TER-I-NESS (wâ'tûr'ê-nês), *n.* Humidity.

WA-TER-ISH (wâ'tûr'ish), *a.* Somewhat watery.

WA-TER-ISH-NESS (wâ'tûr'ish-nês), *n.* Resemblance to water.

WA-TER-LEV-EL (wâ'tûr'lêv-êl), *n.* The level formed by the surface of still water.

WA-TER-LINE (wâ'tûr'line), *n.* A line distinguishing the part of a ship under water from that which is above; a wavy line on writing-paper:—*v. t.*, to put a wavy line in writing-paper.

WA'TER-LI-NING, *p. prs.*

WA-TER-LOG-GED (wâ'tûr'lôgd), *a.* Unmanageable from containing too much water.

WA-TER-MAN (wâ'tûr'mân), *n.* A boatman.

WA'TER-MEN, *n. pl.*

WA-TER-MARK (wâ'tûr'mârk), *n.* The highest line or mark of a flood or tide; the manufacturer's mark on paper.

WA-TER-MEL-ON (wâ'tûr'mêl-lûn), *n.* A plant and its fruit.

WA-TER-MILL (wâ'tûr'mîl), *n.* A mill turned by water.

WA-TER-PROOF (wâ'tûr'prôôf), *a.* Impervious to water.

WA-TER-ROT (wâ'tûr'rôt), *v. t.* To rot by soaking in water.

WA'TER-ROT-TING, *p. prs.*

WA'TER-ROT-TED, *p. prf.*

WA-TER-SHED (wâ'tûr'shêd), *n.* A ridge of land between two river basins or valleys.

WA-TER-SOAK (wâ'tûr'sôke), *v. t.* To soak in water.

WA-TER-SPOUT (wâ'tûr'spôût), *n.* A whirling body of water in the air.

WA-TER-WORKS (wâ'tûr'wûrks), *n.* Structures for raising water.

WA-TER-Y (wâ'tûr'ê), *a.* Consisting of water, thin.

WAT-TLE (wôt'tl), *n.* A twig; a hurdle; the fleshy excrescence on the throat of a turkey:—*v. t.*, to bind or interweave with twigs.

WAT'TLING, *p. prs.*

*WAUL (wâul), *v. i.* To cry as a cat:—also written WAWL.

- ***WAVE**, *n.* A billow; an undulation:—*v. i.*, to play loosely; to float; to undulate:—*v. t.*, to make undulating; to brandish; to beckon; to relinquish; to waive.
- WAVING**, *p. pres.*
- WAVE-LESS** (wá've'lès), *a.* Smooth, free from waves. [*wave.*]
- WAVE-LET** (wá've'lèt), *n.* A small wave.
- WAVE-OF-FER-ING** (wá've'òf-für-ìng), *n.* A Jewish sacrifice performed by waving the hands.
- WA-VER** (wá'vür), *v. i.* To play to and fro; to hesitate; to totter.
- WAVE-ING-NESS** (wá'vür'ìng-nès), *n.* A wavering state.
- WA-VY** (wá've), *a.* Rising in waves, undulating.
- WAWL**. *SEE WAUL.*
- WAX** (wáks), *n.* The matter gathered by bees; any tenacious mass:—*v. t.* [**WAXED—WAXED OR WAXEN**], to smear or join with wax:—*v. i.*, to grow; to increase in intensity.
- WAX'ES**, *n. pl. and pres. t. 3.*
- WAX-EN** (wák'sn), *a.* Made of wax.
- WAX-WORK** (wáks'wùrk), *n.* Figures formed of wax.
- WAX-Y** (wáks'è), *a.* Like wax; yielding; adhesive.
- WAY** (wá), *n.* Road; course; direction; passage; means; system, method, fashion.
- WAY-BILL** (wá'bil), *n.* A list of the passengers, &c. of a stage-coach, car, &c.
- ***WAY-FA-RER** (wá'fá'rür), *n.* A traveller.
- WAY-FA-RING** (wá'fá'rìng), *a.* Travelling.
- ***WAY-LAY** (wá'lá or wá-lá'), *v. t.* [**WAYLAID—WAYLAID.**] To beset by ambush.
- WAY-LESS** (wá'lès), *a.* Trackless.
- WAY-MARK** (wá'márk), *n.* A mark to guide travellers.
- WAY-TRAIN** (wá'tràne), *n.* A train of cars that stops at intermediate towns.
- WAY-WARD** (wá'wùrd), *a.* Forward, peevish, perverse.
- WAY-WARD-LY** (wá'wùrd'lè), *ad.* Perversely.
- WAY-WARD-NESS** (wá'wùrd'nès), *n.* Perverseness.
- WE**, *pro.* The nominative plural of I.
- WE* is used instead of I by sovereigns, governors, editors, and others, but it does not become singular by such use.
- WEAK** (wèèk), *a.* Feeble; infirm.
- WEAK-EN** (wè'kn), *v. t.* To debilitate:—*v. i.*, to grow weak.
- WEAK-EN-ER** (wè'kn'ür), *n.* One who, or that which, weakens.
- ***WEAK-LING** (wèèk'lìng), *n.* A feeble person.
- WEAK-LY** (wèèk'lè), *ad.* [**WEAK-LIER—WEAKLIEST.**] Feebly:—*a.*, feeble; not healthy.
- WEAK-NESS** (wèèk'nès), *n.* Feebleness; infirmity; foolishness; defect, frailty.
- WEAK-SIDE** (wèèk'sìde), *n.* Foible, infirmity, defect.
- WEAL** (wèèl), *n.* Happiness, prosperity; public interest. [145-12.]
- WEALTH** (wèlth), *n.* Riches, opulence, abundance; money.
- WEALTH-I-LY** (wèlth'è'lè), *ad.* Richly.
- WEALTH-I-NESS** (wèlth'è'nès), *n.* Richness, affluence.
- WEALTH-Y** (wèlth'è), *a.* [**WEALTH-IER—WEALTHIEST.**] Rich, affluent.
- WEAN** (wèèn), *v. t.* To put from the breast; to alienate; to detach.
- ***WEAP-ON** (wèp'pn), *n.* An instrument of offense or defense. [38-26.]
- WEAP-ON-LESS** (wèp'pn'lès), *a.* Having no weapons, unarmed.
- WEAR** (wære), *v. t.* [**WORE—WORN.**] To waste; to consume; to impair; to change the course of a ship:—*v. i.*, to be wasted or spent:—*n.*, the act of wearing; a thing worn.
- ***WEAR** (wèèr or wære), *n.* A dam; a net of twigs to catch fish:—often written **WEIR** and **WIER.**
- WEA-RI-NESS** (wè'rè'nès), *n.* Lassitude, fatigue.
- WEA-RI-SOME** (wè'rè'sùm), *a.* Tedious, tiresome, irksome.
- WEA-RI-SOME-LY** (wè'rè'sùm-lè), *ad.* Tediously.
- WEA-RI-SOME-NESS** (wè'rè'sùm-nès), *n.* The quality of tiring, tediousness.
- WEA-RY** (wè'rè), *v. t.* [*pres. t. 3.* **WEARIES.**] To tire; to fatigue:—*a.* [**WEARIER—WEARIEST.**] impatient of continuance; causing weariness; tired; wearisome. (*ap. p.—of.*)
- WEA-RI-ED**, *p. pres.*
- ***WEA-SAND** (wè'zánd), *n.* The windpipe.
- WEA-SEL** (wè'zl), *n.* A small animal.
- WEATH-ER** (wèth'ür), *n.* State of the air:—*v. t.*, to pass with difficulty; to endure; to sail to the windward of.
- WEATH-ER-BOARD** (wèth'ür'bòrd), *n.* A board to keep off wet or cold; the side of a ship toward the wind.
- WEATH-ER-BOUND** (wèth'ür'bòund), *a.* Delayed by bad weather.
- WEATH-ER-COCK** (wèth'ür'kòk), *n.* A vane on the top of a spire; an inconstant person.
- ***WEATH-ER-GAGE** (wèth'ür'gáje), *n.* The advantage of the wind; an advantage of position; that which shows the weather.
- WEATH-ER-GLASS** (wèth'ür'glás), *n.* A glass to indicate the weather; a barometer.
- WEATH-ER-GLASS-ES**, *n. pl.*
- WEATH-ER-MOLD-ING** } (wèth'ür-
mòld-ìng), *n.* A canopy over a door or window.
- WEATH-ER-WISE** (wèth'ür'wìze), *a.* Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEAVE (wéev), *v. t.* [WOVE or WEAIVED—WOVEN or WEAIVED.] To form texture; to unite threads by a loom.

WEAV'ING, *p. prs.*

WÉB, *n.* Any thing woven.

WEB-BED (wébd), *a.* Joined by a film.

WEB-FOOT-ED (wéb/fút'éd), *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped.

WÉD, *v. t. or v. i.* [WEDDED or WED—WEDDED or WED.] To marry.

WED'DING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, marriage.

WEDGE (wédje), *n.* A body of metal or wood sloping to an edge:—*v. t.*, to fasten with a wedge; to drive in.

WEDG'ING, *p. prs.*

WED-LOCK (wéd'lók), *n.* Married state, marriage.

***WED-NES-DAY** (wéznz/dé), *n.* The fourth day of the week.

WÉD, *n.* A plant out of place; any plant troublesome or noxious to man:—*v. t.*, to root out, as weeds.

WEEDS, *n. pl.* The mourning garments of a female.

WEED-Y (wééd'é), *a.* [WEEDIER—WEEDIEST.] Abounding with weeds; having weeds.

WÉEK, *n.* The space of seven days.

WEEK-DAY (wéék/dá), *n.* Any day except Sunday.

WEEK-LY (wéék'lé), *a.* Happening once a week:—*ad.*, once a week.

WÉÉN, *v. i.* To imagine; to think.

WÉEP, *v. i.* [WEPT or WEEPED—WEPT or WEEPED.] To lament; to shed tears; to bewail:—*v. t.*, to lament; to drop; to shed. (*ap. p.*—*at, for.*)

WEEP'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, lamentation.

***WEE-YIL** (wé'vl), *n.* A grub.

WÉET, *n.* The web or woof of cloth.

WEIGH (wá), *v. t.* To examine by the balance; to raise; to give by weight; to ponder:—*v. i.*, to have weight; to press:—see WEY.

WEIGHT (wáte), *n.* A mass by which bodies are weighed; importance; heaviness.

WEIGH-TI-LY (wá'tè'lé), *ad.* Importantly; heavily.

WEIGH-TI-NESS (wá'tè'nés), *n.* Importance; heaviness; weight.

WEIGHT-LESS (wáte'lés), *a.* Having no weight.

***WEIGH-TY** (wá'tè), *a.* [WEIGHTIER—WEIGHTIEST.] Important, grave; heavy.

WEIR. See WEAR (*noun*).

***WEIRD** (wéérd), *a.* Skilled in witchcraft.

WEL-COME (wél'kúm), *a.* Received with gladness:—*n.*, kind reception:—*v. t.*, to salute a new comer with kindness; to entertain hospitably:—*in.*, a salutation used to a new comer.

WEL'COM'ING, *p. prs.*

WEL-COME-NESS (wél'kúm'nés), *n.* State of being welcome.

WÉLD, *n.* A plant:—*v. t.*, to join together by fire and hammer.

WEL-FARE (wél'fáre), *n.* Happiness, prosperity.

WEL-KIN (wél'kín), *n.* The regions of the air; the sky.

WÉLL, *n.* A spring, a fountain, a source; a narrow pit of water:—*a.* [BETTER—BEST], not sick; happy:—*ad.*, properly, rightly:—*v. t.*, to issue forth.

WELL-A-DAY (wél'á'dá), *in.* Alas.

WELL-BE-ING (wél-bé'ing), *n.* Prosperity.

WELL-BORN (wél-börn'), *a.* Not meanly descended.

WELL-BRED (wél'bréd), *a.* Well-trained, polite.

***WELL-DONE** (wél'dún), *in. or n.* A word denoting praise.

WELL-FA-VOR-ED (wél'fá-vúrd), *a.* Pleasing to the eye; beautiful.

WELL-MAN-NER-ED (wél-mán'núrd), *a.* Polite, complaisant.

WELL-MET (wél'mét), *in.* Denoting joy at meeting.

WELL-NIGH (wél-ní'), *ad.* Almost.

WELL-SPENT (wél'spént), *a.* Passed with virtue or gain.

WELL-SPO-KEN (wél-spò'kn), *a.* Speaking kindly, or with propriety.

WELL-SPRING (wél'spríng), *n.* A fountain; a source.

WELL-SWEEP (wél'swéép), *n.* A pole for raising a bucket in a well.

WELL-WISH-ER (wél'wísh'úr), *n.* One who wishes well.

***WÉLSH**, *a.* Pertaining to Wales:—*n.*, the people or language of Wales.

WÉLT, *n.* A border, an edging.

WELT-ER (wél't'úr), *v. i.* To roll in blood, water, or mire.

WÉN, *n.* A fleshy excrescence.

WENCH (wénsh), *n.* A negress; a term of contempt; a young or low woman.

WÉND, *v. i. or v. t.* [WENDED or WENT—WENDED or WENT.] To go; to pass.

WEN-NY (wén'né), *a.* Having the nature of a wen.

WENT, *pst. t. of GO.*

WEPT, *pst. t. and p. prof. of WEEP.*

WERE, *pst. t. of BE.*

WERT, *pst. t. 2 (solemn style) of BE.*

WE-SAND. See WEASAND.

WÉST, *n.* The region where the sun sets:—*a.*, situated towards, or coming from, the west:—*ad.*, to the westward.

WEST-ER-LY (wést'úr'lé), *a.* Tending to, or from, the west:—*ad.*, toward the west.

WEST-ERN (wést'úrn), *a.* Being in the west.

WEST-WARD (wést'wúrd),

WEST-WARD-LY (wést'wúrd'lé), }
ad. Towards the west.

Wét, *a.* [WETTER—WETTEST.] Humid; rainy:—*n.*, water; humidity; rainy weather:—*v. t.* [WET or WETTED—WET or WETTED] to moisten; to make wet.

WETTING, *p. pres.*WETH-ER (wèth'ér), *n.* A ram.WET-NESS (wèt'nès), *n.* The state of being wet, moisture, humidity.WET-SHEET (wèt'shèet), *n.* In *Hydropathy*, a wash-down with a dripping sheet.WEY (wè), *n.* 182 pounds of wool; 40 bushels of corn; 48 bushels of oats; 2 to 3 cwt. of butter, &c.—often written WEIGH.WHACK (hwák), *n.* A heavy blow:—*v. t.*, to strike heavily.WHALE (hwále), *n.* The largest of marine animals:—*a.*, relating to, or obtained from, whales.WHALE-BONE (hwále'bòne), *n.* An elastic substance found in the upper jaw of the whale.WHALE-MAN (hwále'mán), *n.* A fisherman of whales.WHALE-MEN, *n. pl.*WHALE-ER (hwále'ér), *n.* A ship employed in whale-fishery.*WHOP-PER (hwóp'pér), *n.* Something uncommonly large; an extravagant lie.WHARF (hwórf), *n.* A place for lading or emptying vessels.*WHARFS (*G. B.*), } *n. pl.**WHARVES (*U. S.*), }WHARF-AGE (hwórf'jé), *n.* Dues for landing at a wharf.*WHARF-IN-GER (hwórf'ínjér), *n.* The keeper of a wharf.WHAT (hwót), *pro.* [*Relative.*] The thing which, the things which, that which; which part:—*a.* and *pro.*, the; which; that; those; as, Tell him *what* knife was used, and *what* things were cut:—*ad.*, in which respect; as, *What* doth it profit him?:—*in.*, an expression of amazement; as, *What!* take my life! :—see "Grammar of Grammars," p. 324.

WHAT-EV-ER (hwót'èv'ér),

WHAT-SO-EV-ER (hwót-sò'èv'ér), *pro.* This or that; any thing which.

*WHATEVER and WHATSOEVER are usually applied to things, and are found in the nominative or objective case.

WHAT-NOT (hwót'nót), *n.* A piece of furniture for miscellaneous matters, books, curiosities, &c.*WHEEL (hwéél), *n.* A pulstule.WHEAT (hwéét), *n.* The best grain of which bread is made.WHEAT-EN (hwéét'n), *a.* Made of wheat.WHEE-DLE (hwééd'l), *v. t.* To entice by soft words; to flatter.WHEE'DLING, *p. pres.*WHEEL (hwéél), *n.* A circular body that turns upon an axis; an instrument of spinning:—*v. i.*, to move on wheels; to turn:—*v. t.*, to cause to turn around.*WHEEL-BAR-ROW (hwéél'bárrò), *n.* A frame having an open box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single person.*WHEEL-WRIGHT (hwéél'rite), *n.* A maker of wheels.WHEEZE (hwééze), *v. i.* To breathe with a noise, as in asthma.WHEEZING, *p. pres.*WHELK (hwélk), *n.* A protuberance.WHELM (hwélm), *v. t.* To cover; to bury; to immerse. [154-9.]WHELP (hwélp), *n.* The young of a dog, &c.; a puppy.WHEN (hwén), *ad.* At the time that. (*cor. ad.*—then.)WHENCE (hwénsé), *ad.* For which cause, how; from what place.*WHENCE-SO-EV-ER (hwéns-sò'èv'ér), *ad.* From what source soever.

WHEN-EV-ER (hwén'èv'ér),

*WHEN-SO-EV-ER (hwén-sò'èv'ér), *ad.* At whatsoever time.WHERE (hwáre), *ad.* At which place. (*cor. ad.*—there.)

WHERE-A-BOUT (hwáre'á'bóút),

*WHERE-A-BOUTS (hwáre'á'bóúts), *ad.* Near which place.WHERE-AS (hwáre-áz'), *ad. or con. d.* When on the contrary; when in fact; the thing being so that.WHERE-AT (hwáre-át'), *ad.* At which; upon which.WHERE-BY (hwáre-bl'), *ad.* By which, by which means; by what, by what means.*WHERE-FORE (hwáre'fóre), *ad.* For which reason; for what reason.WHERE-IN (hwáre-ín'), *ad.* In which; in what.WHERE-INTO (hwáre-ín-tòd'), *ad.* Into which.WHERE-OF (hwáre-òf'), *ad.* Of which.WHERE-ON (hwáre-òn'), *ad.* On which; on which account; on what; whereupon.*WHERE-SO-EV-ER (hwáre-sò'èv'ér), *ad.* In whatsoever place.WHERE-TO (hwáre-tòd'), }
*WHERE-UN-TO (hwáre-ún-tòd'), }
ad. To which, to what end.WHERE-UP-ON (hwáre-úp-òn'), *ad.* Upon which; on which account; on what; whereon.*WHERE-EV-ER (hwáre'èv'ér), *ad.* At whatever place.

WHERE-WITH (hwáre-wíth'),

*WHERE-WITH-AL (hwáre-wíth-ál') *ad.* With which, with what.*WHER-EY (hwér'rè), *n.* A light boat used on rivers. [208-10.]WHER-IES, *n. pl.*WHET (hwét), *v. t.* [WHETTED or WHET—WHETTED or WHET.] To sharpen; to edge; to stimulate:—*n.*, the act of sharpening; that which sharpens or makes hungry.WHETTING, *p. pres.*WHETH-ER (hwèth'ér), *pro.* Which of the two:—*con. d.*, which of the two alternatives. (*cor. c.*—or.)WHET-STONE (hwét'stòne), *n.* A sharpening stone; a hone.WHEW (hwú), *in.* An expression of contempt or surprise.*WHEY (hwá), *n.* The thin or serous part of curdled milk.

WHICH (hwítsh), *pro.* [*Relative.*] [*sing. and pl. :—nom. WHICH; pos. WHOSE; obj. WHICH.*] That person, animal, or thing.

WHICH is applied to inferior animals, to things without life, to infants, to nouns of multitude, composed of persons where unity of idea is expressed, to persons in asking or answering questions, and when prefixed to *ever* and *soever*.

WHICH-EV-ER (hwítsh-év'úr),

WHICH-SO-EV-ER (hwítsh-sò-év'úr) *pro.* [*Compound relative.*] Any one; any person or thing which.

WHICHEVER and **WHICHSOEVER** apply to persons, animals, and things, and are used either in the nominative or objective case.

WHIFF (hwíf), *n.* A blast; a puff:—*v. t.*, to puff.

WHIP-FLE (hwíf'fl), *v. i.* To move inconstantly; to evade.

WHIP-FLING, *p. prs.*

***WHIP-FLE-TREE** (hwíf'fl'trèé), *n.* The bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened; whippletree, swingletree.

WHIG (hwíg), *n.* In Great Britain, a political partisan who favors the expansion of popular power; in the United States, one who favored the Revolution, and also one of a political party that desired a protective tariff and a national bank.

WHIG is derived from *whiggamor*, a Scottish word which signifies *one who drives horses*.

***WHIG-GER-Y** (hwíg'úr'rè), } *n.*

***WHIG-GISM** (hwíg'íz'm), }
The notions or principles of Whigs.

***WHIG-GISH** (hwíg'gísh), *a.* Relating to Whigs; inclined to Whiggery.

WHILE (hwíle), } *ad.* { During the
WHILST (hwílst), } { time that;
as long as.

WHILE (hwíle), *n.* Space of time:—*ad.*, during the time that:—*v. t.*, to spend the time; to loiter.

WHIL'ING, *p. prs.*

WHIM (hwím), *n.* A freak, an odd fancy or notion.

WHIM-PER (hwím'púr), *v. i.* To cry with low sobbing or murmuring.

***WHIM-SEY** (hwím'zè), *n.* A freak.

WHIM-SI-CAL (hwím'zè'kál), *a.* Freakish, capricious, fanciful, odd, full of whims. [17]-1.]

WHIM-SI-CAL-I-TY (hwím'zè'kál'lè'tè), *n.* Oddity; state of being whimsical; whimsicalness.

***WHIM-SI-CAL'I-TIES**, *n. pl.*

WHIM-SI-CAL-LY (hwím'zè'kál'lè), *ad.* Oddly.

WHIM-SI-CAL-NESS (hwím'zè'kál'nèss), *n.* State of being whimsical.

WHIN (hwín), *n.* Furze, gorse, a prickly shrub.

WHINE (hwíne), *v. i.* To lament in low murmurs:—*n.*, a plaintive noise.

WHI'NING, *p. prs.*

***WHIN-NY** (hwín'nè), *v. i.* [*prs. t. 3, WHINNIES.*] To make a noise like a horse or colt.

WHIN-SI-ED (hwín'ní'd), *p. prf.*

WHIN-STONE (hwín'stòne), *n.* A name applied to basaltic rock.

WHIP (hwíp), *n.* An instrument consisting of a handle and a lash:—*v. t.*, to strike with any thing flexible; to lash; to beat:—*v. i.*, to start suddenly and run.

WHIP'PING, *p. prs.*

WHIP-CORD, *p. prf.*

WHIP-CORD (hwíp'kórd), *n.* Cord of which lashes are made.

WHIP-HAND (hwíp'hánd), *n.* An advantage over another.

WHIP-LASH (hwíp'lásh), *n.* The small end of a whip.

WHIP'-LASH'ES, *n. pl.*

***WHIP-PER-SNAP-PER** (hwíp'púr-'snáp-púr), *n.* An insignificant, diminutive person.

WHIP-PING-POST (hwíp'píng'pòst), *n.* A post to which culprits are bound when whipped.

***WHIP-PLE-TREE**. See **WHIPFLETREE**.

WHIP-POOR-WILL (hwíp'pòór'wíl), *n.* A bird that sings at night.

WHIP-SAW (hwíp'sáw), *n.* A large saw used by two persons.

WHIP-STAFF (hwíp'stáf), *n.* A bar by which the rudder of a ship is turned.

WHIP-STAFFS, *n. pl.*

WHIP-STER (hwíp'stúr), *n.* A sharper; a nimble fellow.

WHIP-STICK (hwíp'stík), } *n.*

WHIP-STOCK (hwíp'stòk), }
The handle of a whip.

WHIR (hwír), *v. i.* To fly with noise:—*v. t.*, to hurry.

WHIR'RING, *p. prs.*

WHIR'ED, *p. prf.*

WHIPT. See **WHIPPED**.

WHIRL (hwérl), *v. t. or v. i.* To turn round rapidly; to twirl:—*n.*, quick rotation.

WHIRL-BONE (hwérl'bòne), *n.* The cap of the knee.

***WHIRL-I-GIG** (hwérl'è'gíg), *n.* A toy which children whirl around.

WHIRL-POOL (hwérl'pòól), *n.* An eddy; water moving circularly.

WHIRL-WIND (hwérl'wínd), *n.* A stormy wind moving circularly.

WHIR-RING (hwérl'ring), *n.* The sound made by a bird's wing.

WHISK (hwísk), *n.* A small besom; quick motion:—*v. i.*, to move nimbly:—*v. t.*, to brush with a whisk.

WHIS-KER (hwís'kúr), *n.* Hair on the cheek.

***WHIS-KEY** } (hwís'ké), *a.* { Spirit
WHIS-KY }
distilled from grain.

WHIS-PER (hwís'púr), *v. i.* To speak with a low voice:—*v. t.*, to utter in a low voice:—*n.*, a low voice; words uttered softly.

WHIST (hwíst), *n.* A game at cards:—*a.*, silent, still:—*in.*, be still! hush!

WHIS-TLE (hwís'sl), *n.* A small wind instrument; a sound made by escape of steam through an aperture, or by the breath:—*v. i.*, to form a kind of musical modulation of the breath; to sound shrill:—*v. t.*, to call by a whistle.

WHIS'TLING, *p. prs.*

WHIT (hwít), *n.* A point, a jot, a small part.

WHITE (hwíte), *a.* Snowy; pale; pure:—*n.*, any thing white; whiteness.

WHITE-LIV-ER-ED (hwíte'lí'v'árd), *a.* Cowardly.

WHITE-MEAT (hwíte'méét), *n.* Food made of milk, butter, eggs, &c.

WHI-TEN (hwí'tn), *v. t.* To make white:—*v. i.*, to grow white.

WHITE-NESS (hwíte'nés), *n.* The state of being white, purity.

WHITE-WASH (hwíte'wôsh), *n.* A wash of lime and water for whitening walls, &c.:—*v. t.*, to cover with whitewash.

WHITE'WASH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

WHITE-WINE (hwíte'wíne), *n.* Any light colored wine.

WHITH-ER (hwíth'úr), *ad.* To what place, where.

WITHER, **THITHER**, and **WHITHER** were formerly used after verbs of motion as the equivalents of **HERE**, **THERE**, and **WHERE**. They are now used only on solemn occasions.

WHITH-ER-SO-EV-ER ('hwíth-úr-sò-év'úr), *ad.* To whatsoever place.

WHI-TING (hwí'tíng), *n.* A small sea-fish; a soft chalk.

WHI-TISH (hwí'tísh), *a.* Somewhat white.

WHI-TISH-NESS (hwí'tísh'nés), *n.* State of being whitish.

*WHIT-LEATH-ER (hwít'léth'úr), *n.* Leather dressed with alum.

WHIT-LOW (hwít'lò), *n.* A tumor at the end of a finger; a felon.

WHIT-SUN-DAY (hwít'sún'dè), }
*WHIT-SUN-TIDE (hwít'sún'tíde), }
n. The seventh Sunday after Easter.

WHIT-TLE (hwít'tl), *v. t.* To cut with a knife:—*n.*, a knife.

WHIT'TLING, *p. prs.*

WHIZ (hwíz), *v. i.* To make a humming, hissing noise:—*n.*, a humming and hissing noise.

WHIZ'ZING, *p. prs.*

WHIZ'ZED, *p. prf.*

WHIZ'ZES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*

WHO (hòð), *pro.* [*Relative.*] [*sing.* and *pl. i.*—*nom.* WHO; *pos.* WHOSE; *obj.* WHOM.] Which person.

WHO-EV-ER (hòð-év'úr), *pro.* [*Compound relative.*] [*sing.* and *pl. i.*—*nom.* WHOEVER; *pos.* WHOSEVER; *obj.* WHOMEVER.] Any one.

WHOEVER, **WHOSO**, and **WHOSEVER**, are applied only to persons.

WHOH (wò), *in.* Stop! (used to horses.)

WHOLE (hòle), *n.* The totality:—*a.*, all, total; complete, uninjured.

WHOLE-SALE (hòle'sále), *n.* Sale in the lump, the mass:—*a.*, buying or selling in large quantities.

WHOLE-SOME (hòle'súm), *a.* Tending to promote health: salutary.

WHOLE-SOME-LY (hòle'súm'lè), *ad.* Salubriously; healthily.

WHOLE-SOME-NESS (hòle'súm'nés), *n.* The quality of conducing to health; salubrity.

*WHOL-LY (hòle'lè), *ad.* Totally.

WHOM (hòðm), *pro.* [*Relative.*] The objective case of WHO.

WHOM-EV-ER (hòðm-év'úr), *pro.* [*Compound relative.*] The objective case of WHOEVER.

WHOM-SO-EV-ER ('hòðm-sò-év'úr), *pro.* [*Compound relative.*] The objective case of WHOSEVER.

WHOOP (hòðp), *n.* A shout of pursuit:—*v. i.*, to shout; to hoop.

WHORL (hwùrl), *n.* An arrangement of a number of leaves around a stem as a centre; a volution or spire of a shell.

*WHOR-TLE-BER-RY (hwùr'tl'bèr-rè), *n.* A bilberry, a huckleberry.

WHOR'TLE'BER-RIES, *n. pl.*

WHOSE (hòðz), *pro.* [*Relative.*] The possessive case of WHO and WHICH.

*WHOS-EV-ER (hòðz-év'úr), *pro.* [*Compound relative.*] The possessive case of WHOEVER.

WHO-SO (hòð'sò), }

*WHO-SO-EV-ER ('hòð-sò-év'úr), }
pro. [*Compound relative.*] [*sing.* and *pl. i.*—*nom.* WHO or WHOSEVER; *pos.* WHOSESOEVER; *obj.* WHOMSOEVER.] Any without restriction:—see WHOEVER.

WHUR (hwùr), *v. i.* To pronounce the letter R with force.

WHUR'RING, *p. prs.*

WHUR'RED, *p. prf.*

WHY (hwí), *ad.* For what reason.

WICK (wík), *n.* The cotton of a candle or lamp.

WICK-ED (wík'id), *a.* Given to vice, sinful, heinous.

WICK-ED-LY (wík'id'lè), *ad.* With vice, criminally.

WICK-ED-NESS (wík'id'nés), *n.* Guilt, moral ill, vice; impiety.

WICK-ER (wík'kúr), *a.* Made of small sticks or twigs.

WICK-ET (wík'kít), *n.* A small gate; a bar used in playing cricket.

WIDE, *a.* Broad, extended far each way, large:—*ad.*, at a distance; with great extent.

WIDE-LY (wíde'lè), *ad.* Remotely; with great extent each way, far.

WI-DEN (wí'dn), *v. t.* To make wide:—*v. i.*, to become wide; to extend.

WIDE-NESS (wíde'nés), *n.* Extent, breadth.

*WIDG-EON (wíð'jón), *n.* A waterfowl.

*WID-OW (wid'ò), *n.* A woman whose husband is dead:—*v. t.*, to deprive of a husband.

WID-OW-ER (wid'ò'ár), *n.* A man whose wife is dead.

WID-OW-HOOD (wid'ò'húð), *n.* The state of a widow.

WIDTH (wíðth), *n.* Breadth, wide-ness.

*WIELD (wéèld), *v. t.* To use with full command; to sustain. [257.]

WIELD-Y (wéèld'é), *a.* Manage-able.

WIER. See WEAR (*noun*).

WIE-RY. See WIRY.

WIFE, *n.* [*pl.* WIVES.] A woman who has a husband.

WIFE-HOOD (wife'húð), *n.* State of a wife.

Wig, *n.* A covering for the head, consisting of hair united by a kind of network.

WIG-GLE-TAIL (wig'gl'tále), *n.* The larva of the mosquito.

WIGHT (wíte), *n.* A person, a being. [231-4.]

WIG-WAM (wig'wám), *n.* An Indian hut.

WILD, *a.* Not tame; not cultivated; ungoverned; savage; found in the open field:—*n.*, a desert, a wilderness.

WILD-CAT (wild'kát), *n.* A ferocious animal of the cat kind.

WIL-DER (wil'dár), *v. t.* To be-wilder.

WIL-DER-NESS (wil'dár'nés), *n.* A desert; a forest; a wild.

WILD-FIRE (wild'fíre), *n.* A very inflammable composition.

WILD-GOOSE-CHASE (wild-góðse'tsháse), *n.* A vain pursuit.

WILD-ING (wild'íng), *n.* A wild, sour apple.

WILD-LY (wild'lè), *ad.* Without cultivation or tameness; irregu-larly; with disorder; fiercely.

WILD-NESS (wild'nés), *n.* Rude-ness; savageness; irregularity; state of being wild.

WILE, *n.* A deceit, snare, trick.

*WIL-FUL } (wil'fúl), *a.* { Stub-
WILL-FUL } { born,
perverse; obstinate.

*WIL-FUL-LY } (wil'fúl'lè), *ad.*
WILL-FUL-LY }
Obstinately, stubbornly.

*WIL-FUL-NESS } (wil'fúl'nés), *n.*
WILL-FUL-NESS }
Obstinaey; stubbornness.

*WIL-LI-NESS (wil'lénés), *n.* Craft-
iness, cunning.

WILL, *n.* Choice; command; de-
sire; pleasure; disposition; tes-
tament:—*v. t.*, to desire; to com-
mand; to bequeath:—*v. i.* [WOULD
—*defective*], an auxiliary verb
expressing futurity with or with-
out obligation.

WILL, when used alone as
an auxiliary verb, is a sign of
the first future tense. In the
second and third persons it
expresses mere futurity; in
the first person it expresses
futurity and a promise, com-
mand, or threat:—see SHALL
and HAVE.

WIL'LING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, inclined to
anything, disposed, prompt.
WIL-LING-LY (wil'líng'lè), *ad.* With
one's own consent.
WIL-LING-NESS (wil'líng'nés), *n.*
Freedom from reluctance, consent.
WIL-LOW (wil'lò), *n.* A tree.
WILL-WITH-A-WISP (wil'with-á-
wísp), *n.* An ignis-fatuus.

WILT, *v. i.* To wither; to droop:—
v. t., to cause to wither or droop.

WI-LY (wí'lè), *a.* [WILIER—WILL-
EST.] Cunning, sly, artful. [52-38.]

WIM-BLE (wim'bl), *n.* An instru-
ment for boring holes.

WIM-PLE (wim'pl), *n.* A hood, a
veil.

WIN, *v. t.* [WON—WON.] To gain
by conquest; to obtain:—*v. i.*, to
gain the victory.

WIN'NING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, attractive,
charming:—*n.*, the sum won.

WINCE (wínse), *v. i.* To winch.

WIN'ING, *p. prs.*

WINCH (wínsh), *v. i.* [*prs. t.* 3,
WINCHES.] To shrink from pain;
to kick or flounce with impatience.

WIND (wínd or wínd), *n.* A strong
motion of the air; breath, breeze.

WIND, *v. t.* [WOUND or WINDED—
WOUND or WINDED.] To turn
round; to twist; to sound by in-
flation:—*v. i.*, to turn; to move
round; to change.

WIND-AGE (wínd'íje), *n.* The dif-
ference between the diameter of
the bore of a gun and that of the
ball.

WIND-BOUND (wínd'bóúnd), *a.* Con-
fined by contrary winds.

WIND-FALL (wínd'fál), *n.* Fruit
blown down from the tree; any
unexpected good.

WIND-FLOWER (wínd'fóð'ár), *n.*
The anemone.

WIND-GAGE (wínd'gáje), *n.* An
instrument for ascertaining the
velocity of the wind.

WIND-GALL (wínd'gál), *n.* A tumor
at or near the fetlock of a horse.

WIND-GUN (wínd'gún), *n.* A gun
which is discharged by com-
pressed air.

WIND-I-NESS (wínd'énés), *n.* State
of being windy, puffiness.

WIND-ING-SHEET (wínd'íng'shèét),
n. A sheet in which the dead
are wrapped.

WIND-LASS (wínd'lás), *n.* A cylin-
der used to raise weights.

WIND'LESS'ES, *n. pl.*

WIND-LESS (wínd'lés), *a.* Having
no wind.

WIND-MILL (wínd'míl), *n.* A mill
turned by the wind.

WIN-DOW (wín'dò), *n.* An aperture
in a building for light or air.

WIND-PIPE (wínd'pípe), *n.* The
passage for the breath to and
from the lungs; the trachea.

WIND-ROW (wínd'rò), *n.* A row of
hay raked together.

- WIND-WARD** (wind'wârd), *ad.* Towards the wind:—*a.*, being towards the wind:—*n.*, the point from which the wind blows.
- WIND-Y** (wind'é), *a.* [WINDIER—WINDIEST.] Consisting of winds; tempestuous, stormy.
- WINE**, *n.* The fermented juice of the grape, &c.
- WING**, *n.* The limb of a bird by which it flies; the side body of an army; flight:—*v. t.*, to furnish with wings; to fly; to wound in the wing.
- WING-ED** (wing'éd), *a.* Having wings; swift.
- WING-LESS** (wing'lêss), *a.* Having no wings.
- WING-SHELL** (wing'shêl), *n.* The shell covering the wings of an insect.
- WING-Y** (wing'é), *a.* Having wings, swift, rapid.
- WINK** (wîngk), *v. i.* To shut the eyes; to direct by the motion of the eyelids; to connive:—*n.*, the act of closing the eye; a hint by the eye.
- WIN-NER** (win'nâr), *n.* One who wins.
- WIN-NOW** (win'nò), *v. t.* To separate by means of the wind; to blow away as chaff.
- WIN-SOME** (win'sûm), *a.* Merry, cheerful.
- WIN-TER** (win'târ), *n.* The cold or wet season; December, January, and February:—*v. t.*, to pass the winter:—*v. i.*, to feed during the winter.
- WIN-TER-GREEN** (win'târ'grêen), *n.* A medicinal evergreen.
- WIN-TER-KILL** (win'târ'kîl), *v. t.* To kill by means of the cold of winter.
- WIN-TER-LY** (win'târ'lê),
WIN-TER-Y (win'târ'rê), } *a.*
- ***WIN-TRY** (win'trê), }
Belonging to winter, cold.
- WI-NY** (wi'nê), *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.
- WIPE**, *v. t.* To cleanse by rubbing; to clear away:—*n.*, a blow, a rub; a reproof.
- WI'PING**, *p. prs.*
- WI'RE**, *n.* Metal drawn into slender threads:—*v. t.*, to bind with wire.
- WI'RING**, *p. prs.*
- WI'RE-BRIDGE** (wire'brîdje), *n.* A bridge mainly sustained by wire.
- WI'RE-DRAW** (wire'drâw), *v. t.* [WIREDREW—WIREDRAWN.] To draw out into wire; to spin out.
- WI'RE-PUL-LER** (wire'pûl'ûr), *n.* One who pulls the wire of a puppet-show; an intriguer; a political manager.
- WI-RY** (wi'rê) *a.* [WIRIER—WIRIEST.] Made of, or like, wire; strong and pliant; also written WIERY.
- Wis**, *v. t.* [WIST—defective.] To think; to suppose.
- WIS-DOM** (wîz'dûm), *n.* The power of judging rightly, sapience, the right use of knowledge, prudence. [35-8.] [351-28.]
- Wise** (wîze), *a.* Sapient, judging rightly; having wisdom; prudent; skilled; knowing:—*n.*, manner, way of being.
- WISE-A-CRE** (wîze'a'kûr), *n.* A dunce, a fool, a wising.
- WISE-LING** (wîze'ling), *n.* One pretending to be wise.
- WISE-LY** (wîze'lê), *ad.* Prudently, judiciously.
- Wîsh**, *n.* Longing desire:—*v. i.*, to have strong desire:—*v. t.*, to long for; to desire.
- WISH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- WISH-FUL** (wish'fûl), *a.* Showing desire, eager.
- WISH-FUL-LY** (wish'fûl'lê), *ad.* With longing or earnest desire.
- WIS-KET** (wis'kê't), *n.* A basket.
- Wîsp**, *n.* A small bundle.
- WIST**, *pst. t.* of wis.
- WIST-FUL** (wîst'fûl), *a.* Attentive, earnest.
- WIST-FUL-LY** (wîst'fûl'lê), *ad.* Attentively; earnestly.
- Wîr**, *n.* The faculty of exhibiting ludicrous combinations of ideas; humor; quickness of fancy; a man of genius; sense:—*v. t.* [WOT—defective], to know:—*v. i.*, to be known.
- WITCH** (wîts), *n.* A woman given to sorcery:—*v. t.*, to bewitch.
- WITCH'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- WITCH-CRAFT** (wîts'h'krâft), } *n.*
WITCH-ER-Y (wîts'h'ûr'rê), }
- The practices of witches, sorcery.
- WITH** (wîth), *prp.* Noting the cause or means, by:—see **WITHE**.
- ***WITH-AL** (wîth-âl'), *ad.* Along with the rest, besides.
- ***WITH-DRAW** (wîth-drâw'), *v. t.* [WITHDREW—WITHDRAWN.] To take back:—*v. i.*, to retreat; to retire; to retract.
- WITH-DRAWING-ROOM** (wîth-drâw'îng'rôdm), *n.* A drawing-room.
- WITH-DRAW-AL** (wîth-drâw'âl), *n.* Withdrawment.
- WITH-DRAW-MENT** (wîth-drâw'mênt), *n.* Act of withdrawing; a recalling.
- WITH** } (wîth), *n.* { A willowtwig,
WITHE } } a band.
- ***WITH-ER** (wîth'ûr), *v. i.* To fade, to dry up; to waste; to pine away:—*v. t.*, to cause to decay or shrink. [236-12.]
- WITH-ERS** (wîth'ûrz), *n. pl.* The joint uniting the shoulder and neck of a horse.
- WITH-ER-WRUNG** (wîth'ûr'wîng), *a.* Injured in the withers.
- WITH-HOLD** (wîth-hôld'), *v. t.* [WITHHELD—WITHHELD or WITHHOLDEN.] To restrain; to hold back; to keep back.
- WITH-IN** (wîth-in'), *prp.* In the inner part; not longer ago than; in the reach of:—*ad.*, in the inner part; internally.
- WITH-OUT** (wîth-ôût'), *prp.* Not within the compass of; on the outside of:—*ad.*, on the outside:—*con.*, unless, except.

- WITH-STAND** (wíth-stánd'), *v. t.* [WITHSTOOD—WITHSTOOD.] To oppose; to resist.
- WITH-Y** (wíth'é), *n.* A species of willow-tree;—*a.*, made of withes.
- WIT-LESS** (wít'lés), *a.* Wanting understanding.
- WIT-LING** (wít'líng), *n.* A pretender to wit.
- WIT-NESS** (wít'nés), *n.* Testimony, one who gives testimony:—*v. t.*, to see; to attest; to give testimony to:—*v. i.*, to give testimony; to depose. (*ap. p.*—of.)
- WIT-NESS'ES**, *n. pl.* and *prs. t. 3.*
- WIT-SNAP-PER** (wít'snáp'pár), *n.* One who affects wit.
- WIT-TED** (wít'téd), *a.* Having wit (used in compound words).
- *WIT-TI-CISM** (wít'té'sízm), *n.* A saying affectedly witty; a witty remark.
- WIT-TI-LY** (wít'té'lé), *ad.* Ingeniously.
- WIT-TI-NESS** (wít'té'nés), *n.* The quality of being witty.
- WIT-TING-LY** (wít'tíng'lé), *ad.* Knowingly.
- WIT-TY** (wít'té), *a.* [WITTIER—WITTIEST.] Full of wit, facetious, ingenious, sarcastic.
- WIFE**, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To take a wife.
- WÍ'VING**, *p. prs.*
- WIVES**, *n. pl.* of WIFE and *prs. t. 3* of WIFE.
- *WIZ-ARD** (wíz'árd), *n.* A man given to unlawful arts, a conjurer, a sorcerer:—*a.*, enchanting. [73-27.]
- WOAD** (wóde), *n.* A plant used in dyeing; weld.
- WOE** (wò), *n.* Misery; sorrow, grief:—sometimes written wo.
- WOE-BE-GONE** (wò'bé'gón or wò'f-
WO-BE-GONE } bé'gáwn), *a.* Full of sorrow.
- *WO-FUL** (wò'fúl), *a.* Wretched, miserable, sorrowful, calamitous.
- WO-FUL-LY** (wò'fúl'lé), *ad.* Sorrowfully; calamitously.
- WO-FUL-NESS** (wò'fúl'nés), *n.* Calamity, misery.
- WOKE**, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of WAKE.
- WOLF** (wúlf), *n.* [*pl.* WOLVES.] A wild, ferocious animal.
- WOLF-ISH** (wúlf'ísh), *a.* Like a wolf.
- WOLF'S-BANE** (wúlf's'báne), *n.* A poisonous plant, aconite.
- WOLF-RAM** (wúlf'rám), *n.* A white, brittle metal; tungsten.
- WOLVES**, *pl.* of WOLF.
- WOM-AN** (wúm'án), *n.* [*pl.**WOMEN (wím'mín).] The adult female of the human race.
- WOM-AN-HOOD** (wúm'án'húð), *n.* The qualities of a woman.
- WOM-AN-ISH** (wúm'án'ísh), *a.* Suitable to a woman, feminine.
- WOM-AN-KIND** (wúm'án'kínd), *n.* The race of human females.
- WOM-AN-LY** (wúm'án'lé), *a.* Becoming a woman.
- WOM-EN** (wím'mín), *n. pl.* of WOMAN.
- WOM** (wúm), *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of WIN.
- WON-DER** (wún'dúr), *v. i.* To be astonished:—*n.*, astonishment; amazement; a strange or inexplicable thing.
- WON-DER-FUL** (wún'dúr'fúl), *a.* Astonishing, marvellous.
- WON-DER-FUL-LY** (wún'dúr'fúl'lé), *ad.* Amazingly.
- WON-DER-FUL-NESS** (wún'dúr'fúl'nés), *n.* The state of being wonderful.
- WON-DER-STRUCK** (wún'dúr'strúk), *a.* Amazed, surprised.
- WON-DROUS** (wún'drús), *a.* Marvellous, strange.
- *WON-DROUS-LY** (wún'drús'lé), *ad.* To a strange degree, wonderfully.
- WONT** (wúnt), *v. i.* [WONT or WONT-ED—WONT or WONTED.] To be accustomed:—*v. t.*, to accustom. [84-18.] [302-15.]
- Wòð**, *v. i.* To court; to make love:—*v. t.*, to solicit in marriage; to importune fondly.
- *WOOS**, *prs. t. 3.*
- *WOO-ED** (wòðéd), *p. prf.*
- WOOD** (wúð), *n.* A thick plantation of trees; timber:—*v. t.*, to supply with wood.
- WOOD-BINE** (wúð'bíne), *n.* A variety of honeysuckle.
- WOOD-CHUCK** (wúð'tshúk), *n.* A burrowing animal.
- WOOD-COCK** (wúð'kók), *n.* A bird of passage.
- WOOD-CUT** (wúð'kút), *n.* An engraving on wood.
- WOOD-ED** (wúð'éð), *a.* Supplied with wood.
- WOOD-EN** (wúð'én), *a.* Made of wood; hard.
- WOOD-HOUSE** (wúð'hóuse), *n.* A house for wood.
- WOOD-HOUS-ES** (wúð'hóú'síz), *n. pl.*
- WOOD-LAND** (wúð'lánd), *n.* Ground covered with woods:—*a.*, covered with woods.
- WOOD-LARK** (wúð'lárk), *n.* A sort of melodious lark.
- WOOD-MAN** (wúð'mán), } *n.* A
WOODS-MAN (wúð'smán), } sportsman; one who falls timber; a forester.
- WOOD'MEN**, } *n. pl.*
WOODS'MEN, }
- WOOD-NOTE** (wúð'nóte), *n.* A wild music.
- *WOOD-NYMPH** (wúð'nímf), *n.* A nymph of the woods.
- WOOD-PECK-ER** (wúð'pék'ár), *n.* A bird that pecks holes in wood in search of insects.
- WOOD-PIG-EON** (wúð'píj'ín), *n.* A wild pigeon.
- WOOD-REEVE** (wúð'réeve), *n.* An overseer of a wood.
- WOOD-Y** (wúð'é), *a.* Abounding with wood, ligneous.
- *WOO-ER** (wòð'úr), *n.* One who courts a woman.
- Wòðf**, *n.* The set of threads that cross the warp, the weft.
- WOO-ING-LY** (wòð'íng'lé), *ad.* In a wooing manner.

WOOL (wùl), *n.* The fleece of sheep; short, thick hair.

WOOL-EN } (wùl'lin), *a.* { Made of wool, consisting of wool.

WOOL-GATH-ER-ING (wùl-gáth'úr-íng), *n.* A useless pursuit.

WOOL-GROW-ER (wùl'grò'úr), *n.* One who raises sheep for wool.

WOOL-I-NESS } (wùl'lè'nés), *n.* { State of being woolly.

*WOOL-LY (wùl'lè), *a.* Consisting of, or like, wool.

WOOL-PACK (wùl'pák), *n.* A bag or bundle of wool.

WOOL-SACK (wùl'sák), *n.* A sack made of wool; the seat of the Lord Chancellor of England.

WORD (wùrd), *n.* A single part of speech; a promise; Scripture; tidings:—*v. t.*, to express in words.

WORD-BOOK (wùrd'bùk), *n.* A dictionary.

WORD-CATCH-ER (wùrd'kátsh'úr), *n.* One who cavils at words.

WORD-I-NESS (wùrd'è'nés), *n.* The state of abounding with words.

WORD-Y (wùrd'è), *a.* [WORDIER—WORDIEST.] Verbose.

WORE, *pst. t.* of WEAR.

WORK (wùrk), *n.* Labor, toil; embroidery of the needle; deed:—*v. i.* [WORKED or WROUGHT—WORKED or WROUGHT], to labor; to ferment; to operate:—*v. t.*, to cause to operate; to manufacture.

WORK-ABLE (wùrk'á'bl), *a.* Possible to be worked.

WORK-DAY (wùrk'dá), *n.* A day for labor; a working-day.

WORK-FEL-LOW (wùrk'fèl'lò), *n.* A fellow-laborer.

*WORK-FOLK (wùrk'fòke), } *n. pl.*

WORK-FOLKS (wùrk'fòkes), } People that labor.

WORK-HOUSE (wùrk'hòuse), *n.* A house where persons are compelled to work; a manufactory.

WORK-HOUS-ES (wùrk'hòuz'èz), *n. pl.*

WORK-ING-DAY (wùrk'íng'dá), *n.* A day for labor; a work-day.

WORK-MAN (wùrk'mán), *n.* An artificer, a laborer.

WORK'MEN, *n. pl.*

WORK-MAN-LIKE (wùrk'mán'líke), *a.* Well performed.

WORK-MAN-LY (wùrk'mán'lè), *n.* Art, skill; manufacture.

WORK-MAN-SHIP (wùrk'mán'shíp), *n.* Art, skill; manufacture.

WORK-SHOP (wùrk'shòp), *n.* A place where work is done.

WORLD (wùrld), *n.* The earth; present state of existence; mankind; a secular life; a great quantity; what the world contains; the universe; a sun, star, or planet.

WORLD-LI-NESS (wùrld'lè'nés), *n.* Covetousness; love of the world.

WORLD-LING (wùrld'líng), *n.* A person bent upon profit.

WORLD-LY (wùrld'lè), *a.* Relating to this life; secular, common; bent upon this world:—*ad.*, with relation to this life.

WORM (wùrm), *n.* An insect; a grub; something tormenting:—*v. t.*, to work slowly:—*v. i.*, to get by secret means.

WORM-EAT-EN (wùrm'è'tn), *a.* Eaten by worms; worthless.

WORM-FENCE (wùrm'fèns), *n.* A zig-zag fence; a stake-fence.

WORM-WOOD (wùrm'wùd), *n.* A bitter herb.

WORM-Y (wùrm'è), *a.* Full of worms.

WORN, *p. prf.* of WEAR.

WOR-RI-ER (wùr'rè'úr), *n.* One that worries.

WOR-RY (wùr'rè), *v. t.* [*prs. t.* 3, WORRIES.] To tear; to harass; to tease:—*n.*, pother; state of fretfulness or vexation.

*WOR-RI-ED, *p. prf.*

WORSE (wùrse), *a.* [com. of BAD, ILL, and EVIL.] More bad, more ill, more evil:—*ad.* [com. of BAD-LY, ILL, EVIL, and EVILLY], in a more evil manner.

WOR-SHIP (wùr'shíp), *n.* Dignity, eminence; adoration; religious reverence:—*v. t.*, to adore; to honor; to reverence:—*v. i.*, to perform acts of religious homage.

WOR-SHIP-ING, } *p. prs.*

*WOR-SHIP'PING, } *p. prs.*

WOR-SHIP-ED, } *p. prf.*

*WOR-SHIP'ED, } *p. prf.*

WOR-SHIP-FUL (wùr'shíp'fùl), *a.* Respected for dignity; a title of respect.

WOR-SHIP-FUL-LY (wùr'shíp'fùl-lè), *ad.* Respectfully, with honor.

WOR-SHIP-ER } (wùr'shíp'úr), *n.*

*WOR-SHIP-PER } One who worships.

WORST (wùrst), *a.* [*sup.* of BAD, ILL, and EVIL.] Most bad, most ill, most evil:—*ad.* [*sup.* of BADLY, ILL, EVIL, and EVILLY], most evil:—*n.*, the most calamitous or wicked state:—*v. t.*, to defeat; to overthrow.

*WORST-ED (wùrst'èd or wùst'èd), *n.* Woollen yarn, made of combed wool:—*a.*, consisting of worsted.

WORT (wùrt), *n.* A plant; new beer.

WORTH (wùrth), *n.* Price; value; virtue:—*a.*, equal in price to, equal in value to:—*v. i.*, to happen to; as, "Woe worth the day."

WOR-THI-LY (wùr'thè'lè), *ad.* Deservedly, justly, suitably.

WOR-THI-NESS (wùr'thè'nés), *n.* Desert, merit, excellence, dignity.

WORTH-LESS (wùrth'lés), *a.* Vile, base, having no value.

WORTH-LESS-NESS (wùrth'lés'nés), *n.* Want of value.

WOR-THY (wùr'thè), *a.* [WORTHIER—WORTHIEST.] Deserving, meritorious; valuable (*ap. p.*—of):—*n.*, a man deserving of praise.

WORTHIES, *n. pl.*

WOT, *pst. t.* of WILL.

WOULD (wùd), *pst. t.* of WILL:—see WILL and HAVE.

WÙND, *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of WIND.

WOUND (wöúnd or wöúnd), *n.* A hurt given by violence; an injury:—*v. t.*, to hurt by violence.

WOVE, *pst.* of WEAVE.

WO'VEN, *p. prf.* of WEAVE.

*WRAITH (ráthe), *n.* An apparition. WRAN-GLE (ráng'gl), *v. i.* To dispute peevishly:—*n.*, a perverse dispute, brawl.

WRAN'GLING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the act of disputing angrily.

WRAN-GLER (ráng'glér), *n.* One who wrangles.

WRAP (ráp), *v. t.* To enclose; to fold; to roll together.

*WRAP'PING, *p. prs.*

WRAP-PED (rápt), *p. prf.*

WRAP-PER (ráp'púr), *n.* A cover; a loose garment; one who wraps.

WRATH (ráth or rôth), *n.* Anger, fury, rage.

WRATH-FUL (ráth'fúl or rôth'fúl), *a.* Angry, furious, passionate.

WRATH-FUL-LY (ráth'fúl'lè or rôth'fúl'lè), *ad.* Furiously; passionately.

WRATH-LESS (ráth'lès or rôth'lès), *a.* Free from anger.

WRATH-Y (ráth'è or rôth'è), *a.* [WRATHIER—WRATHIEST.] Very angry.

WREAK (rèek), *v. t.* To revenge; to inflict.

WREATH (rèèth), *n.* A garland; a chaplet; any thing twisted.

WREATHS (rèèthz), *n. pl.*

WREATHE (rèèthe), *v. t.* To curl, to encircle, to interweave:—*v. i.*, to be interwoven.

WREATH'ING, *p. prs.*

WREATH-Y (rèèth'è), *a.* Curled; spiral.

WRECK (rèk), *n.* Destruction; ruin; ruins of a ship [144–15]:—*v. t.*, to ruin; to destroy by dashing on rocks:—*v. i.*, to suffer total loss.

WRECK-ER (rèk'ér), *n.* A plunderer of wrecked vessels.

WREN (rén), *n.* A small bird.

*WRENCH (rénsh), *v. t.* To pull by violence; to twist; to strain:—*n.*, a violent twist; a sprain; an instrument for screwing.

WRENCH'ES, *n. pl.* and *prs. t.* 3.

WREST (rést), *v. t.* To twist by violence; to exert by force; to pervert:—*n.*, distortion; perversion.

WRES-TLE (rés'sl), *v. i.* To struggle; to contend; to strive.

*WRES-TLING (rés'sling), *p. prs.*

WRETCH (rétsh), *n.* A worthless person; a knave; a profligate. [275–9.]

WRETCH'ES, *n. pl.*

WRETCH-ED (rétsh'éd), *a.* Miserable, unhappy, despicable.

WRETCH-ED-LY (rétsh'éd'lè), *ad.* Miserably, meanly.

WRETCH-ED-NESS (rétsh'éd'nès), *n.*—Misery, afflicted state.

WRIG-GLE (rig'gl), *v. i.* To move the body to and fro with a restless, wagging motion. [366–23.]

WRIG'GLING, *p. prs.*

*WRIGHT (rite), *n.* A workman, an artificer.

WRING (ring), *v. t.* [WRINGED OR WRUNG—WRINGED OR WRUNG.] To twist; to squeeze; to press; to extort; to torture:—*v. i.*, to writhe as in anguish:—*n.*, act of writhing; a twist, a squeeze.

*WRING-BOLT (ring'bólt), *n.* A bolt used by ship-carpenters.

WRINK-LE (ring'kl), *n.* Furrow of the skin or of the face; a fold or furrow in cloth; any roughness:—*v. t.*, to contract into furrows; to make uneven:—*v. i.*, to become furrowed.

WRINK'LING, *p. prs.*

WRIST (ríst), *n.* The joint by which the hand is united to the arm.

*WRIST-BAND (ríst'bánd), *n.* The band or fastening about the wrist.

WRIT (rit), *n.* Any thing written; Scripture; a judicial process:—*p. prf.* of WRITE.

WRITE (rite), *v. t.* [WROTE—WRITTEN OR WRIT.] To express by means of letters; to impress; to produce, as an author; to compose; to engrave:—*v. i.*, to perform the act of writing.

WRIT'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, a legal instrument; a book; a deed; any thing written.

WRI-TER (ri'túr), *n.* One who writes; a scribe; a penman; an author.

WRITHE (ritehe), *v. t.* To distort; to wrest; to twist:—*v. i.*, to be distorted. [83–29.]

WRITH'ING, *p. prs.*

WRI-TING. See under WRITE.

WRI-TING-MAS-TER (ri'ting'más-túr), *n.* A teacher of penmanship.

WRIT'TEN, *p. prf.* of WRITE.

WRONG (rông), *n.* Injury, error; injustice:—*a.*, not right; unfit; unjust; untrue; erroneous:—*ad.*, amiss; erroneously:—*v. t.*, to injure; to treat with injustice.

WRONG-FUL (rông'fúl), *a.* Injurious; unjust.

WRONG-FUL-LY (rông'fúl'lè), *ad.* With injustice.

WRONG-LY (rông'lè), *ad.* Amiss; unjustly.

WRONG-NESS (rông'nès), *n.* Wrong disposition; error.

WROTE, *p. prf.* of WRITE.

WROTH (ráwth or rôth), *a.* Wrathful, angry, exasperated.

WROUGHT (ráwt), *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of WORK:—*a.*, effected; performed.

WRUNG (rông), *pst. t.* and *p. prf.* of WRING.

WRY (ri), *a.* Crooked; twisted; distorted; perverted. [173–28.]

WRY-NECK (ri'nèk), *n.* A distorted neck; a bird.

*WRY-NESS (ri'nès), *n.* State of being wry.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

X (êks), *n.* The twenty-fourth letter and the eighteenth consonant is also a semi-vowel. The name is written *Ex*, and the plural *Eces*. As a numeral it signifies 10, being formed of two *Vees* (*fives*), one direct and one inverted. X, though found in Saxon words, begins no word which is radically English. At the beginning of words it is pronounced like *z*.

XAN-THIC (zân'thîk), *a.* Noting an acid named from its yellow color.

XAN-THIN } (zân'thîn), *n.*

***XAN-THINE** }
A yellow dye extracted from madder.

XE-BEC (zê'bêk), *n.* A small three-masted vessel.

***XE-ROPH-A-GY** (zê-rôf'â'jê), *n.* The excessive use of dry food; a regimen of the ancient athletes; a kind of fast observed by the primitive Christians.

XIPH-I-AS (zîf'ê'âs), *n.* The sword fish.

XIPH-OID (zîf'ô'id), *a.* Ensiform; sword-shaped:—*n.*, the inferior termination of the breast-bone.

XY-LO-GRAPH-IC (zî-lô-grâf'îk), *a.* Relating to wood-engraving.

***XY-LOG-RA-PHY** (zî-lôg'râ'fê), *n.* The art of engraving on wood.

XY-LO-PLAS-TY (zî-lô-plâs'tê), *n.* The art of embossing in wood.

***XYS-TER** (zîs'tûr), *n.* A surgical instrument, used for rasping bones.

YAR

Y (yî), *n.* The twenty-fifth letter is a consonant at the beginning of words and syllables, and a vowel in all other situations. The name is written *Wy*, the plural of which is *Wies*.

***YACHT** (yôt), *n.* A small ship of state or pleasure.

YACHT-ING (yôt'îng), *n.* Act of sailing in a yacht.

YÂM, *n.* An edible root, resembling the potato.

YAN-KEE (yâng'kê), *n.* An inhabitant of New England:—*a.*, pertaining to New England.

Y **YANKEE** is supposed to be an Indian corruption either of the word *English* or of the French word *Anglais* (âng-glâ').

YÂRD, *n.* An enclosed ground; a measure of length containing 3 linear feet; a measure of surface containing 9 square feet; a measure of solidity or capacity containing 27 cubic feet; a long timber for supporting a sail.

YARD-ARM (yârd'ârm), *n.* One-half of a yard for supporting a sail.

YARD-STICK (yârd'stîk), *n.* A stick or measure three feet in length.

YÂRN, *n.* Spun wool, flax, or cotton; a lengthy story.

YEA

YÂW, *v. i.* To deviate from the right course:—*n.*, unsteady motion of a ship.

YÂUL } (yâwl), *n.* { A boat be-
***YAWL** } } longing to a ship.

YÂWL, *v. i.* To cry out; to yell:—usually written *yowl*.

YÂWN, *v. i.* To gape; to open wide:—*n.*, a gaping. [76-7.]

YAWN-ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, sleeping; slumbering.

YÊ, *pro.* The nominative plural of *THOU*:—see *YOU*.

YEA (yâ or yê), *ad.* Yes; not only so, but more.

YEA-NAY (yâ'nâ), *a.* Indecisive.

YEAN-LING (yêen'îng), *n.* A lamb.

YEAR (yêr), *n.* The time in which the earth revolves around the sun; 12 calendar months.

Y **YEARS** are either *Astronomical* or *Civil*. Astronomical years are *sidereal* or *equinoctial*. Civil or Calendar years are *common* or *leap*. A sidereal year contains 365d. 6h. 9' 10". An equinoctial, tropical, or solar year contains 365d. 5h. 48' 50". A common year contains 365 days, and a leap-year 366, days. See **STYLE**.

YEL

YEAR-BOOK (yêér'bûk), *n.* A book published annually.

YEAR-LING (yêér'îng), *n.* An animal a year old:—*a.*, being a year old.

YEAR-LY (yêér'lê), *ad.* Annually:—*a.*, annual.

YEARN (yêrn), *v. i.* To feel an earnest desire; to grieve; to vex.

YEAS (yâze or yêéz), *n. pl.* Those who vote in the affirmative.

YEAST (yêést), *n.* The froth of fermenting liquors, barm, leaven: also written *YEST*.

YEAST-Y (yêést'y), *a.* [**YESTIER**—**YEASTIEST**.] Frothy.

YÊLK, *n.* The yellow part of an egg:—also written *YOLK*.

YÊLL, *v. t. or v. i.* To cry out from pain or terror:—*n.*, a hideous outcry.

YEL-LOW (yêl'lô), *a.* Of the color of gold:—*n.*, a bright, glaring color; a primitive color.

YEL-LOW-ISH (yêl'lô'îsh), *a.* Approaching to yellow.

YEL-LOW-ISH-NESS (yêl'lô'îsh-nês), *n.* State of being yellowish.

YEL-LOW-NESS (yêl'lô'nês), *n.* State of being yellow.

YEL-LOWS (yêl'lôze), *n. pl.* A disease of cattle and plants.

YÊLP, *v. i.* To cry, as a dog.

YELP'ING, *p. prs.*:—*n.*, the act of barking.

*YEO-MAN (yô'mân), *n.* A man having a small estate in land; a freeholder; a farmer; an officer in the household of the sovereign of Great Britain.

YEO'MEN, *n. pl.*

YEO-MAN-LIKE (yô'mân'like), *a.* Like or becoming a yeoman; yeomanly.

YEO-MAN-LY (yô'mân'lê), *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman; becoming a yeoman.

YEO-MAN-RY (yô'mân'rê), *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders. [25-35.]

YÊRK, *v. t.* To throw out; to jerk:—*n.*, a jerk.

YÊS, *ad.* Yea; a word of affirmation:—opposed to NO.

YEST. See YEAST.

YES-TER (yês'têr), *a.* Last; being next before the present.

YESTER is now seldom used except when it is compounded with DAY or NIGHT.

YES-TER-DAY (yês'têr'dâ), *n.* The day last past:—*ad.*, on the day last past.

YES-TER-NIGHT (yês'têr'nite), *n.* The night last past:—*ad.*, on the night last past.

YES-TY (yês'tê), *a.* [YESTIER—YESTIEST.] Yeasty, frothy.

YÊT, *con. d.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding (*con. c.*)—although, though):—*ad.*, besides; still; at this time; once again; after all, at least; even; hitherto.

*YEW (yû), *n.* An evergreen tree of tough wood, much used in England to ornament graveyards:—*a.*, made of yew; relating to the yew.

YIELD (yêeld), *v. t.* To produce; to concede:—*v. i.*, to give up; to give way to pressure; to submit:—*n.*, product, crop.

YIELD'ING, *p. prs.*:—*a.*, bending, compliant; apt to bend or comply:—*n.*, the act of bending, complying, producing, or giving up.

YIELD-ANCE (yêeld'ânse), *n.* The act of producing concession.

YIELD-ING-LY (yêeld'ing'lê), *ad.* With compliance.

YIELD-ING-NESS (yêeld'ing'nês), *n.* Disposition to yield; the quality of yielding.

YÔKE, *n.* A bandage for the neck; a mark of servitude; a chain; a bond; slavery; a couple:—*v. t.*, to bind by a yoke; to couple; to put in bondage; to restrain.

YÔ'KING, *p. prs.*

YÔKE-FEL-LÔW (yôke'fêll'ô), } *n.*

YÔKE-MATE (yôke'mâte), }
A companion, a mate.

*YOLK (yôke or yôlk), *n.* See YELK.

YON (yôn), } *a.* Being at
YON-DER (yôn'dêr), } a distance, but within view:—*ad.*, at a distance, but within view.

*YONK-ER (yôngk'êr), *n.* A young fellow:—also written YOUNKER.

YÔRE, *ad.* Of old time, long ago. [93-19.]

YOU (yôd), *pro.* The nominative and the objective plural of THOU.

YOU, except in the solemn style of speech, is used instead of THOU, THEE, and YE; it is always in the plural number; but it may be either in the nominative or objective case.

YOUNG (yông), *a.* Being in the first part of life or growth; not old; inexperienced; ignorant:—*n.*, offspring of animals; young persons collectively, youth.

YOUNG-ISH (yông'ish), *a.* Somewhat young.

YOUNG-LING (yông'ling), *n.* A young animal.

YOUNG-STER (yông'stêr), *n.* A young person; a yonker; a boy.

YOUNK-ER. See YONKER.

YOUR (yôdr), *pro.* or *a.* Belonging to you:—a possessive and plural form of THOU, used before the name of that which is possessed; as, This is *your* house:—see HER and YOU.

EXCEPT in the solemn style of speech, YOUR is substituted for THY, and YOURS for THINE, but without becoming singular in number.

YOURS (yôdrz), *pro.* Belonging to you:—used after the name of that which is possessed; as, This house is *yours*:—see YOUR.

YOUR-SELF (yôdr-sêlf), *pro.* Thyself; thou or thee with emphasis:—see YOURSELVES.

YOUR-SELVES (yôdr-sêlvz'), *pro.* Ye or you with emphasis.

YOURSELVES and YOURSELF are the plural forms of THYSELF. Yourself expresses a plural, and Yourself a singular, idea, but when used in the nominative case they both require a plural verb. They are similar in use to HERSELF, which see. Yourself is preferred to Thyself, except in the solemn style.

YOUTH (yôdth), *n.* The part of life which succeeds childhood; adolescence; a young person; a young man:—*n. pl.*, young persons collectively.

YOUTHS (yôdths), *n. pl.*

YOUTH-FUL (yôdth'fûl), *a.* Pertaining or suitable to early life; young, juvenile; fresh.

YOUTH-FUL-LY (yôdth'fûllê), *ad.* In a youthful manner.

YOUTH-FUL-NESS (yôdth'fûll'nês), *n.* The state of youth; the quality of being young.

YOWL (yôwl), *v. i.* To howl or cry as a dog:—also written YAWL.

*YT-TRI-UM (it'rê'ûm), *n.* A metal.
YÛLE, *n.* The Saxon name for Christmas.

Z (zèè or zèd), *n.* The twenty-sixth letter and last of the English Alphabet, and the twentieth consonant, is a semi-vowel. Its name is written *Zee*, and the plural *Zees*.

ZAF-FER
ZAF-FIR } (záf'fûr) *n.* { A powder
***ZAF-FRE** } of cobalt.

ZA-NY (zâ'nè), *n.* A buffoon.

ZÁ'NIES, *n. pl.*

ZE-A (zè'á), *n.* Maize; a genus of plants.

ZEAL (zèèl), *n.* Passionate ardor; earnestness. [50.] [269-14.]

ZEAL-OT (zèl'út), *n.* A person full of zeal, an enthusiast.

ZEAL-OT-I-CAL (zèl-ót'è'kál), *a.* Very zealous.

ZEAL-OT-RY (zèl'út'rè), *n.* The behavior of a zealot.

ZEAL-OUS (zèl'ús), *a.* Fervent, ardent.

ZEAL-OUS-LY (zèl'ús'lè), *ad.* With ardor, fervently.

***ZEAL-OUS-NESS** (zèl'ús'nèss), *n.* State or quality of being zealous.

ZE-BRA (zè'brá), *n.* A striped quadruped of Southern Africa, of the same genus and about the same size as a horse.

ZE-BU (zè'bù), *n.* An East Indian quadruped.

ZE-CHIN (zè'kîn or chè-kèn'), *n.* See **SEQUIN**.

ZED-O-A-RY (zèd'ò'á-rè), *n.* A fragrant medicinal plant.

ZEM-IN-DAR (zém-in-dâr'), *n.* In *India*, a landholder who has the privilege of underletting.

ZÈND, *n.* A language formerly spoken in Persia.

ZE-NITH (zè'nith or zèn'ith), *n.* The point over head, opposite to the nadir.

ZE-O-LITE (zè'ò'lite), *n.* A mineral found in volcanic and other rocks.

***ZEPH-YR** (zèf'ûr), *n.* The west wind; a mild, soft wind.

ZE-RO (zè'rò), *n.* The cipher [0]; the point from which a thermometer is graduated; nothing:—*a.*, relating to the point from which a thermometer is graduated; pertaining to the cipher, or to nothing.

ZE'ROES, *n. pl.*

ZÈST, *n.* Formerly, orange-peel used as a relish; that which gives a relish:—*v. t.*, to give a relish to.

ZE-TA (zè'tá), *n.* A Greek letter; a dining-room.

ZIG-ZAG (zìg'zág), *n.* That which has short turns:—*a.*, having short turnings:—*v. t.*, to form with sharp and quick turns.

ZIG'ZAG'GING, *p. pres.*

***ZIG'ZAGG-ED**, *p. p. pf.*

ZINC (zìngk), *n.* A brittle, bluish-white metal; spelter.

 Webster proposes to write this word **ZINK**.

ZINC-IF-ER-OUS
ZINCK-IF-ER-OUS } (zìngk-ìf'èr'ús)

a. Yielding zinc.

***ZINCK-Y** (zìngk'è), *a.* Relating to, or containing, zinc.

ZI-ON (zì'ûn), *n.* The Church of God; a hill in Jerusalem.

ZIR-CO-NI-UM (zèr-kò'nè'ùm), *n.* A black, inflammable metal.

***ZO-DI-AC** (zò'dè'ák), *n.* A great zone or belt in the heavens which is divided into twelve signs, and which contains the apparent path of both sun and moon: it extends 8° or 9° on each side of the ecliptic.

 The twelve signs or constellations in the zodiac are—

Aries , Taurus ,

Gemini , Cancer ,

Leo , Virgo , Libra

, Scorpio , Sagittarius ,

Capricornus , Aquarius , Pisces .

***ZO-DI-A-CAL** (zò-dì'á'kál), *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac, or to a light which appears in the path of the sun during the twilight of the evening and morning.

ZONE, *n.* A girdle; a belt; one of the five divisions of the surface of the earth formed by the tropics and polar circles; that part of the surface of a circle contained between two parallel chords and their intercepted arcs; that part of a sphere contained between two parallel planes.

ZONED, *a.* Wearing a zone.

ZONE-LESS (zòne'lés), *a.* Having no zone.

ZO-OG-RA-PHER (zò-òg'râ'fûr), *n.* One versed in zoography.

ZO-O-GRAPH-I-CAL (zò-ò-grâf'è'kál), *a.* Relating to zoography.

ZO-OG-RA-PHY (zò-òg'râ'fî), *n.* The description of animals.

ZO-OL-A-TRY (zò-òl'á'trè), *n.* The worship of animals.

ZO-O-LOG-I-CAL (zò-ò-lòj'è'kál), *a.* Relating to zoology.

ZO-OL-O-GIST (zò-òl'ò'jìst), *n.* One versed in zoology.

***ZO-OL-O-GY** (zò-òl'ò'jè), *n.* The natural history of animals.

ZO-ON-O-MY (zò-òn'ò'mè), *n.* The science of animal life.

***ZO-OPH-A-GOUS** (zò-òf'á'gûs), *a.* Feeding on animals.

ZO-OPH-O-RUS (zò-òf'ò'rûs), *n.* A frieze with figures of animals carved on it.

ZO-OPH'Ò-RI, *n. pl.*

***ZO-O-PHYTE** (zò'ò'fite), *n.* A body partaking of the nature of an animal and a vegetable; as, sponge.

ZO-O-TOM-I-CAL (zò-ò-tòm'è'kál), *a.* Relating to zootomy.

ZO-OT-O-MIST (zò-òt'ò'mìst), *n.* One versed in zootomy.

ZO-OT-O-MY (zò-òt'ò'mè), *n.* The dissection of animals.

ZY-MOL-O-GY (zì-mòl'ò'jè), *n.* The doctrine of fermentation.

SIGNIFICATION AND PRONUNCIATION

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

THE Geographical Names of this collection have been deemed worthy of attention, either because their signification can be given, or because to the American reader they may present a difficulty or obliquity in accentuation, pronunciation, or orthography. Names that can be easily and properly expressed, and names of insignificant places, or of those very seldom used in the United States, have all been omitted. In some cases the accentuation of a word is all that is worthy of note. The definitions here collected constitute the largest systematized list to be found in any text-book, and teachers will

be enabled by using it to invigorate the flagging interest of those who become weary of a study which, in some of its departments, usually repels the student by a lengthy array of isolated and meaningless names. The asterisk is still used to mark words for exercises in spelling; and italic initials or names are used to localize those beside which they are placed. When a word is variously spelled, usually only the most approved form of it is inserted: if more than one are given, the asterisk marks the preferred orthography. The scheme for exhibiting pronunciation remains unchanged.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, búll—ðil—pôund—thin, this.

ABO

A

- AAR (âr). A stream or river.
 AB-A-CO (âb'â'kò).
 A-BAD (â-bâd'). House; abode; residence.
 ABBE-VILLE, *France* (âb'vêl).
 AB-BE-VILLE, *S. C.* (âb'bêvil).
 'AB-ER-DEEN'. The mouth of the Dees.
 *AB-ER-GA-VEN-NY ('âb-êr-gâ'nê).
 AB-O-MEY ('âb-ò-mâ').

2 L

ADR

- *AB-OU-KIR ('âb-òò-kèèr').
 *A-BROL-HOS (â-bròl'yòse).
 AB-SE'CUM.
 *'AB-YS-SIN'IA. Mixed people.
 AC-A-PUL-CO ('â-kâ-pòòl'kò).
 A-CA-RAY ('â-kâ-rî').
 A-CHEEN (âch-éè'n').
 A-CON-CA-GUA ('â-kôn-kâ'gwâ).
 A'CRE.
 AC'TON. Oaktown.
 AD-I-GE (âd'èj'è).
 'AD-I-RON'DACK.
 AD-RI-A ('âd'rè'â).
 'AD-RI-AN-O'PLE. Adrian's city.

AGU

- 'AD-RI-AT'IC. Relating to Adria.
 *Æ-GE-AN (è-jèè'ân).
 *AF-GHAN-IS-TAN (âf'gân-îs-tân'). Country of the Afghans.
 A-GIN-COURT (âd'jin'kòòr).
 A-GRA (â'grâ).
 A-GUA DUL-CE (â'gwâ dôòl'sâ). Sweet water.
 A-GUA NUE-VA (â'gwâ nwâ'vâ). New water.
 A-GUAS CA-LI-EN-TES (â'gwâs kâ-lè-èn'tès). Hot waters or springs.
 *A-GUL-HAS (â-gòòl'yâs). A needle.

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*AIX-LA-CHA-PELLE ('âks-lâ-shâ-pêl'). Aix is a corruption of the Latin *aque*, waters or springs.

*A-JAC-CI-O (â-yâ't'shò).

A-KA-BA (â'kâ'bâ). A pass.

AK-HIS-SAR ('âk-hîs-sâr'). White castle.

AK-SHEHR ('âk-shêr'). White city.

AL-A-BA-MA ('âl-â-bâ'mâ). Said to signify "Here we rest."

AL-A-MO ('âl-â'mò). A poplar-tree.

AL-BE-MARLE, *England.*

'AL-BE-MARLE', *U.S.*

*AL-BU-QUER-QUE ('âl-bôô-kêr'kâ).

AL-CAN-TA-RA ('âl-kân'tâ'râ).

AL-DER-NEY ('âl'dêr'nê).

*AL-EU-TI-AN ('âl-êô'shê'ân). A bold rock.

*AL-GIERS ('âl-jêêr'z). From *al gezira*, the island.

AL-LA-HA-BAD ('âl-lâh-hâ-bâd'). House or abode of God.

*AL-LE-GHA'NY.

AL-MI-RAN-TE ('âl-mê-rân'tâ).

ALPS (âlpz). Hills or mountains.

AL-TAI ('âl-tâ'). The golden mountains.

AL-TA-MA-HA ('âl-tâ-mâ-hâw').

AL-TORF. Old village.

AL-VA-RA-DO ('âl-vâ-râ'dò).

*AM-A-TIQUE ('âm-â-têêk').

AM'A'ZON. From the Greek *α*, deprived of, and *mazos*, the breast.

 The Indian name, AM-AS'-SO'NA, signifies boat-destroyer.

AM-HERST ('âm'êrst).

A-MOY'.

AM'STER'DAM. Dam or dyke of the Amstel.

*AN-A-HUAC ('ân-â-wâk').

'AN-A-TO'LI'A. The rising or east.

'AN-DA-LU'SI'A. Country of the Vandals.

'AN-DA-MAN'.

AN'DES. A Peruvian word denoting copper.

AN'DO'VER.

*AN-GLE-SEY } ('âng'gl'sé). Island

*AN-GLE-SEA } of the Angles.

*AN-NAP'OLIS. Anne's city.

AN-SPACH ('ân'spâk). On the brook.

ANT-ARC'TIC. Opposite to Arctic; hence, southern.

*AN-TILLES ('ân-têêl').

AN-TIP'A'ROS. Opposite to Paros.

ANT'WERP. At the wharf.

*AP-PA-LACH'EE.

'AP-PA'LACH-I-CO'LA.

*AP'EN'NINES.

AR-A-GUAY ('âr-â-gwâ').

AR'AL. An island.

AR-CHI-PEL-A-GO ('âr-kê-pêl-â'gò). The chief sea.

ARC'TIC. Relating to a bear; hence, northern.

A-RE-QUI-PA ('â-râ-kêê'pâ).

AR'GEN'TINE. Argentium, silver.

AR-GYLE ('âr-glle').

AR-KAN'SAS.

ARL'BERG. Eagle mountain.

AR-OO'STOOK.

AR-TOIS ('âr-twâ').

ASH-AN'TEE.

'ASH-TA-BU'LA.

A-SI-A (â'shê'â).

AS-TER-A-BAD ('âs-têr-â-bâd'). Home on the Aster.

'AS-TRA-CAN'.

A-TA-CA-MA ('â-tâ-kâ'mâ).

*ATCH-AP-A-LAY-A ('âtsh-âf-â-lf'â') Lost water.

ATHENS.

AT-LAN'TIC. Pertaining to Atlas, a mythological giant who supported the world on his shoulders.

AUGS'BURG. Castle of Augustus.

AU-GUS-TINE ('âw-gûs-têên').

'AUS-TRAL-A'SI-A. Southern Asia.

AUS-TRA'LI'A. Southern land.

AUS'TRI'A. Eastern kingdom.

*AU-VERGNE (ô'vern').

A-VA (â'vâ). A fish-pond.

A-VER-NO (â'ver'nò). Without a bird.

A-VON (â'vûn). A river.

AZ-ER-BAI-JAN ('âz-êr-bl-jân').

Country of fire.

AZ'OF.

AZ-ORES ('âz'ôrs or âz-ôr'z). Hawks, or birds of prey.

B

BAI-BEC } (bâl'bêk), n. City of

*BAAL-BEC } the Sun.

BAB'EL-MAN'DEB. Gate of tears.

BA-DEN (bâ'dên). Baths.

BA-DEN-WEI-LER (bâ'dên-wi'lêr). Bath village.

BA-HI-A (bâ-êê'â). A bay or harbor.

BA-HI-A HON-DA (bâ-êê'â òn'dâ). Deep bay.

BAHR-EL-AB-I-AD (bâ'r-êl-â'bê'âd). The white river.

BAHR-EL-AZ-REK (bâ'r-êl-âz'rêk). Blue river.

*BAI-KAL (bâ'kâl). Rich lake.

'BAL-E-AR'IC. The islands of this name were so called from the skill of their inhabitants in archery and slinging. (*Ballo*, I throw.)

BA-LIZE (bâ-lêêz').

BAL-KAN (bâl-kân').

BAR-BA-DOES (bâr-bâ'dòz).

BAS-SO-RA (bâs'sò'râ). A margin.

BA-TA'VI'A. The low plain.

*BA-TON ROUGE (bâ'tûn rôôzh'). Red stick.

*BA-YONNE (bâ-yôn').

BA-YOU (bâ'yòô). Outlet of a lake.

BEAU-FORT, *France* (bò-fòr').

BEAU-FORT, *N. and S.C.* (bû'fûrt).

BED'FORD. Ford near the fort.

BED-OU-IN (bêd'ûwêên).

*BEH-RING'S (bêê'rîng'z).

*BEL-ED'EL-JER-ED'. } Land of

BEL-ED'EL-JER-ID'. } dates.

BEL'GI'UM. Land of the Belgæ.

BELLE-ISLE } (bêl-île'). Beautiful

*BELLISLE } isle.

BEL'MONT. Beautiful mount.

*BEL-OO-CHIS-TAN (bêl'ôô-tshîs-tân'). Country of the Beloochees.

BEN. Gaelic for mountain.

BEN A'VON. River mountain.

*BEN-GUE-LA (bên-gâ'lâ).

BEN LO'MOND. Bare mountain.

BEN MORE. Great mountain.

BER-ES-I-NA ('bêr-êz-tê-nâ). Birch river.
 BERG-EN (bêrg'ên).
 BER-MU-DA (bûr-môô'dâ). }
 BER-MU-DAS (bûr-môô'dâz). }
 *BÈRN. } A bear.
 BÈRNE. }
 BERNARD.
 BETH'EL. House of God.
 BETH'LEHEM. House of bread.
 *BEY-ROOT (bâ'rôôt).
 BLANC, MONT. White mountain.
 BLAN'CO. White.
 BLEI-BERG (blî'bêrg). Lead mountain.
 BLEN-HEIM (blên'hîm).
 BO-GO-TA ('bô-gô-tâ').
 BOJ-A-DOR ('bôzh-â-dôr'). Round.
 *BO-LO-GNA (bô-lônè'yâ).
 BOM-BAY'. Good harbor.
 *BOR-DEAUX } (bôr-dô').
 BOUR-DEAUX }
 BORGNE (bôrn). Blind of one eye.
 BOR-O-DI-NO ('bôr-ô-dêè'nô).
 *BOS'PO'RUS. }
 BOS'PHO'RUS. }
 *BOU-LOGNE (bôô-lônè').
 BOW-DOIN (bô'dên).
 BRAH'MA-FOOT'RA. Offspring of Brahma.
 BRAS D'OR (brâ'dôr'). Arm of gold.
 BRA-ZIL'. Brazil wood is a red wood.
 BREM'EN, Europe.
 BRE'MEN, U.S.
 BRU-GES (brôô'jêz). Bridges.
 BRUS'SELS. From a Flemish word *brecksel*, a marsh.
 BU-CHA-REST (bû'kâ'rêst). City of enjoyment.
 BUD-WEISS (bôôd'wîse). White dwelling.
 BUE-NA-VEN-TU-RA ('bûwâ-nâ-vên-tôô'râ). Good undertaking.
 BUE-NA VIS-TA ('bûwâ-nâ-vêès'tâ). Beautiful view.
 *BUE-NOS AY-RES ('bûwâ-nôs-î'rês). Good air.
 BU-KO-WI-NA ('bôô-kô-wêè'nâ). Country of beech-trees.

BURG. }
 BURGH. } Castle or fortified town.
 BURN. A brook or stream.
 BU-RY (bêr'yê). The same as BURG.
 BU-SHIRE (bôô-shêèr'). Father of cities.
 BYZ-AN-TI-UM (blz-ân'shê'ûm).

C

CAP-FRA'RÎ'A. Country of the Caffirs, or infidels.
 CAGL-IA-RI (kâl'yâ'rê).
 CAI-RO (kî'rô). El Kahira, the victorious.
 CAL-CUT'TA. Temple of Cali.
 CAL-I-FORN'I'A.
 CAL-LA-O (kâl-lâ'ô).
 CA-MAN-CHE. See COMANCHE.
 CAM-BRIDGE (kâm'brîdj). Bridge over the Cam.
 CAMP-BELL (kâm'êl).
 'CAM-PO BAS'SO. Low plain.
 CA-NARY (kâ-nâ'rê). From *canis*, a dog.
 CAN-TON'.
 'CAR-IB-BE'AN.
 CAR-LISLE (kâr-llîe').
 CARLS'BAD. Charles's Bath.
 *CARLS-RUHE (kârls'rôô). Charles's rest:—also written KARLSRUHE.
 *CAR'RICK-FER'GUS. Rock of Fergus.
 CA-SA-LE (kâ-sâ'lâ). A village.
 CAS-TILE (kâs-têl').
 CA-TO-CHE (kâ-tô'tshâ).
 CATS'KILL. Cat's creek.
 CAT'TE'GAT. Cat's hole.
 CAU'CA'SUS. White mountains.
 *CAY-ENNE (kî-ên').
 CE-CIL (sîs'lll).
 CER-I-GO (tshêr'ê'gô).
 *CE-VENNES ('sâ-vên').
 *CHA-MOU-NY (shâ'môô'nê).
 *CHA-TEAU (shât-tô'). A castle or palace.
 *CHAU-DI-ERE ('shô-dê-âre').
 *CHAU-TAU-QUE (shâ-tâw'kwê).
 *CHES'A'PEAKE. Great saltish bay.

CHES'TER. From *easter*, a fortified place.
 *CHEV-I-OT (tshîv'ê'ôt).
 CHI-CA-GO (shê-kâw'gô). From *chicagowink*, the wild leek.
 *CHIL-O-E ('tshêèl-ô-â').
 CHIM-BO-RA-ZO ('tshîm-bô-râ'zô).
 CHO-WAN'.
 *CIN-CIN-NA-TI ('sîn-sîn-nâ'tê).
 *CI-VI-TA VEC-CHI-A (tshêè'vê'tâ-vêk'kê'â). Old town.
 CO-BI (kô'bîe). Desert.
 CO-HOCK'SINK. Pine lands.
 *CO-LOGNE (kô-lônè'). A colony.
 COL-O-RA-DO ('kôl-ô-râ'dô) Colored.
 *CO-MAN-CHE (kô-mân'tshâ). }
 CO-MAN-CHES (kô-mân'tshêéz). }
 *CON-E-MAUGH (kôn'ê'mâw).
 CON-NECT-I-CUT (kôn-nê't'ê'kût).
 CON'STAN-TI-NO'PLE. City of Constantine.
 'CO-PEN-HA'GEN. Commercial port.
 *COR-DIL'LE'RAS. Chains (applied to mountain ranges).
 COR-PUS CHRIS-TI (kôrpûskris'tê). Body of Christ.
 'COR-RI-EN'TES. Currents.
 COS-TA RI-CA ('kôs-tâ-rêè'kâ). Rich coast.
 *COTE D'OR (kôte'dôr). Gold coast.
 *COTES DU NORD (kôte'dû'nôr). Coasts of the north.
 CRA'TER. A cup.
 CROIX (krwâ). A cross.
 *CRON-STADT (krôn'stât). King's town:—also written KRONSTADT.
 *CU-RRA-ÛA ('kû-râ-sô').
 *CYC'LA'DES. From *cyclos*, a circle.
 CY-RE-NE (sî-rê'nê).

D

*DA-CO'TAH. }
 DA-KO'TA. }
 DA-GHIS-TAN ('dâ-gîs-tân'). The mountain country.
 DA-HO-MEY (dâ'hô'mâ).
 DAN-BU-RY (dân'bû'rê).
 DAN'TZIC. Danish town.

DAR-DA-NELLES (dâr-dâ-nêlz').
 DEC'CAN. The south:—also written DEKKAN.
 DEL-HI (dêl'hê).

DEL'TA. The fourth letter of the Greek Alphabet [Δ]. It is applied to a district enclosed between the diverging outlets of a river; as, the Delta of the Nile.

DEN'MARK. A low country.

DER-BEND'. } Shut-up gates.

DER-BENT'. }

DES-A-GUA-DE-RO (dês'â-gwâ-dâ-rò). An outlet.

*DES MOINES (dâ-môin').

DE-TROIT'. A strait.

*DEUX-PONTS (dûh-pôn'). Two bridges.

DEV'ON.

*DHA-WAL-A-GHI-RI (dâ'wâl-â-gêr'rê). White mountains.

*DI-AR-BE-KIR (dê'âr-bê-kêér'). }
 DI-AR-BEKER (dê'âr'bêkr). }

*DIEPPE (dyêp or dê-êp').

*DNE-PER (nêp'pêr).

*DNE-STER (nêes'têr).

*DO-AB } (dôô-âb'). Two waters.

DOO-AB }

DO-FRA-FI-ELD } (dô'vrê-fê-êld').
 *DO-VRE-FI-ELD } This name is

derived from Daavre, a small village of Norway, and *field* or

field, a mountain ridge.

DOM-I-NI-CA (dôm-ê-nêé'kâ).

DOO-BAUNT'. Turbid water.

*DOR-DOGNE (dôr-dône').

*DRA-CHEN-FELS (drâ'kên'fêls).
 Dragon's rock.

*DROG-HE-DA (drôh'hê'dâ).

DUB'LIN. This name seems connected with *Dabh-linn*, a black pool.

*DU-BUQUE (dû-bôôk').

DUL-CE (dôôl'sâ). Sweet.

DUN-BAR'. The Castle of Bar.

DUN'KIRK. The church of the downs.

*DU QUESNE (dû-kâne').

DUR-HAM (dâr'âm). Abode of wild beasts.

DUS'SEL'DORF. Village on the Dussel

E

*EC-UA-DOR (êk-wâ-dôre'). The equator.

ED'IN'BURG, U.S.

ED-IN-BURGH, Scotland (êd'in'bûr-rûh). Castle of Edwin.

*EH-REN-BREIT-STEIN (â'rên-brite'stîne). Broad stone of honor.

*EI-SEN-BERG (i'zên'bêrg). Iron mountain.

EI-SEN-ERZ (i'zên'êrts). Iron ore.

EL-BORZ'. } Peaked mountains.

*EL-BROOZ'. }

EL DO-RA-DO (êl-dô-râ'dò). The golden country.

ELG'IN.

EL PA-SO DEL NOR-TE (êl-pâ'sò-dêl-nôr'tâ). The North pass.

ENG-LAND (ing'glând). Land of the Angles.

*EN-I-KA'LE. See YENIKALE.

*ERZ-GE-BIR-GE (êrts'gâ-bêrg'â). Ore mountains.

*ERZ-ROOM'. The land of Rome.

ES-KEE SHEHR (ês'kêé'shâre'). Old city.

ES-PIR'ÏTU SAN'TO. The Holy Spirit.

*ES-QUI-MAUX (ês'kê'mô).

EU-PHRA-TES (yû-frâ'têéz). To make glad.

EUX-INE (yûks'in). Favorable to strangers.

*EY-E-O (i'yò).

*EY-LAU (i'lôû).

F

FALK-LAND (fâwk'lând).

*FA-ROE (fâ'rò or fâ'rò'ê).

*FAY-AL (fi-âl').

FELL. A Danish word for hill.

FER'RO. Iron isle.

FEZ-ZAN'.

*FICH-TEL-GE-BIR-GE (fik-têl-gâ-bêrg'â). Pine mountains.

*FIN-IS-TERRE (fîn-is-târe'). Land's end.

FI-ORD (fê-ôrd'). An estuary or bay.

FLOR'ÏDA. Flowery.

*FOND' DU 'LAC. The bottom of the lake.

*FON-TAINE-BLEAU (fôn-tâne-blò). Fountain of beautiful water.

FOR-MO'SA. Beautiful.

*FO-VEAUX (fô-vô').

FRANCE. Free country

FRANK'FORT. Ford of the Franks.

*FREI-BERG (frî'bêrg). Free town.

FREU-BEN-THAL (frôl'dên'tâl). Valley of pleasure.

FRIED-LAND (frêéd'lând). Land of peace.

FRI-O (frêô'). Cold.

FRITH. A narrow sea.

*FUN-CHAL (fôn'shâl).

FU'NEN. Beautiful country.

G

GA-LA-PA-GOS (gâ-lâ-pâ'gôs or gâ-lâ-pâ'gôse). Land turtles:—also written GALLAPAGOS.

GA-LI-CIA (gâl-ish'êâ).

GAL-LI-NAS (gâl-lêé'nâs).

GAL-WAY (gâwl'wâ).

GAN-GES (gân'jêéz). Flowing through earth to heaven.

*GA-RONNE (gâ-rôn').

GEN-E-SEE (jên-ês-sêé').

GEN-E-VA (jên-ê'vâ).

*GEN-E-VIEVE (jên-ê-vêév').

GEN-O-A (jên'ôâ).

*GE-RAL (zhâ-râl').

GER-MANY (jêr'mâ'nê). A euphonized form of *Wehr-man*, war-man.

*GEY-SERS (gi'sêrs). Boiling springs.

GHAUT (gâwt). A mountain pass.

GHEHT (gênt).

GIB-RAL-TAR (jib-râwl'târ). Mountain of Tarik.

GI-LA (hêé'lâ).

GI-RONDE (jê-rônd').

*GLOU-CES-TER (glôs'tũr).
 GO-THA (gô'thã).
 GOT-HARD ST. (gôt'hãrd).
 *GRA-CI-AS A DI-OS (grã'sê'sãs à
 dêê'ôse). Thanks to God.
 *GRAN-A-DA (grãn-ã'dã).
 *GREEN-WICH (grin'ldge).
 *GREEN-A-DA (grên-ã'dã).
 *GUA-DA-LOUPE, } (gã-dã-lôôp').
 GUA-DA-LUPE, }
 GUA-DAL-QUIV-ER (gwã-dãl-kwĩv-
 őr). The great river.
 *GUAR-DA-FUI (gwãr-dã-fwêê').
 *GUA-TE-MA-LA (gwã-tã-mã'lã).
 GUAY-A-MA (gwĩ'ã mã). }
 GAUY-MAS (gwĩ'mãs). }
 *GUAY-A-QUIL (gwĩ-ã-kêêl').
 *GUT-AN-A (gêê-ãn'ã).
 *GUIN-EA (gin'ê).

H

HÅGUE.
 HAI-NAN (hĩ-nãn'). South of the sea.
 HA-PAI (hã'pĩ or hã'pã'êê).
 HAR-WICH (hãr'ridje).
 *HA-VRE DE GRACE (hãv'êr dê
 'grãs). Haven of grace.
 *HA-WA-II (hã-wĩ'êê):—also called
 OWHYHEE.
 HAY-TI (hã'tê).
 HEB-RID-ES (hêb'rid'êêz).
 HEDJ-AZ (hêj-ãz'). Country of pil-
 grimage.
 *HEI-DEL-BERG (hĩ'dêl'bêrg).
 *HEIL-BRONN (hĩle-brôn'). Foun-
 tain of health.
 HEL-E'NA.
 *HEL'I-GO LAND. Holy land.
 HEN-LO'PEN.
 HERT-FORD, Eng. (hãr'fũrd). Stag
 ford.
 HI-BER'NI'A. Wintry country.
 *HIM-A-LAY-A (hĩm-ã-lĩ'ã). The
 abode of snow.
 'HIN-DOO-STAN'. } Country of the
 'HIN-DO-STAN'. } Hindoos.
 HIS'PAN-I-O'LA. Little Spain.
 Hò. A river.

HO-ANG HO (whãng' hò). Yellow
 river.
 HO-BO-KEN (hò'bò'kên). A to-
 bacco-pipe.
 HOL'LAND. Hollow land.
 *HOL-STEIN (hòl'stĩne). The wood
 of the Saxons.
 HOL-Y-HEAD (hòl'ê'hêd).
 HOL'YOKE.
 HON-DU-RAS (hôn-dôô'rãs).
 HONG KONG. Sweet waters.
 'HON-O-LU'LU.
 *HOUS-A-TON-IC (hòô-sã-tôn'ĩk).
 The river beyond the hills.
 HOUS-SA (hòũ'sã).
 HOUS-TON (hòũ'tũn).
 HUE (hwã).
 HUN-GA-RY (hũng'gã'rê). Land
 of the Huns.
 HU'RON.
 *HY-DER-A-BAD (hĩ-dũr-ã-bãd').
 Hyder's town.

I

I-BE-RA (ê-bã'rã).
 ICE'LAND.
 IC-OLM-KILL ('ĩk-ôlm-klĩ'). Island
 of Columba's cell:—also called
 IONA.
 *IG-NA-CI-O (ĩg-nã'sêb').
 ILE DE FRANCE (êêl dê frãnsê').
 Isle of France.
 *IL-LI-NOIS ('ĩl-lĩn-ôĩ'). River of
 men.
 'IN-DI-AN'A.
 *'IN-DI-AN-AP'O'LIS. Indiana city.
 IN'DUS or SINDH (sĩnd). The sea.
 *INNS-PRUCK (ĩns'prôôk). Bridge
 of the Inn.
 'IN-VER-A'RY.
 IN-VER-NESS'.
 I-O-NA (ê-ô'nã). See ICOLMKILL.
 I-O-NI-A (ĩ-ô'nê'ã).
 I'O'WA.
 *IR-KOOTSK'.
 *IR-O-QUOIS ('ĩr-ô-kwôĩ').
 'IR-RA-WAD'DY. The great river.
 *IR'TYSH.

IS-CHI-A (ĩs'kê'ã).
 I-SER (êê'sêr).
 IS-LA (ĩ'lã).
 ISLE OF WIGHT ('ĩle ôv wĩtê).
 IS-MA-IL ('ĩs-mã-êêl').
 *IS-O-LETTE ('ê-sô-lê'tê).
 'IS-PA-HAN'.
 *ISTH'MUS. The neck.
 *ITH'A'CA.
 *I-VI-CA (ê-vêê'sã).
 IV-RE-A ('ĩv-rã'ã).

J

JA-EN (hã-ên').
 JAF'EA.
 JA-LA-PA (hã-lã'pã)
 *JA-MAI-CA (jã-mã'kã).
 *JAN MAY-EN (yãn mĩ'ên).
 JA-PAN'. The country of the
 rising sun.
 JAS-SY (yãs'sê).
 JA-VA (jã'vã).
 JA-VA-RY ('hã-vã-rêê').
 JED-DO (yêd'dô).
 JEN'A.
 JE-RU'SA'LEM. The Holy City.
 *JO-AN-NES (zhò-ãn'nês).
 JO'ABA. The great river.
 JO-RUL-LO (hò-rôôl'yô).
 JU'AN DE FU'CA.
 JU'AN FER-NAN'DEZ.
 'JUG-GER-NAUT'.
 *JUNG-FRAU (yôông'frôô). The
 Virgin.
 'JU-NI-AT'A.
 JUT'LAND. Land of the Jutes.

K

KAH-LEN-BERG (kã'lên'bêrg). Bald
 mountain.
 KAIR-WAN (kãre-wãn').
 *KAL-A-MA-ZOO'.
 *KAMT-CHAT-KA }
 KAMT-SCHAT-KA } (kãm-shãt'kã).
 *KAN-A-WHA (kãn-ãw'wã).
 KAN'SAS. Smoky water.

KA-RA (kâ-râ'). Black.
 KA-RA-HIS-SAR (kâ-râ/his-sâr').
 Black castle.
 *KA-TAH'DIN.
 *KEIGH-LEY } (kèè'h'lè).
 KEITH-LEY }
 KEL-AT (kèl-ât').
 KESH-IN (kèsh-èèn').
 *KHI-VA (kèè'vâ).
 *KHO-RAS-SAN ('kò-râs-sân'). Re-
 gion of the sun.
 KI-ANG (kè-âng'). A river.
 KILL. A brook or creek.
 KIL-LAR-NEY (kil-lâr'nè).
 *KIN-SHA KI-ANG'. River of golden
 sands.
 *KIR-GHEEZ } (kîr-gèèz').
 KIR-GUIS }
 *KI-U-SI-U (kè-òò'sè-òò') :—also
 written KIOSIOO.
 KIZ'IL IR'MAK. The red river.
 KLAU-SEN-BURG (klôù'zèn'bôörg).
 Castle of the defile.
 *KNIP-HAU-SEN (nîp-hôù'zèn).
 KO-HIS-TAN ('kò-his-tân'). Hill
 country.
 *KO-KO 'NOR. Blue lake.
 *KON-IGS-BERG (kèn'igz'bèrg).
 King's town.
 *KOOR-DIS-TAN } ('kôòr-dis-tân').
 KUR-DIS-TAN }
 Land of the strong or fierce.
 KOO-RILE } (kôò'rîl).
 KU-RILE }
 *KOS-CI-US-KO ('kôs-sè-ùs'kò).
 KUEN-LUN (kwèn-lôôn').

L

LAA-LAND (lâ'lând). Lowland :—
 also written LOLLAND.
 *LAB-RA-DOR'. Workable land.
 *LAC-CA-DIVES (lâk'kâ'divz). Is-
 lands of lacca.
 LACK-A-WAN-NA ('lâk-â-wôn'nâ) :
 also written LACKAWANNACK.
 LAD-O'GA.
 LAD-RONES (lâd-rônz'). Thieves.
 *LA FA-YETTE (lâ fâ-yèt').

*LA-GO MAG-GIO-RE (lâ'gò mäd-
 jò'râ). Large lake.
 *LA GUAY-RA (lâ gwî'râ).
 LA-HORE (lâ-hòre').
 LAH-SA, *Arabia* (lâ'sâ). A spot
 where the earth's surface is per-
 vious, and the subsoil impervi-
 ous, to water :—also written
 LACHSA and LASSA.
 LA MAN-CHA (lâ mân'tshâ).
 *LANG-HOLM (lâng'ûm).
 LA-OS (lâ'òse).
 LA PLA-TA (lâ plâ'tâ). Silver.
 LA PUEB-LA DE LOS ANGE-LES
 (lâ pwèb'lâ dà lòse âng'hâ'lès).
 The habitation of the angels.
 *LAS-SA, *Thibet* (lâs'sâ). Land of
 the Divine Intelligence.
 *LAU-EN-BURG (lôù'èn'bôörg).
 Lion's town.
 *LAUNCES-TON (lâns'tûn).
 *LAU-SANNE (lò-zân').
 *LAU-TER-BRUNN (lôù'têr'brûn).
 Clear fountain.
 LEB'A'NON. The white mountain.
 LE-HIGH (lè'hî).
 *LEICES-TER (lès'têr).
 *LEIP-SIC (lèp'sîk).
 LE-NA (lè'nâ). A sluggard.
 LE-VANT'. The rising.
 LEW-ES (lòè'is).
 *LEY-DEN (lè'dèn).
 LI-BE'RI'A. Free state.
 *LICH-TEN-FELS (lîk'tên'fêls).
 Bright rock.
 *LIEGE (lèèj).
 *LILLE } (lèèl).
 LISLE }
 LI-MA (lèè'mâ).
 *LIN-COLN (lînk'ûn).
 *LI-PA-RI (lèè'pâ'rè).
 *LILA-NOS (lyâ'nòse). Plains.
 LO-BOS (lò'bòse).
 LOCH (lòk). A lake.
 *LOF-FO'DEN.
 LOIRE (lôâr).
 LOL'LAND. See LAALAND.
 LOM'BAR'DY.
 LOO CHOO (lôò tshôò').
 *L'O-RI-ENT ('lò-rè-ân'). The East.

*LOUGH-BOR-OUGH (lôf'bôù'râh).
 *LOUGH NEAGH (lòh nâ').
 *LOU-RI-SI-ADE ('lôò-è-zè-âd').
 *LU-CERNE (lôò-sèrn').
 LUCK-NOW'.
 LU-ZON (lôò-zòne').
 *LY-COM-ING (lî-kûm'îng).

M

MA-CA-O (mâ-kâ'ò).
 *MA-CAS'SAR.
 MA-COMB (mâ-kôòm').
 MA-CON, *U.S.* (mâ'kôn).
 MA-CON, *France* (mâ-kôn').
 *MA-DEI-RA (mâ-dèè'râ). Timber.
 MAD-RAS'.
 *MAD-RE DE DI-OS (mâ'drà dà
 dèè'òse). Mother of God.
 MAD-RID'.
 *MAEL-STROM (mâle'strûm). Mill
 stream.
 *MAES-TRICHT (mâs'trîkt). The
 passage of the Meuse.
 *MA-GEL-LAN (mâ-jèl'lân).
 MAG-ER-OE (mâj'èr-òormâ'gèr-òè').
 MA-HA-NUD-DY ('mâ-hâ-nûd'dè').
 Great river.
 MA-HON (mâ-hòne').
 MAL'A'GA.
 MA-LAY (mâ-lâ').
 MAL-DIVES (mâl'divz). Thousand
 islands.
 MAL-VERN (mâwl'vern).
 *MA-NAAR (mâ-nâr').
 *MAN-A-YUNK'. Our place of
 drinking.
 *MAN-TCHOO'RI'A.
 *MAR-A-CAY-BO ('mâr-â-ki'bò).
 *MAR-AN-HAM'.
 MA-RA-VI (mâ-râ'vè).
 MAR-GA-RI-TA ('mâr-gâ-rèè'tâ). A
 pearl.
 *MA-RI-EN-ZELL ('mâ-rè-èn-tsèl').
 Cell or shrine of St. Mary.
 MAR'MO'RA. Marble.
 *MAR-QUE-SAS (mâr-kâ'sâs).
 *MAR-SEILLES (mâr-sâlz').
 *MAR-TIGN-Y (mâr-tèèn'yè').

*MAR-TIN-IQUE ('mâr-tîn-êêk').
 *MAS-CA-REN-HAS ('mâs-kâ-rên-'yâs).
 'MAS-SA-CHU'SETTS. The blue hills.
 MAT-AN'ZAS.
 MATS-MAY ('mâts-mî').
 *MAUCH CHUNK (mâw tshûnk').
 *MAU-NA RO-A ('môû'nâ rô'â).
 Great mountain.
 *MAU-RI-TIUS (mâw-rê'shûs).
 'MAZ-AT-LAN'.
 ME-DI-NA (mê-dêê'nâ). The city.
 *MED-I-TER-RANE'AN. Middle of the earth.
 MEIGS (mêgz).
 *MEI-NAM (mâ-nâm'). Mother of waters.
 *MEN-DO-CI-NO ('mên-dô-sêê'nô).
 MER'IDA.
 *MER'RIMACK.
 MER-SEY (mêr'sê).
 'MES-O-PO-TAMI'A. Between the rivers.
 MES-SI-NA (mês-sêê'nâ).
 *MEUSE (mûze or mûz).
 MEX'I'CO. God of war.
 MI-A-CO (mê-â'kô). Capital.
 MI-AM-I (mî-âm'ê).
 MICH-I-GAN (mîsh'ê'gân). Large lake.
 MID'DLE'SEX. Middle Saxons.
 MIL'AN.
 MIL-WAU'KEE.
 MINCH (mîntsh).
 *MIN-CIO (mîn'tshô).
 MIN-HO (miên'yô).
 MI-RIM (mê-rêêm').
 *MIS-SIS-SIP'PI. The father of waters.
 MIS-SOU-RI (mîs-sôô'rê). Muddy water.
 MO-BILE (mô-bêêl').
 MO-CHA (mô'kâ).
 MOD'EN'A, *Italy*.
 MO-DE'NA, *U.S.*
 MO-GUL'.
 MON-A-CO (môn'â'kô).
 *MON'ON-GA-HE'LA.
 MONT-CALM ('mônt-kâm').
 'MON-TE-NE'GRO. Black mountain.

MON-TE-REY ('môn-tâ-râ'). Royal mountain.
 'MON-TE-VID'E'O. I see a mountain. [sê].
 *MONT-MO-REN-CI ('mônt-mô-rên-'ci).
 *MONT-PEL-IER, *Vermont* (mônt-pêêl'yûr).
 *MONT-PEL-LI-ER, *France* (mônt-pêêl'êêr).
 MONT-RE-AL ('mônt-rê-âwl'). Mount Royal.
 MO-RE'A. Mulberry.
 *MO-ROC'CO. }
 MA-ROC'CO. }
 MOS-COW (môs'kô).
 *MO-SELLE (mô-zêl').
 MO'SUL.
 *MO-ZAM-BIQUE ('mô-zâm-bêêk').
 MU-LA-HA-CEN (môô'lâ-â-ihên').
 MU-NICH (mû'nîk).
 MUS-CAT'.
 MUS-CA-TINE ('mûs-kâ-têên').
 MUS-CO-GEE (mûs-kô'gê).
 MUS'CO'YY.
 MY-SORE (mî-sôre'). [ELIN].
 *MYT-I-LE'NE:—also written MET-

N

'NAG-POOR'. Town of serpents.
 NA-HANT'.
 NAN-KIN'. Southern capital.
 NAN-LING'. Southern mountain chain.
 NANTES (nânts).
 NA'PLES. New city.
 *NAR-RA-GAN'SETT.
 NA-TAL (nâ-tâl'). Nativity.
 'NAU-VOO'.
 NAV-A-RI-NO ('nâv-â-rêê'nô).
 NAZE. A nose; a cape.
 NE-BRAS'KA. Flat water.
 *NEDS'JED. }
 NEJD (nêzhd). } The highlands.
 NE'GRO. Black.
 NETH'ER'LANDS. Low countries.
 *NEUF-CHA-TEL ('nû-shâ-têl').
 New castle.
 NEW-FOUND-LAND (nû'fûnd'lând).

NEW OR'LEANS.
 NGA-MI (gâ'mê).
 NI-AG'A'RA. The thunder of waters.
 *NIC-AR-A-GUA ('nik-âr-â'gwâ).
 NI-GER (nî'jêr). Black.
 NIPH-ON'.
 NÔR. A lake.
 NOR'FOLK. North people.
 NOR-THUM'BER'LAND. Land north of the Humber.
 NOR-WICH (nôr'ridge). North town.
 NOT'TING'HAM. Cave-home.
 NO-VA SCO-TI-A (nô'vâ skô'shê'â).
 New Scotland.
 NO'VA ZEM'BLA. New land.
 'NOV-GO-ROD'. New city.
 *NUE-CES (nûw'sês).

O

*OA-HU (wôh'hôô).
 *OA-XA-CA (wâ-hâ'kâ).
 O-CE-AN-I-CA ('ô-shê-ân'ê'kâ).
 O-CHOTSK }
 O-KHOTSK } ('ô-kôtsh').
 O-MUL-GEE (ôk-mûl'gê).
 O-CO'NEE.
 O-DES'SA.
 *OE-LAND (êê'lând).
 *OE-SEL (êê'sêl).
 OET-TING-EN (êt'tîng'ên).
 OGL-IO (ôl'yô).
 O-HI'O. The beautiful river.
 *O-KE-CHO'BEE.
 *O-KE-FIN-O'KEE.
 OL'DEN'BURG.
 OM'A'HAW.
 *O-NEI-DA (ô-nî'dâ).
 ON-TA'RI'O. How beautiful the view.
 O-POR'TO. The port.
 OR-CHIL-LA (ôr-tshêêl'yâ).
 OR-FUI (ôr-fwêê').
 *OR-I-NO'CO. Coiled serpent.
 ORK-NEYS (ôrk'nêez).
 OR'LEANS.
 OR-TE-GAL ('ôr-tâ-gâl').
 O-SA-CA (ô-sâ'kâ).
 O-SAGE'.

*OS-CE-O'LA.
OS-TEND'.
*O-TA-HEI-TE ('ò-tâ-hi'tê). Now written TAHITI.
OT-TA-WA ('ôt'tâ'wâ).
OUDE (ôôd).
OU-DEN-AR-DE ('ôô-dên-âr'dê). Old land :—also written AUDENARDE.
*O-WHY-HEE (ô-wi'hêê) :—usually written HAWAII.
OX'FORD. Ford for oxen.
O-ZARK'.

P

PA-CIF'IC. Peaceful.
PAD'U'A.
*PAL-A-WAN'.
'PAL-EM-BANG'.
*PA-LEN-QUE (pâ-lên'kâ).
PA-LO AL-TO (pâ'lò âl'tò).
PAM'PAS. Treeless plain.
PAN-A-MÁ ('pân-â-mâ').
PA-PU-A (pâ'pôô'â). Frizzled hair.
PA-RÁ (pâ-râ').
PAR-A-GUAY (pâr-â-gwí'). Great river.
PA-RA-I-BA ('pâ-râ-ê'bâ).
PAR-A-NA ('pâr-â-nâ').
PAR'IS.
PA-SO DEL NOR-TE (pâ'sò dêl nôr'tâ). North pass.
PAS-SA-RO (pâ'sâ'rò).
'PAT-A-GO'NI'A. Land of large feet.
*PA-VI-A (pâ-vêê'â).
PAZ, LA (lâ pâz). Peace.
PE-GU (pê-gôô').
*PEI HO (pâ' hò'). White river.
*PE-I-PUS (pâ'ê'pôôse).
PE-KIN'.
PE-KING'. } Northern capital.
PE-LING (pâ-ling'). Northern mountain chain.
PE-NIN'SU'LA. Almost an island.
*PENN-SYL-VA'NI'A. The groves of Penn.
PEP-IN (pêp'in). A kernel of an apple; a grape-seed.

PER-DI-DO (pêr-dêê'dò).
PER-NAM-BU-CO ('pêr-nâm-bôô'kò).
PE-RO-TE (pâ-rò'tâ).
PER-SI-A (pêr'shê'â).
*PESH-AWER (pêsh'ôûr). The advanced post.
*PESTH (pêst).
*PETCH-E-LEE } ('pêtsh-ê-lê').
PETCH-I-LI }
'PHIL-A-DEL'PHIA. Brotherly love.
PI-CO (pêê'kò). The peak.
*PIED-MONT (pêêd'mònt). The foot of the mountain.
*PIEPS NOIR (pê-â' nwâr). Black feet.
*PIL-CO-MAY-O ('pîl-kò-mi'ò).
PI-SA (pêê'zá).
*PLAQUE-MINE (plâk-mêên').
PLA-TA, RIO DE LA (rêê'ò'dêl â pl'tâ). River of silver.
PLYM-OUTH (plîm'ûth).
POIC-TIERS } (pôi'têêrz').
*POI-TIERS }
PO'LAND. Flat land.
*POL-YN-E-SI-A ('pòl-în-êê'shê'â). Many islands.
*POM-PEI-I (póm-pâ'yê).
PON-DI-CHE-RY ('pón-dê-shê'r'rê).
*PONT-CHAR-TRAIN'.
PO-PAY-AN ('pò-pi-ân').
*PO-PO'CAT-A-PETL'. Smoking mountain.
PORT-AU-PRINCE ('pòrt-ò-prînce').
*POR'TO BEL'LO. Beautiful harbor.
POR-TO RI-CO (pòr'tò rêê'kò). Rich port.
POR'TO SE-GU'RO. Safe port.
PORT'UGAL. Port of the Gauls.
PO-TO-SI ('pò-tò-sêê' or pò-tò'sê).
*POUGH-KEEP-SIE (pò-kîp'sê).
'POW-HAT-AN'. The river of abundance.
*PRAI-RIE (prâ'rê). A meadow.
*PRAI-RIE DU CHI-EN (prâ'rê dû shê-ân'). Dog meadow.
PRAY-A (prî'â).
PRUS-SI-A (prôô'shê'â or prûsh'ê'â).
*PUEB-LA (pwêb'lâ). A town or city.

*PUER-TO PRIN-CI-PE (pwêr'tò prin'sê'pâ). The prince's port.
PU-LO PI-NANG (pôô'lò pè-nâng'). Island of areca-trees.
PUN-JAUB'. Five rivers.
PU-TU-MAY-O ('pôô-tôô-mi'ò).
*PYR-EN-EES (pir'ên'êez).

Q

QUA-LOE (kwâ'lò).
QUE-BEC (kwê-bêk'). A narrow-
ing.
*QUER-E-TA-RO (kêr-â'tà'rò).
*QUI-BO (kêê'bò).
*QUIL-I-MA-NE ('kêê-lê-mâ'nâ).
QUI-LO-A (kêê'lò'â).
QUI PARLE (kêê'pârl'). Who speaks.
QUI-TO (kêê'tò).

R

RA-CINE (râs-sêên'). Root.
RACK (râk). A passage of sudden bendings.
*RA-LEIGH (râw'lê).
RAN-GOON (ráng-gôôn').
*RAP-PA-HAN'NOCK. Where water ebbs and flows.
RAS. A cape or headland.
*RAS AL KROON. Cape Horn.
READ-ING (rêd'ing).
*REG-GIO (rêd'jò).
REI-KI-A-VIK (rî'kê-â'vik). Steam-town.
REI-NO-SA (rà-nô'sâ).
RENS-SEL-AER (rên'sêl'êr).
*RE-SA-CA DE LA PAL-MA (rà-sâ-kâ dêl â pâlmâ).
*REY-ES (rà'ês). Kings.
*RHEIMS (rêêmz).
*RHEIN-THAL (rine'tââl). Valley of the Rhine.
*RICH-EL-IEU ('rêêsh-êh-lù').
*RIE-SEN-GE-BIR-GE (rêê'sên-gâ-bêrg'â). Great mountains.
RI-GA (rêê'gâ).
RIG'O'LET. A small channel.

- *RI-O DEL NOR-TE (rê'dêl nôr-tâ). River of the north.
 RI-O FRI-O (rê'dô frê'dô). Cold river.
 RI-O GRAN-DE (rê'dô grân'dâ). Great river.
 *RI-O JA-NEI-RO (rê'dô jâ-nâ'rô). River of January.
 RI-O NE-GRO (rê'dô nâ'grô). Black river.
 RI-O VER-DE (rê'dô vêr'dâ). Green river.
 RIV-O-LI (rîv'ô'lê).
 'RO-AN-OKE'.
 ROCH-DALE (rôtsh'dêl).
 *ROCHE-FORT (rôtsh'fûrt). Strong rock or fortress.
 *RO-CHELLE (rô-shêl').
 ROCH'ESTER.
 ROCK'ING'HAM (rôk'ing'ûm).
 RO-MA-GNA (rô-mân'yâ).
 RO-MA-NI-A (rô-mâ'nê'â).
 RON-CES-VAL-LES (rôn-sê-vâl'lêl's).
 ROOM-ELEE. }
 ROO-ME'LI'A. }
 ROQUE, St. (rôke).
 ROU-EN (rô'dên).
 ROX-BU-RY (rôks'bêr'rê).
 RU-GEN (rû'gên).
 RUS-SI-A (rôd'shê'â or rûsh'ê'â).
 *RYS-WICK (riz'wik).
- S
- SA-BINE (sâ-bêên').
 SACK-A-TOO ('sâk-kâ-tôô').
 SA-CO (sâw'kô).
 *SA-GHA-LI-EN ('sâ-gâ-lê'ên or 'sâ-gâ-lêên'):—also written SAKHA-LIEN.
 'SAG-IN-AW'.
 SAGU-E-NAY ('sâg-ê-nâ' or sâg-nâ').
 SA-HA-RA (sâ-hâ'râ or sâ'hârâ). The desert.
 SAI-GON (sî-gôn').
 *SAINT CROIX (krwâ').
 SA-LA-DO (sâ-lâ'dô). Salted.
- SA-LI-NA (sâ-lê'nâ). A salt work or salt pool.
 SAL-IS-BU-RY (sâwîz'bêr'rê).
 SAL-O-NI-CA ('sâl-ô-nê'kâ).
 SAL-TIL-LO (sâl-têél'yô).
 SALTZBURG, Pennsylvania. Salt castle.
 *SALTZBURG. }
 SALTZBURG. } Austria.
 SAL-VA-DOR ('sâl-vâ-dôre'). Sa-
 vior.
 SAL-WEN'. }
 SAL-WIN'. }
 'SAM-AR-CAND'.
 SAM-O-YEDS } ('sâm-ô-yêdz').
 SAM-O-YEDES }
 SAN BLAS (sân blâs').
 SAN-DUS'KY.
 *SAN JO-A-QUIN (sân 'hò-â-kêên').
 SAN JUAN (sân hwân'). St. John.
 SAN MI-GUEL ('sân mê-gêl').
 SAN-TA CRUZ (sân'tâ'krôôse). Holy Cross.
 SAN-TA FE. Holy faith.
 SAN-TI-A-GO (sân-tê-â'gô). St. James.
 SAONE (sône).
 'SAR-A-GOS'SA.
 SAR-DI-NAS (sâr-dê'nâs).
 SAS-KATCH-A-WAN (sâs-kâtsh'ê-wân). Swift current.
 *SAULT SAINT MA-RY ('sô sênt mâ'rê or 'sôô sênt mâ'rê), Cana-da. Falls of St. Mary.
 *SAUT SAINT MA-RIE ('sôô sênt mâ'rê). Michigan.
 *SA-VAN'NAH.
 SAV-OY (sâv'ôil or sâ-vôil').
 SAXE-AL-TEN-BURG (sâks-âl'tên-bûrg).
 SAXE-CO-BURG (sâks-kô'bûrg).
 SAXE-WEI-MAR (sâks-wl'mâr).
 'SCAN-DI-NA'VI'A.
 *SCHELDT (skêlt).
 *SCHEN-EC-TA-DY (skên-êk'tâ'dê). The place beyond the pines.
 SCHIE-DAM (skê-dâm'). The dam of the Schie.
 *SCHO-HAR-IE (skô-hâr'ê).
- SCHON-BRUNN (shôn'brûn). Beautiful springs.
 *SCHOO-DIC (skôô'dîk).
 SCHUY-LER (skl'îlâr).
 *SCHUYL-KILL (skôôl'kîl). Hidden creek.
 SCHWARZ-WALD (shwârtz'wâlt). Black forest.
 SCHWE-RIN (shwâ-rêên').
 SCIL-LY (sîl'lê).
 SCINDE. See SINDE.
 SCI-O (shêè'ô or sî'ô).
 SCI-O-TO (sî-ô'tô).
 *SCU-TA-RI (skôô'tâ'rê).
 'SEB-AS-TO'POL } City of Augus-
 'SEV-AS-TO'POL. } tus.
 *SED-LITZ } ('sêd'lîts).
 SEID-LITZ }
 SEE-WAH } (sêê'wâ).
 SI-WAH }
 SEINE (sâne).
 SEM'IN'OLE. Wild men.
 SEN-E-GAL (sên-ê-gâwl').
 'SEN-E-GAM'BI'A. The country be-
 tween the Senegal and Gambia
 rivers.
 *SEN-NAAR } ('sên-nâr').
 SEN-NAR }
 SE-RA-JE-VO ('sâ-râ-yâ'vô).
 SER-IN-GA-PA-TAM (sêr'ing-gâ-pâ-
 tâm') City of Vishnu.
 SEV-IER (sêv-êêr').
 SEV'ILLE.
 *SEY-CHELLES (sâ-shêl').
 'SHACK-A-MAX'ON. Place of eels.
 SHA-HA-BAD ('shâ-hâ-bâd'). King's
 abode.
 *SHANG-HAI (shâng-hî').
 SHA-RY (shâ'rê).
 SHAS'TA.
 SHAS'TE.
 'SHEL-E-KOF'. }
 'SHEL-E-KOV'. }
 'SHEN-AN-DO'AH.
 SHI-RAZ (shê-râz').
 SHOO-MAG'IN.
 SHREWS-BU-RY (shrûze'bêr'rê). The
 town among shrubs.
 SI-AM'.

SIC-IL-Y (sîs'il'è).
 SI-ER-RA (sê-êr'rá). A saw.
 SIERRA is applied to mountain ridges.
 SI-ER-RA LE-O-NE (lê-ô'nê). Lion mountains.
 SI-ER-RA MA-DRE (mâ/drâ). Mother mountains.
 SI-ER-RA MO-RE-NA (mô-râ'nâ). Black mountains.
 SI-ER-RA NE-VA-DA (nâ-vâ/dâ). Snowy mountains.
 SI-LE-SI-A (si-lê'shê'â).
 *SIM'COB.
 *SIM-PHER-O'POL.
 *SINDE } (sînd).
 SCINDE }
 'SIN-GA-PORE'. City of lions.
 SING' SING. A place of rich foliage.
 SI-OUT (sê-ôô't).
 *SI-OUX (sê-ôô').
 SI-WAH (sê'wâ).
 SKAG'ER RACK. Crooked strait of Skagen.
 SKEL-LEF-TE-A (skêl-lêf'tê'ô).
 *SKEN-E-ATE-LES ('skên-ê-ât'lês).
 SKYE (skî).
 SMO-LENSK (smô-lênsk').
 *SMYR-NA (smêr'nâ).
 SNEE-HAT-TAN (snâ'hêt-tân). Snow cap.
 SNOW'DON. Snow hill.
 SO-CO'TRA.
 SOM-ER-SET (sûm'ûr'sêt).
 *SOO-DAN } (sôô-dân'). Country of
 SOU-DAN } the Negroes.
 SOO-LOO'.
 SOON-GA-REE } ('sôông-gâ-rê' or
 SOUN-GA-RI } sôôn-gâ'rê').
 SOON-GA'RÏ'A.
 SO-REL } (sô-rêl').
 SO-RELLE }
 SOUTH-WARK, London (sûth'êrk).
 SOUTH-WARK, Philadelphia (sôûth'wârck).
 SPA (spâw).
 SPEY (spâ). [ains.
 *SPITZ-BERG'EN. Peaked moun-

SPO-KAINS (spô-kânz').
 SPO-KANS (spô-kânz').
 SPREE (sprâ).
 STAUN-TON (stân'tân).
 *STEIN-BACH (stîne'bâck). Stony brook.
 *STEPPE (stêp). A vast, treeless plain.
 *STEU' BEN'VILLE.
 STOCK'HOLM.
 *STRAS-BOURG (strâs'bûrg). Castle on the highway.
 STRAT'FORD. Street ford.
 STRATH'MORE. The great valley.
 STROM-BO-LI (strôm'bô'lî).
 *STUTT'GART. }
 STUT'GARD. }
 STUY-VES-ANT (stî'vês'ânt).
 STYR-I-A (stîr'ê'â).
 SUB-LETTES (sûb'lêts).
 SU'EZ.
 SUM-BA-WA (sôôm-bâw'wâ).
 SU-RIN-AM ('sôô-rên-âm').
 *SUS-QUE-HAN'NA. Muddy or winding river.
 *SVI-A-TOI ('svê-â-tôî'). Holy.
 SWITZ'ER'LAND. Country of the Swiss.
 *SYD'NEY.
 SY-E'NE.
 SYR-A-CUSE (sîr'â'kûze).
 SYR'ÏA.

T

*TA-CAZ-ZE (tâ-kât'sâ). The terrible.
 *TA-HAW'AS. He splits the sky.
 TA-HI-TI (tâ-hêê'tê). This word was formerly written OTAHEITE.
 TA-LA-VE-RA ('tâ-lâ-vâ'râ).
 *TAL-LA-HAS'SEE.
 'TAL-LA-POO'SA.
 *TA-MA-QUA (tâ-mâw'kwâ).
 TAM-PI-CO (tâm-pêê'kô).
 TA-NA-NA-RI-VOO } (tâ-nâ'nâ-rê-
 TA-NA-NA-RI-VOU } vôô').
 *TA-PA-JOS (tâ-pâ'yôse).

TAP'PAN.
 TAP-TEE } (tâp-tê').
 TAP-TY }
 TAR'AN'TO.
 TASH-KENT'. Stone fortress.
 TAUN-TON (tâwn'tûn).
 *TCHAD (tshâd).
 TCHAN-TAR (tshân-târ').
 *TCHA-NY (tshâ'nê).
 *TCHES-KAY-A (tshêsh-ki'â).
 'TE-HE-RAN'.
 *TE-HUAN-TE-PEC (tâ-wân'tâ'pêk).
 TEM-IS-COU-A-TA (têm'îs-kôô-â'tâ).
 *TEN-ER-IPPE'.
 *TEN-NES-SEE'. A curved spoon.
 *TER-RA-CI-NA ('têr-râ-tshêê'nâ).
 *TER'RA DEL FU-E'GO. Land of fire.
 *TERRE HAUTE (têr hôte'). High land.
 TEV-I-OT (têv'êôt).
 THAMES (tênz).
 *THEISS (tîse).
 *THEE-MOP'Y'LAË. The gates of the warm springs.
 *THI-AN SHAN ('tê ân shân'). Celestial mountains.
 THIB-ET (tîb'êt or tîb-êt').
 TÏCON-DER-O'GA.
 TÏGRIS. An arrow.
 *TIM-BUC'TOO. }
 TOM-BUC'TOO. }
 TÏ-O'GA. How swift the current.
 *TÏP-PE-CA-NOË ('tîp-pê-kâ-nôô').
 TÏT-I-CA-CA ('tît-ê-kâ'kâ).
 TÏV-O-LI (tîv'ô'lî).
 TO-BOLSK'.
 TO-CAN-TINS ('tô-kân-têêns').
 TO-LE'DO.
 TOM-BIG'BEE.
 TON-QUIN (tôn-kêên').
 TOR-NE-A } (tôr'nê'ô).
 TOR-NE-O }
 TO-RON'TO.
 TOR-TU'GAS. Tortoises.
 TOU-LOU'.
 *TOU-LOUSE (tôô-lôôz').
 TRAF-AL-GAR ('trâf-âl-gâr' or trâ-fâl'gâr).

***TRAN-SYL-VA'NI'A.** Beyond the woods.
TRAS OS MON-TES (trás ôse môn-tês). Beyond the mountains.
 ***TRI-ESTE** (trê-êst').
 ***TRIN-I-DAD'**. Trinity.
 ***TRIP-O-LI** (trip'ôlê). Three cities.
 ***TRIS-TAN D' A-CUN-HA** (trís-tân' dâ-kồn'yá).
TROYES (trwá).
TU'LE.
TUN-GU-RA-GUA (tồng-gồ-rá-gwá).
TU'RIN.
 ***TUS-CA-LOO'SA.** Black warrior.
 ***TYR-OL** (tír'ról).

U

U-BA-HY ('ôô-bâ'hê').
 ***U-CA-YA-LE** ('ôô-kl-yá'lê).
UIST (wíst).
UM'BA'GOG.
U-ME-A (ôô'mê'ô).
UN-GA-VA (úng-gá'vâ).
UN-TER-WAL-DEN ('ôôn-têr-wâl-dên). Among the forests.
 ***UP-ER-NA'VIK.**
U-RAL (ôô-rá'l'). A girdle.
 ***U-RU-GUAY** (ôô'rồô'gwí).
U-TAH (yù'tâw).
 ***U-TRECHT** (yù'trêkt). Beyond the passage (of the Rhine).

V

VAL DE PEÑ-AS ('vâl dâ pân'yás). Vale of rocks.
 ***VA-LEN-CI-ENNES** (vâ lân-sê-ên').
VAL-EN-TI-A (vâl-ên'shê'á).
 ***VAL-LA-DO-LID'**.
 ***VAL-PA-RAISO** ('vâl-pâ-ri'sô). Vale of Paradise.
VAN-OU-VER (vân-kồ'vủr).

***VAN DIE-MEN'S** (vôn dêê'mênz).
 ***VEN-EZ-UE-LA** ('vên-êz-wêê'lá). Little Venice.
VERA CRUZ (vâ'râ 'krồôse). True cross.
VÊR'DÊ. Green.
 ***VER-ME-JO** (vêr-má'hồ). Vermilion or red.
VER-MONT'. Green mountain.
 ***VER-SAILLES** (vêr-sâles').
VE-SU'VI'US.
VI-EN-NA (vê-ên'ná).
VIL-LA BEL-LA (vêê'lâ bêl'lá). Beautiful town.
VIL-LA RE-AL (râ-â'l'). Royal town.
VIL-LA RI-CA (rêê'ká). Rich town.
 ***VILLE-FRANCHE** (vêêl-frânsh'). Free town.
VIR-GIN-I-A (vír-jin'ê'á). Land of a virgin.
VIS'TU'LA.
 ***VOSGES** (vôzh).
 ***VOS-TOCH-NOI** (vôs-tôtsh'nôê). East cape.

W

WA-BASH (wâw'bâsh).
 ***WA-CHU'SETT.**
WA-GRAM (wâ'grám).
 ***WAL-CHER-EN** (wâl'kêr'ên).
WAL-DEN'SES.
WÁLES. Foreign country.
 ***WAL-LA-CHI-A** (wól-lá'kê'á).
WAL-VISCH (wól'vish). } Whale.
 ***WAL-WISCH** (wól'wish). }
WAR'SAW.
WAR-WICK (wôr'rik). A fortified place.
WASH-I-TA (wôsh'ê'tâw).
 ***WA-TER-LOO'.**
WEI-DEN-BACH (wí'dên'bák). Wil-low brook.
WEIS-SEN-FELS (wís'sên'fêls). White rock.

WEISS-KIRCH (wís'kêrk). White church.
WEN'ER.
WE'SER.
WEST IN-DIES (in'dêêz).
WEST-MORE'LAND, England. West-ern moor land.
WEST-MORE'LAND, Pennsylvania.
WEST-PHA'LI'A.
 ***WEY-MOUTH** (wâ'múth).
WICH } (wik). { A village or town ;
WICK } as Norwich, New Brunswick.
 ***WIES-BA-DEN** } (wêês-bâ'dên).
WIS-BA-DEN }
 ***WIE-SEN-THAL** (wêê'zên'tâll). Meadow valley.
 ***WIGHT** (wlte).
 ***WILKES-BAR-RE** (wílks'bâr-rê).
 ***WIL-LAM-ETTE** (wíl-lâm-ê'tê).
 ***WIN-NE-BA'GO.**
 ***WIN'NI'PEG.**
 ***WIN-NI-PI-SE-O-GEE** ('wín-ê-pís-sôk'kê). Smile of the Great Spirit.
WIR'TEM'BURG.
WIS-CON'SIN.
WIS-SA-HIC-CON ('wís-sâ-hík'kún). Catfish creek.
 ***WOOL-WICH** (wól'itsh).
 ***WORCES-TER** (wôrs'túr).
 ***WY-A-LU'SING.**
 ***WY-AN-DOT'** :—also written WY-ANDOTTE.
WY'MOND'HAM. }
WYND'HAM. }
WY-O'MING. A river having large flats upon it.

X

XA-LA-PA (hâ-lá'pâ) :—usually written JALAPA.
 ***XA-RA-YES** (hâ-ri'ês).
 ***XE-NI-A** (zê'nê'á).
 ***XE-RES** (hâ'rês).
 ***XIN-GU** (shín-gồ'ô).

Y

YA-BLON-NOI (yâ-blôn'nôl). Mountains of apples:—also written JABLONNOI.

YAK-OOTSK } (yâk-ôôtstk').
*YAK-OUTSK }

YAK-UTSK }

YAN-CEY (yân'sè).

YANG-TCHOO } (yâng-tshôô').
YANG-TCHOU }

*YANG-TSE-KI-ANG ('yâng-tsè-kê-âng'). Son of the ocean.

YA-NI-NA (yâ'nè'nâ):—also written JANINA.

*YA-QUI (yâ-kêé').

YA-RI-BA }
YAR-RI-BA } (yâr'rè'bâ).

YA-ZOO'.

*YED'DO:—also written JEDDO and YEDO.

YEM'EN. The south.

YEN-GI-HIS-SAR (yêng'èè'hîs-sâr'). New castle.

*YEN-I-KA-LE ('yên-ê-kâ'lâ).

*YEN-I-SE-I ('yên-ê-sâ'é).

YE-OU (yâ-ôô').

YES'SO:—also written JESSO.

YOUGHAL (yâwl).

*YOUGH-IO-GHE-NY ('yôh-hô-gâ'nè).

*YIP-SI-LAN-TI ('îp-sè-lân'tè).

YS-SEL (î'sêl).

'YU-CA-TAN'.

*YVE-TOT (êév-tô').

Z

*ZAA-N-DAM (zân-dâm').

ZACA-TE-CAS ('zâ-kâ-tâ/kâs).

*ZAI-ZAN (zî-zân').

*ZAM-BE-ZE (zâm-bâ'zè).

ZANES-VILLE (zânz'vîl).

ZAN-GUE-BAR ('zâng-gâ-bâr').

ZEA-LAND (zèè'lând). Sea land.

ZE-LA-NI-A ('zâ-lâ-nèè'â).

*ZOLL-VER-EIN ('tsôl-fêr-îne').

ZU-RICH (zû'rik).

*ZUY-DER ZEE (zî'dêr'zèè). South sea.

*ZWART-BERG (zwârt'bêrg). Black mountain.

SIGNIFICATION

OF

PROPER NAMES OF PERSONS.

ADE

A

Aa'ron. A teacher, a mountain of strength.
 Ab'di. My servant.
 Ab'diel. The servant of God.
 Abed'nego. A servant of light.
 A'bel. Vanity, breath, vapor.
 A'bi. My father.
 Abi'ah. } The Lord is my father.
 Abi'jah. }
 Abi'athar. Excellent father.
 A'biel. Father of strength.
 Abie'zer. The father's help.
 Ab'igail. The father's joy.
 Abi'jam. Father of the sea.
 Abim'elech. My father the king.
 Abin'adab. Father of willingness.
 Ab'ishag. The father's error.
 A'ber. Father of light.
 A'bram. High father.
 A'braham. Father of a great multitude.
 Ab'salom. Father of peace.
 A'chan. He that troubleth.
 A'chish. Sure it is he.
 Ach'sah. Adorned, bursting the veil.
 A'da. Happiness.
 Ad'am. Red earth.
 Ad'elaide. } Noble, a princess.
 Ad'eline. }
 Ad'elward. One that can govern himself in prosperity.

ALB

A'din. Given to pleasure.
 Adolph'. } Successful helper.
 Adolph'us. }
 Adonibe'zek. The lightning of the Lord, or the lord of lightning.
 Adoni'jah. The Lord is my ruler.
 Adoni'ram. High Lord.
 Adonize'dek. The justice of the Lord.
 Adram'elech. The king's greatness or counsel.
 Ag'abus. A commissary.
 A'gag. An upper room.
 Ag'atha. Good.
 Ag'nes. Chaste.
 Agrip'pa. A difficult birth.
 A'gur. Stranger, gathered together.
 A'hab. Uncle.
 Ahasue'rus. A prince or head.
 A'haz. One who takes and possesses.
 Ahazi'ah. The sight of the Lord.
 Ahie'zer. A brother's help.
 Ahim'aaz. Brother of the council.
 Ahim'elech. My brother is king.
 Abith'opel. Brother of folly.
 Ahi'tub. Brother of goodness.
 Aho'liab. The tabernacle or brightness of the Lord.
 Aholib'amah. My tent is exalted.
 A'jax. Bewailed.
 Al'an. } Swift like a greyhound.
 Al'lan. }
 Al'len. }
 Al'arie. All rich.
 Al'bert. All bright.

ANG

Alethe'ia. Truth.
 Alexan'der. A helper of men.
 Al'fred. All peace.
 Al'ice. Noble.
 Alon'zo. } All ready.
 Alphon'so. }
 Alphe'us. Learned, chief.
 Althe'a. A healer.
 Al'vah. Wickedness.
 Al'van. Tall.
 Al'win. } Winning or gaining all.
 Am'abel. Lovely, amiable.
 Aman'da. Worthy to be loved.
 Amari'ah. Word of Jehovah.
 Ama'sa. Sparing the people.
 Amazi'ah. The strength of the Lord.
 Am'brose. Immortal.
 Amin'adab. A prince of people.
 Am'mi. My people.
 Ammishad'dai. The people of the Almighty.
 Am'mon. The son of my people.
 Am'non. Faithful and true.
 A'mos. A burden.
 A'moz. Stout or strong.
 Am'ram. A high people.
 Am'raphel. A speaking destruction.
 A'my. Beloved.
 A'nak. A collar.
 Anani'as. The cloud of the Lord.
 An'drew. Manly or courageous.
 Androni'cus. A conqueror of men.
 Angeli'na. A little angel.

Ann. } Gracious.
 An'na. }
 An'ne. }
 An'selm. A heroic defender.
 An'thony. Flourishing.
 An'tipas. Against all.
 Apol'los. Who destroys or wastes.
 Apoll'yon. One who exterminates.
 Arabel'la. A fair altar.
 Archela'us. Prince of the people.
 Arch'ibald. Extremely bold.
 Archime'des. The first in council.
 Archip'pus. Prince or master of horses.
 A'riel. The lion of God.
 Aristar'chus. The best prince.
 Aristobu'lus. The best counselor.
 Ar'istotle. The chief good.
 A'rius. Dry, without moisture.
 Ar'nold. A maintainer of honor.
 Arphax'ad. A healer of desolation.
 Ar'temas. Safe, sound.
 Ar'thur. A strong man.
 A'sa. A healer of sickness.
 As'ahel. God has wrought.
 A'saph. Who gathers together.
 Ash'bel. Purpose of God.
 Ash'er. Happiness.
 Ash'ur. Black.
 Athana'sius. Immortal.
 Athali'ah. The hour or time of the Lord.
 Ath'elstan. Most noble.
 August'a. Feminine of Augustus.
 August'us. Imperial, majestic, venerable.
 Augus'tin. } Belonging to Augustus.
 Aus'tin. }
 Aure'lia. Golden.
 Azari'ah. The help of the Lord.

B

Ba'al. He that rules.
 Ba'asha. Making or pressing together.
 Ba'laam. The destruction of the people.
 Ba'lak. Who lays waste, or destroys.

Bald'win. Bold conqueror.
 Barab'bas. The father's son.
 Barachi'as. Whom Jehovah has blessed.
 Ba'arak. Lightning.
 Bar'bara. } Foreign or strange.
 Bar'bary. }
 Bar-je'sus. The son of Jesus.
 Bar-jo'nas. The son of Jonas.
 Bar'nabas. } The son of consolation.
 Bar'naby. }
 Bar'sabas. The son of rest.
 Barthol'omew. A water-drawer.
 Bartime'us. Son of the honorable.
 Ba'ruch. } Blessed.
 Ba'ruk. }
 Barzil'lai. Hard as iron.
 Ba'sil. Regal, kingly.
 Bath'sheba. The daughter of salvation.
 Beatri'ce. Making happy.
 Beel'zebub. Lord of devils.
 Be'lial. Unprofitable, wicked.
 Belshaz'zar. Master of the treasure.
 Belteshaz'zar. Who lays up secret treasure.
 Benai'ah. The Lord's building.
 Benam'mi. The son of my people.
 Ben'edict. } Blessed.
 Ben'net. }
 Benha'dad. The son of noise.
 Ben'jamin. Son of my right hand.
 Beno'ni. Son of my sorrow.
 Beri'ah. A gift.
 Bern'ard. One of a stout heart.
 Berni'ce. One that brings victory.
 Bern'alph. One that provides for his children.
 Ber'tha. Brave or famous.
 Bethu'el. Filiation of God.
 Bezal'eel. In the favor of God.
 Bil'dad. Old friendship.
 Bil'bah. One who is old or confused.
 Blanche. Fair.
 Boaner'ges. Sons of thunder.
 Bo'az. In strength.
 Bon'iface. A well-doer.
 Bri'an. Possessing a thundering voice.

C

Cadwal'lader. Valiant in war.
 Cæ'sar. Having abundance of hair.
 Cai'aphas. An accompasser.
 Cain. Gotten or acquired.
 Ca'leb. A dog; a hart.
 Cal'vin. Bald.
 Ca'naan. A merchant.
 Can'da'ce. Who possesses contribution.
 Car'oline. Feminine of Carolus.
 Car'olus. Charles.
 Cassan'dra. A reformer of men.
 Cath'arine. Pure.
 Ca'to. Grave, wise.
 Ce'cil. Dim-sighted.
 Cecil'ia. Feminine of Cecil.
 Ce'phas. A rock or stone.
 Char'ity. Love, affection.
 Charles. Stout; noble-spirited.
 Char'lotte. Feminine of Charles.
 Chiri'on. Finished, complete.
 Chlo'e. A green herb.
 Christ. Anointed.
 Christian'a. Belonging to Christ.
 Chris'topher. Bearing Christ.
 Chrysos'tom. Golden mouth.
 Cici'ly. The same as Cecilia.
 Clar'a. Clear, bright.
 Clar'ence. Illustrious.
 Claris'sa. A variation of Clara.
 Clem'ent. Mild-tempered.
 Clementi'na. Mild, merciful.
 Cleobu'lus. Illustrious counsel.
 Cleopat'ra. The father's glory.
 Cle'ophas. All-glorious, or renowned.
 Co'lin. Victorious.
 Con'rad. Able in counsel.
 Con'stance. Constant.
 Con'stantine. Resolute.
 Co'ra. Maiden, daughter.
 Cor'bet. A little crow.
 Corde'lia. Warm-hearted.
 Corne'lia. Feminine of Cornelius.
 Corne'lius. The horn of war.
 Cris'pus. Curled or frizzled.
 Cuth'bert. Famous knowledge.
 Cy'rus. The sun.

D

Dæd'alus. Full of skill.
 Dan. A judge.
 Dan'iel. A judge from God.
 Daph'nis. A laurel.
 Daph'ne. Feminine of Daphnis.
 Dari'us. Preserver.
 Da'than. Statute or law.
 Da'vid. Well beloved.
 Deb'orah. A bee.
 Deme'trius. Belonging to Delos.
 Del'ilah. Poor, small.
 De'mas. Popular.
 Deme'trius. Belonging to Ceres.
 Democ'ritus. The people's judge.
 Demos'thenes. The strength of the people.
 Deod'atus. Given to God.
 Dian'a. Jupiter's daughter.
 Dian'tha. Flower of Jove; a pink.
 Did'yimus. Double or paired; a twin.
 Di'nah. Judgment.
 Diodo'rus. The gift of Jove.
 Diog'enes. The son of Jove.
 Dionys'ius. Bacchus, the god of wine.
 Diot'rephes. Nourished by Jove.
 Do'eg. Careful.
 Do'ra. A gift.
 Dor'cas. A gazelle.
 Dorothe'a. } The gift of God.
 Dor'othy. }
 Drusil'la. Dewy eyes.
 Dun'stan. The highest.

E

Ead'bert. Illustrious happiness.
 Ead'win. An obtainer of happiness.
 E'bed. A servant.
 Ebed'melech. The king's servant.
 Eb'en. A stone.
 Ebene'zer. The stone of help.
 E'ber. One that passes; anger.
 Ed'gar. Happy honor.

E'dith. Happiness.
 Ed'mund. Blessed peace.
 Ed'na. Pleasure.
 E'dom. Red or earthy.
 Ed'ward. Happy keeper.
 Ed'win. A happy conqueror.
 Eg'bert. Bright eye.
 Eg'lah. } A heifer; a chariot.
 Eg'lon. }
 E'hud. He that praises.
 E'lam. A young man; a virgin.
 El'bert. The same as Albert.
 El'dred. Terrible.
 El'eanor. } All-fruitful.
 El'inor. }
 Elea'zer. My God is a help
 E'li. Exalted; an offering.
 Eli'ab. God is my father.
 Eli'akim. My God shall establish.
 Eli'hu. He is my God.
 Eli'jah. } My God, the Lord.
 Eli'as. }
 Elim'elech. My God is king.
 Eli'phaz. The strength of God.
 Eliph'elet. God is his deliverance.
 Elk'sha. God is his salvation.
 Eliz'abeth. } God hath sworn.
 Elis'abeth. }
 Eli'zur. God is my rock.
 El'la. } A diminutive of Eleanor.
 El'ten. }
 Elna'than. The gift of God.
 El'sie. A diminutive of Alice.
 El'ymas. A sorcerer.
 Em'eline. } Harmonious; graceful.
 Em'meline. }
 Em'ily. }
 Em'ma. A gem.
 Emman'uel. God with us.
 Emped'ocles. Of stable reputation.
 E'neas. Praiseworthy.
 E'noch. Dedicated, or disciplined.
 E'nos. Mortal man; sick; forgetful.
 Epaphrodi'tus. Comely, agreeable.
 E'phraim. Fruitful.
 Epieu'rus. A helper.
 Er. A watchman.
 Eras'tus. Lovely, amiable.
 Er'nest. Earnest.
 Ernest'ine. Feminine diminutive of Ernest.

Esai'as. Same as Isaiah.
 E'sau. Hairy.
 Es'ther. A star; good fortune.
 E'than. Perpetuity; strength.
 Eth'elbald. Nobly bold.
 Eth'elbert. Nobly bright.
 Eth'elfred. Noble peace.
 Eth'elind. Noble.
 Eth'elfred. Noble in counsel.
 Eth'elstan. The noble gem.
 Eth'elward. The noble keeper.
 Eth'elwin. A noble purchaser.
 Eth'elwolf. The noble helper.
 Eudox'ia. Good name, or fame.
 Eugene'. Well born; noble.
 Euge'nia. Feminine of Eugene.
 Eunice. Happily victorious.
 Euphe'mia. Of good report.
 Euse'bia. Godliness.
 Euse'bius. Religious; godly.
 Eus'tace. Stable, or standing firm.
 Eu'tychus. Happy; fortunate.
 E'va. } Living; enlivening.
 Eve. }
 Ev'an. The same as John.
 Ev'eline. Diminutive of Eva.
 Ev'erard. Fierce as a wild boar.
 Eze'kiel. The strength of God.
 Ez'ra. A helper.

F

Fair'fax. Fair hair.
 Fan'ny. Diminutive of Francis.
 Feli'cia. Happy;—the feminine form of Felix.
 Fe'lix. Happy; prosperous.
 Fer'dinand. } Pure peace.
 Fernan'do. }
 Fes'tus. Joyful.
 Fide'lia. Faithful.
 Flo'ra. A flower.
 Flor'ence. Blooming; flourishing.
 Fortuna'tus. Fortunate.
 Fran'ces. Feminine of Francis.
 Fran'cis. } Free.
 Frank. }
 Fred'erick. Rich in peace; peaceful ruler.
 Fre'mund. Free peace.

G

Ga'al. An abomination.
 Ga'briel. Mighty one of God.
 Gad. A troop or band.
 Ga'ius. Lord; an earthy man.
 Ga'len. Tranquillity.
 Gama'hel. God is my recompense.
 Gedali'ah. Greatness of the Lord.
 Geha'zi. Valley of sight.
 Geoff'rey. Joyful peace, or good protector.
 George. A husbandman.
 Georgian'a. Feminine of George.
 Ge'rad. All nature.
 Ger'non. Studious.
 Ger'trude. All truth; true to her trust.
 Gid'eon. He that bruises, breaks, or destroys.
 Gil'bert. Bright as gold.
 Giles. A goat-skin, a kid.
 God'ard. Of a godly disposition.
 God'frey. God's peace; or good protector.
 God'rick. Rich in God.
 God'scall. God's servant.
 God'win. Victorious in God, or good in war.
 Gog. A roof of a house.
 Goli'ah. A captivity.
 Goli'ath. Passage, revolution, help.
 Go'mer. A consumer.
 Grace. Favor; good-will; loveliness.
 Greg'ory. Watchful.
 Griff'ith. Having great faith.
 Gris'sel. A gray lady.
 Gros'venor. A great hunter.
 Gustav'us. A corruption of Augustus.
 Guy. A leader.

H

Habak'kuk. A wrestler.
 Ha'dad. Rejoicing; noise; clamor.
 Hadaia'zer. Beautiful help.
 Hadas'sah. A myrtle, or joy.

Ha'gar. A stranger.
 Hag'gai. Feast; solemnity.
 Ham. Crafty; heat; brown.
 Ha'man. Making an uproar.
 Ha'mor. An ass.
 Hanani'ah. Grace, mercy, or gift of the Lord.
 Han'nah. Gracious; merciful.
 Han'nibal. A gracious lord.
 Ha'ran. Anger.
 Har'old. A champion of an army.
 Har'riet. } Feminine diminutive
 Hen'rietta. } of Henry.
 Ha'tach. He that strikes.
 Haz'acl. Seeing God.
 He'be. To grow.
 He'ber. One that passes; a companion.
 Hec'tor. A defender.
 Hel'en. } Alluring.
 Hel'ena. }
 He'man. Faithful.
 Her'ry. An expert soldier.
 Heph'zibah. My delight is in her.
 Her'bert. Glory of the army.
 Her'cules. The glory of Hera or Juno.
 Her'man. A warrior.
 Her'mes. A narrator.
 Hermog'enes. Begotten of Mercury.
 Her'od. Sprung from a hero.
 Hero'dias. Feminine of Herod.
 Hes'ter. The same as Esther.
 Heth. Fear or astonishment.
 Hezeki'ah. Strong in the Lord.
 Hil'ary. Pleasant; cheerful; merry.
 Hilki'ah. God is my portion.
 Hippoc'rates. A mighty horseman.
 Hi'ram. High-born; noble.
 Ho'bab. Favored and beloved.
 Ho'bah. Love, friendship.
 Ho'mer. A hostage.
 Hono'ra. Honorable.
 Hoph'ni. He that covers.
 Hor'ace. } Worthy to be looked
 Hora'tio. } upon.
 Hose'a. } A savior; a deliverer.
 Hoshe'a. }
 How'ard. The keeper of a strong-hold.

How'ell. Sound, or whole.
 Hu'bert. Bright of hue; handsome.
 Hugh. High; lofty.
 Hum'phrey. Domestic peace, or home protector.
 Hul'dah. A weasel; the world.
 Hy'men. Marriage.

I

Ich'abod. Where is the glory.
 I'da. The same as Edith.
 Imman'uel. God with us.
 I'nez. The same as Agnes.
 In'gram. A stalwart youth.
 I'ra. Wakeful.
 Ire'ne. Peace.
 I'saac. Laughter.
 Isabel'. } Handsome Elizabeth.
 Isabel'la. }
 Isa'iah. Salvation of Jehovah.
 Iscar'iot. A man of murder.
 Ish'bosheth. A man of shame.
 Ish'mael. God shall hear.
 Isoc'rates. Equally powerful.
 Is'rael. A prince of God; who prevails with God.
 Is'sachar. Wages, hire, recompense.
 Ith'amar. Woe to change.
 Ith'iel. God is with me.

J

Ja'besh. Confusion.
 Ja'bez. One that causes sorrow or trouble.
 Ja'bin. Understanding.
 Ja'chin. Stability.
 Ja'cob. } A supplanter.
 Jac'ques. }
 James.
 Ja'el. A doe.
 Ja'ir. } That enlightens or beautifies.
 Ja'irus. }
 Jam'bres. Rebellious.
 Jane. } Feminine of John.
 Jean. }

Jan'et. } Diminutive of Jane.
 Jeanette'. }
 Ja'p'heh. He that persuades or entices.
 Ja'red. He that commands or descends.
 Ja'sher. Righteous.
 Ja'son. A healer.
 Ja'van. Making sad.
 Je'bus. Fire.
 Jehoni'ah. The stability of the Lord.
 Jed'idah. Well-beloved; amiable.
 Jedidi'ah. Beloved of the Lord.
 Jed'uthun. His law, or who gives praise.
 Jeff'rey. The same as Godfrey.
 Jehoad'dan. The Lord's pleasure.
 Jeho'ahaz. Possession of the Lord.
 Jeho'i'ada. Knowledge of the Lord.
 Jeho'i'akim. The Lord will avenge.
 Jehosh'aphat. The Lord is judge.
 Je'hu. Being.
 Jemi'ma. A dove.
 Jeph'tha. An opener or discoverer.
 Jephun'neh. Beholding.
 Je'red. Ruling.
 Jeremi'ah. } Exultation of the
 Jer'emy. } Lord.
 Jerobo'am. He that opposeth the people.
 Jerome'. Having a sacred name.
 Jeru'sha. Possessed; married; banished.
 Jes'se. To be; firm.
 Je'sus. Saviour.
 Je'thro or Jeth'ro. Excelling.
 Jez'ebel. Woe to the house.
 Jo'ab. Fatherhood.
 Jo'ah. Fraternity.
 Jo'akim. The Lord shall arise.
 Joan. } Feminine of John.
 Joan'na. }
 Jo'ash. Who despairs or burns.
 Job. He that weeps or cries.
 Jo'celin. Equal, just.
 Joeh'ebed. Glorious, honorable.
 Jo'el. Jehovah is his God.
 John. Gracious gift of God.
 Jon'adab. Voluntary.

Jo'nah. } A dove.
 Jo'nas. }
 Jon'athan. The gift of God.
 Jo'ram. The height of the Lord.
 Jo'seph. Addition, increase.
 Jo'sephine. Feminine of Joseph.
 Josh'ua. Jehovah, Savior.
 Josi'ah. The fire of the Lord.
 Jo'tham. Jehovah is upright.
 Joyce. Merry; pleasant.
 Ju'bal. Fading; a trumpet.
 Ju'dah. Praise.
 Ju'das. Same as Judah.
 Ju'dith. Praised.
 Ju'lia. Feminine of Julius.
 Ju'lian. Belonging to Julius.
 Julian'a. Feminine of Julian.
 Ju'liet. Diminutive of Julia.
 Ju'lius. Soft-haired.
 Jus'tin. } Upright, just.
 Jus'tus. }

K

Kath'arine. See Catharine.
 Ke'dar. Blackness.
 Ken'ard. Of a kind nature, or of a sharp wit.
 Ken'elm. A protector of his kindred.
 Ken'ric. Bold counsel.
 Ken'ric. A valiant ruler.
 Keren-hap'puck. The horn of beauty.
 Ketu'rah. Incense.
 Kezi'a. Cassia.
 Kin'burgh. The strength and defence of kindred.
 Kish. Hard; a diligent searcher.
 Ko'rah. Frozen, icy.

L

La'ban. White, shining.
 Laeti'tia. Gladness, joy.
 Lan'bert. A keeper of lambs.
 Lan'ech. Poor or humbled.
 Lan'celot. A little angel.
 Laur'a. A laurel or bay tree.

Lau'rence. } Flourishing like a
 Law'rence. } bay-tree.
 Laz'arus. Desstitute of help.
 Le'ah. Weary; painful.
 Lean'der. A popular man.
 Leb'beas. Hearty, sincere.
 Lem'uel. God with him.
 Leon'ard. Of a lion-like nature.
 Leono'ra. Same as Eleanor.
 Le'opold. Bold as a lion.
 Leti'tia. } The same as Lætitia.
 Let'tice. }
 Le'vi. Coupled or joined.
 Lew'is. } The defender of the peo-
 Lou'is. } ple.
 Lil'y. A lily.
 Li'onel. A young lion.
 Llewel'lyn. Like a lion.
 Lo'dowic. } The defense of the
 Lu'dovick. } people.
 Lo-am'mi. Not my people.
 Lo'is. Better.
 Loren'zo. The same as Lawrence.
 Lot. Hidden, wrapped up.
 Loui'sa. } Feminine of Louis.
 Louise'. }
 Lu'bin. A lover of his friend.
 Lu'cifer. Light-bearing.
 Lucin'da. Shining, brilliant.
 Lu'cius. Born at daybreak.
 Lu'cy. } Feminine of Lucius.
 Lu'cia. }
 Lud. A generation.
 Luke. From Lucus, a grove.
 Lu'ther. Illustrious.
 Lyeur'gus. Making high.
 Lyd'ia. A Lydian.
 Lysan'der. Loosing men.
 Lys'ias. A dissolver.
 Lysim'achus. Dissolving battle.

M

Maase'iah. Protection of the Lord.
 Ma'bel. Lovely.
 Mad'ai. Measure.
 Mad'eline. Same as Magdalene.
 Ma'doc. Good.
 Magdale'ne. Belonging to Magdala.

Ma'gog. A covering, or fortification.
 Ma'hala. Disease.
 Ma'halah. Melodious song.
 Mah'lon. Song, or infirmity.
 Mahom'et. See Mohammed.
 Mal'achi. My messenger.
 Manas'seh. Who makes forget.
 Mano'ah. Rest.
 Ma'ra. Bitter.
 Marcell'us. Diminutive of Marcus.
 Mar'cia. Feminine of Marcius.
 Mar'cius. }
 Mar'cus. } Polite; a hammer.
 Mark. }
 Mar'garet. } A pearl.
 Mar'gery. }
 Mari'a. A form of Mary.
 Marianne'. From Mary and Anne.
 Mar'ion. A familiar form of Mary.
 Mar'maduke. A mighty duke.
 Mar'tha. Who becomes bitter.
 Mar'tin. Martial, warlike.
 Ma'ry. Bitter, or very sad.
 Matil'da. A heroine.
 Mat'thew. A reward; a gift.
 Matthi'as. The gift of God.
 Maud. A maid.
 Maur'ice. Sprung of a Moor.
 May. From the name of the month; a form of Marion.
 Mehet'abel. Blessed by God.
 Mel'chi. My king.
 Melchis'edek. King of righteousness.
 Mel'icent. A sweet singer.
 Melis'sa. A bee.
 Men'ahem. A comforter.
 Menela'us. Strength of the people.
 Mephib'osheth. Shame from my mouth.
 Mer'ari. Bitter; to provoke.
 Mercur'ius. } An orator; an inter-
 Mer'cury. } preter.
 Mer'cy. Compassion; pity.
 Mer'edith. The roaring of the sea.
 Mero'dach Bal'adan. Bitter contribution without judgment.
 Me'shech. Prolonging.
 Messi'ah. Anointed.
 Methu'selah. Driving away death.

Mi'cah. Who is here?
 Mica'iah. Who is as the Lord?
 Mi'chael. Who is like God?
 Mi'chal. Who is perfect?
 Mid'ian. Judgment, or striving.
 Mil'cah. A woman of counsel.
 Mil'dred. Mild in counsel.
 Miran'da. Admirable.
 Mir'iam. Exalted.
 Mo'ab. Of his father.
 Moham'med. Praised.
 Mo'loch. King.
 Montague'. Of the sharp mountain.
 Montgom'ery. Gomer's mount.
 Montjoy'. A mount of joy.
 Mor'decai. Bitter contrition.
 Mor'gan. A seaman; one born on the sea.
 Mor'rice. }
 Mor'ris. } Dark or obscure.
 Mor'timer. Dead sea.
 Mo'ses. Drawn out of the water.
 Mu'riel. Sweet ointment.

N

Na'aman. Comely, agreeable.
 Naash'on. A little serpent.
 Na'bal. A fool, or senseless.
 Na'both. Words; prophecies.
 Na'dab. Free and voluntary gift.
 Na'hum. Comfort, consolation.
 Nan'cy. A familiar form of Anne.
 Na'omi. Beautiful, agreeable.
 Naph'tali. That struggles or fights.
 Narcis'sus. The daffodil-tree.
 Na'than. A gift.
 Nathan'acl. }
 Nathan'iel. } The gift of God.
 Neal. Somewhat black.
 Nebuchadnezzar. Tears and groans of judgment.
 Nehemi'ah. Comforted by Jehovah.
 Ner. A candle.
 Ne'reus. Moist.
 Ne'ro. Strength or valor.
 Nica'nor. A man of victory.
 Nich'ol. Same as Nicholas.

Nich'olas. Victorious over the people.
 Nicode'mus. Innocent blood, or same as Nicholas.
 Nim'rod. Rebellious.
 No'ah. Repose; rest.
 No'el. Christmas; born on Christmas.
 No'ra. A contraction of Honora and Leonora.
 Nor'man. One born in Normandy.
 Nun. Son or posterity.

O

Obadi'ah. Servant of the Lord.
 O'bed. A servant.
 O'bed-E'dom. A servant of Edom.
 Oc'ran. Disturber; that disorders.
 Octa'via. Feminine of Octavius.
 Octa'vius. The eighth.
 Oliv'e. }
 Oliv'ia. } An olive.
 Oliv'er. An olive-tree.
 Olym'pia. Heavenly.
 Om'ri. A rebellious people; a sheaf of wheat.
 O'nan. Sorrow or iniquity.
 Ones'imus. Profitable, useful.
 Onesiph'orus. Who brings profit.
 O'reb. A crow.
 Ores'tes. A mountaineer.
 Orlan'do. The same as Roland.
 Or'pah. The neck or skull.
 Os'born. A family child.
 Os'mund. House-peace.
 Os'wald. A house-ruler.
 Oth'ni. My time.
 Oth'niel. The hour of God.
 O'wen. Of a high descent.
 Ozi'as. Might of Jehovah.

P

Pan. The whole, or all.
 Par'menas. That abides.
 Pash'ur. Increasing liberty.
 Pa'tience. Ability of bearing or suffering.

Pat'rick. A senator.
 Paul. }
 Pauli'nus. } Little, small, slender.
 Paul'us. }
 Pauli'na. Feminine of Paulinus.
 Ped'ahzur. A mighty Redeemer.
 Peda'iah. The Lord's redeeming.
 Petai'ah. The Lord's miracle.
 Pelati'ah. Let the Lord deliver.
 Pe'leg. A division.
 Penel'ope. A weaver.
 Per'egrine. Foreign, outlandish.
 Per'sis. A Persian woman.
 Pe'ter. A rock.
 Phanu'el. Seen by God.
 Pha'raoh. A revenger; a spoiler.
 Pha'rez. A rupture or breach.
 Phe'be. }
 Phe'be. } Shining; pure.
 Philan'der. A lover of men.
 Phile'mon. Who kisses; loving.
 Phil'e'tus. Beloved.
 Phil'ibert. Very bright.
 Phil'ip. A lover of horses.
 Philip'pa. Feminine of Philip.
 Phin'eas. }
 Phin'eas. } Bold countenance.
 Phyl'lis. A leaf or bough.
 Pi'late. Armed with a dart.
 Pla'to. Large.
 Plu'tarch. A rich governor.
 Pol'ly. A variation of Molly, from Mary.
 Polydo're. Magnificent; liberal.
 Pot'iphar. A fat bull.
 Priseil'la. Ancient; old.
 Pru'dence. Discretion; foresight.
 Ptol'emy. Mighty in war.
 Pythag'oras. To inquire.

Q

Quin'tin. The fifth.

R

Rab'shakeh. Cup-bearer of the prince.
 Ra'chel. A sheep or lamb.

Ra'gan. A friend; a neighbor.
 Raguel. A shepherd, or friend of God:—same as Reuel.
 Ra'hab. Large; extended.
 Ralph. Helpful in counsel.
 Rami'ah. The thunder of the Lord.
 Ran'dal. Pure help.
 Ra'phael. The healing of God.
 Ray'mond. A strong protector.
 Rebec'ca. }
 Rebek'ah. } Fat and plump.
 Rehobo'am. The breach of the people.
 Rei'nald. }
 Rei'nard. } A lover of purity.
 Remali'ah. Exaltation of the Lord.
 Reu'ben. The son of vision.
 Reu'el. The shepherd, or friend of God:—same as Raguel.
 Rho'da. A rose.
 Rich'ard. Liberal-hearted.
 Rob'ert. Famous in counsel.
 Rod'erick. Rich in counsel.
 Rodolph'us. Aiding in counsel.
 Rog'er. Strong counsel.
 Ro'land. }
 Row'land. } A counsellor to his country.
 Ro'sa. }
 Rose. } A rose.
 Rosabel'la. A fair rose.
 Ro'salie. Rosy.
 Ro'samond. Rosy lips.
 Ro'samund. The rose of the world.
 Rowe'na. An acquirer of peace.
 Ru'fus. Reddish; red-headed.
 Ruth. A friend or companion.

S

Sabi'na. Sprung from the Sabines.
 Sabri'na. The river Severn.
 Sa'lah. A dart or javelin.
 Sala'thiel. Desired of God.
 Sal'ly. A familiar form of Sarah.
 Sal'mon. He that rewards; a grateful person; perfect.
 Salo'me. Peaceful.
 Sal'va. Safe.
 Sam'son. Heard the second time.

Sam'uel. Heard or appointed of God.
 Sanbal'lat. A bramble hid in secret.
 Sapphi'ra. That relates or tells.
 Sa'rah. Lady; princess; princess of the multitude.
 Sa'rai. My lady; my princess.
 Sa'tan. An adversary.
 Saul. Asked or desired.
 Sebas'tian. Reverend; majestic.
 Seli'na. Parsley.
 Sennach'erib. The bramble of destruction.
 Se'ofrid. The sight of peace.
 Seth. One who places or puts.
 Shad'dai. The Almighty.
 Sha'drach. The king's messenger.
 Shal'lum. Peaceable.
 Shec'hem. A part or portion.
 Shelemi'ah. Peace of the Lord.
 Shem. Renown.
 She'va. Vanity.
 Shi'loh. Sent.
 Shim'ei. Hearing or obeying.
 Si'byl. }
 Sibly'la. } A prophetess.
 Sy'hil. }
 Si'las. Silent; quiet; still.
 Silva'nus. }
 Syl'van. } Who loves the woods.
 Sylva'nus. }
 Silves'ter. } Living in the woods.
 Sylves'ter. }
 Sim'eon. }
 Si'mon. } Hearing; obedient.
 Sol'mon. Peaceable.
 Sophi'a. Wisdom.
 Sop'ater. A safe father.
 Sophro'nia. Of a sound mind.
 Sosip'ater. The father's preserver.
 Sos'thenes. One whose strength is entire.
 Stel'la. A star.
 Steph'anus. }
 Ste'phen. } A crown or garland.
 Su'san. }
 Susan'na. } A lily.
 Swith'in. Very high.
 Syn'tyche. Confring or conversing with.

T

Tab'itha. A roe or doe.
 Tah'peneš. Standard; flight; temptation.
 Ta'mar. A palm tree.
 Tem'perance. Moderation.
 Ter'tius. The third.
 Thad'deus. A dear child.
 The'obald. Bold over the people.
 The'odore. }
 Theod'o'ra. } The gift of God.
 Theod'o'sia. }
 Theoph'ilus. A lover or friend of God.
 Theophras'tus. A divine speaker.
 The'ron. A hunter.
 Theu'das. Running waters.
 Thom'as. A twin.
 Thom'asine. Feminine of Thomas.
 Tibe'rius. The son of Tiber.
 Ti'mon. Honorable; worthy.
 Timo'theus. } One who honors God.
 Tim'othy. }
 Ti'tus. Honorable.
 Tobi'ah. } The goodness of God.
 Tobi'as. }
 To'la. A worm.
 Trismegis'tus. Three times the greatest.
 Tris'tam. } Sorrowful.
 Tris'tram. }
 Troph'imus. Nourishing.
 Tryph'e'na. Delicious; delicate.
 Tryph'o'sa. Illustrious.
 Tu'bal. Worldly.
 Tu'bal-Cain. Worldly possession.
 Turs'tan. Faithful.
 Tych'e'us. Fortunate; happy.
 Tyran'nus. A prince; one that reigns.

U

Ura'nia. Heavenly.
 Ur'ban. Courteous; civil
 Uri'ah. The fire of the Lord.
 U'rian. A husbandman.
 U'riel. The fire of God.
 Ur'sula. A she-bear.
 Uzzi'ah. The strength of the Lord.
 Uzzi'el. The strength of God.

V

Val'entine. Powerful; mighty.
 Vash'ti. Drinking.
 Victo'ria. Victory.
 Vin'cent. Conquering.
 Vi'da. Feminine of David.
 Vio'la. } A violet.
 Vi'olet. }
 Virgin'ia. Virgin; pure.
 Viv'ian. Living.

W

Wald'win. A conqueror.
 Wal'ter. A wood-master; a forester.
 War'in. All-victorious.
 Wick'liffe. A white rock.
 Wilhelmi'na. Feminine of William.
 Wil'liam. Harnessed with a golden helmet; defense of many.
 Wi'mund. Sacred peace.
 Win'fred. Win-peace.
 Wini'fred. An obtainer of peace.
 Wis'chard. } Of a refined nature.
 Wis'hart. }
 Wol'fred. One who assists with his counsel.
 Wulph'er. A helper.

X

Xantip'pe. Furious.

Y

Yth'el. Very flourishing.

Z

Zab'di. Portion; dowry.
 Zab'diel. The gift of God.
 Zab'ulon. A dwelling-place.
 Zacche'us. Just; innocent.
 Zachari'ah. } Remembered by the
 Zach'ary. } Lord.
 Zechari'ah. }
 Za'dok. Just; righteous.
 Za'rah. Risen or sprung up.
 Zebadi'ah. Portion of the Lord.
 Zeb'edee. Having a portion.
 Zeb'ulon. See Zabulon.
 Zedeki'ah. The justice of the Lord.
 Zelo'phead. A shadow of fear.
 Zelo'tes. Jealous; full of zeal.
 Ze'nas. Gift of Jupiter.
 Zeno'bia. The life of Jupiter.
 Zephani'ah. The hiding of the Lord.
 Ze'rah. Rising up.
 Zerahi'ah. The Lord arises.
 Zerub'abel. Born in, or a prince of, Babylon.
 Zil'pah. Distillation.
 Zim'ri. A song.
 Zippo'rah. Mourning.
 Zu'riel. The rock of God.
 Zurishad'dai. The rock of the Almighty.

HINTS TO SPELLERS.

THE following rules and their exceptions should be committed to memory, as another alphabet, at the threshold of an English education, and, when spelling words to which they apply, should frequently be recited.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

RULE I.

Words ending in silent *e* after *u* or a consonant generally drop the *e* on taking an additional termination beginning with a vowel; as, sale, *salable*; plague, *plaguy*; sue, *suing*; eye, *eying*.

EXCEPTION I.—Words ending in *ce* and *ge* retain *e* before *able* and *ous*; as, service, *serviceable*; trace, *traceable*; courage, *courageous*; advantage, *advantageous*.

EXCEPTION II.—Compounds and prefixes retain *e*; as, *fire-arms*, *foreordain*, *poleaxe*, *vice-admiral*, *fire-engine*.

Remark.—From *singe*, *springe*, *swinge*, *tinge*, we write *singeing*, *springeing*, *swingeing*, *tingeing*, to distinguish from *singing*, *springing*, *swinging*, and *tinging*. *Dyeing*, from *dye*, retains *e*, to distinguish from *dying*, the present participle of *die*. *Mile* retains *e* in *mileage*. Derivatives from proper names of persons retain *e*; as, *daguerreotype*, *morseograph*.

RULE II.

Words ending in silent *e* generally retain the *e* on taking an additional termination beginning with a consonant; as, bereave, *bereavement*; issue, *issueless*.

Remark.—*Awful*, *awfully*, *awfulness*, *argument*, *argumentative*, *woful*, *wofully*, *woffulness*, *duly*, *truly*, and *wholly*, are undisputed exceptions; and *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *judgment*, *misjudgment*, *prejudgment*, *lodgment*, *wobegone*, and *rhymsster*, are disputed exceptions. Some write *abridgement*, *acknowledgement*, *judgement*, *misjudgement*, *prejudgement*, *lodgement*, *wobegone*, and *rhymesster*.

RULE III.

Words ending in *ie* change them into *y* before *ing*; as, lie, *lying*. See **TRE**, in the Dictionary. The following words conform to this rule:—

Lie,	Lie,	Die,	Untie,
Belie,	Overlie,	Hie,	Vie,
Outlie,	Underlie,	Tie,	Outvie.

RULE IV.

Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant generally change *y* into *i* on taking an additional syllable; as, mercy, *merciful*, *merciless*; defy, *defied*, *defies*, *defieth*, *defiant*; busy, *busier*, *busiest*, *business*; ply, *pliers*; porphyry, *porphyritic*.

EXCEPTION I.—*Y* after a consonant is not changed into *i* before *ing* or *ish*; as, *dry*, *drying*, *dryish*.

EXCEPTION II.—Compounds usually retain *y*; as, *mercy-seat*, *county-town*, *dairymaid*, *skylight*.

Remark.—*Dryer*, *dryest*, *dryly*, *dryness*, *shyer*, *shyest*, *shyly*, *shyness*, are undisputed exceptions to the rule; and *styer*, *styest*, *styly*, *styness*, are disputed exceptions.

RULE V.

Words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel retain the *y*; as, gay, *gayly*, *gayness*, *gayety*; pray, *prayer*, *praying*, *prayed*, *prays*.

Remark.—From *day*, *lay*, *pay*, *say*, *stay*, are formed *daily*, *laid*, *paid*, *said*, *saith*, *staid*. The regular words *dayly*, *layed*, *payed*, *sayeth*, and *stayed*, are sometimes used.

RULE VI.

Monosyllables and words having the primary accent on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double their final consonant before an additional syllable that begins with a vowel; as, wet, *wetter*, *wettest*, *wetting*, *wetted*; drum, *drumming*, *drummed*; dispel, *dispelling*, *dispelled*.

EXCEPTION.—A final *x*, or the *s* in *gas*, should not be doubled; as, *fix*, *fixes*, *fixed*, *fixing*; *annex*, *annexing*; *gases*, *gasefy*.

Remark I.—*U* after *Q* is never reckoned a part of a diphthong or triphthong; so that from *quit* are formed *quitting*, *quitted*; and from *quag*, *quaggy*.

Remark II.—This rule applies only to derivatives which retain the accent of their primitives, and not to such as *inferable*, *inference*, *preferable*, *preference*, *referable*, and *reference*, from *infer*, *prefer*, and *refer*. To the forms *inferrible*, *referrible*, which are sometimes met with, the general rule applies. *Transferable*, from *transfer*, is an exception to the general rule, the regular form *transferible* is not often used. Although *parallelogram*, from *parallel*, and *modality*, from *modal*, remove the primary accent to the point of duplication, they do not double the final *l*. See Remark II. under Rule VII.

RULE VII.

A final consonant is not doubled when it is preceded by a diphthong, when the primary accent is either not on, or not retained upon, the last syllable, or when the additional syllable begins with a consonant; as, *beat*, *beating*, *beaten*; *diff'er*, *diff'ering*, *diff'ered*, *diff'erence*, *diff'erent*; *prefer'*, *pref'erence*; *refer'*, *ref'erence*; *fit*, *fitful*, *fitly*, *fitness*.

EXCEPTION I.—Compounds that remove the primary accent from the point of duplication retain the double letter; as, *broad'-brimmed*, *heel'tapping*.

Remark I.—When *ly* is affixed to words ending in *l*, the *l* is not considered doubled; as in *cool-ly*, *real-ly*, *gravel-ly*, *royal-ly*.

Remark II.—*Nutmegged*, *kidnapping*, *kidnapped*, *kidnapper*, *zigzagging*, *zigzagged*, *excellence*, and some others, are undisputed exceptions to the rule. There are nearly one hundred words, from which more than four hundred derivatives are formed, that are usually made exceptions to this rule. Webster is distinguished for making nearly all the derivatives conform to the rule. At list of all that have been inserted in the body of the dictionary is given in the table of Contrasted Spellings, under Class A. Webster and Smart accent the verb *curvel* on the first syllable, with which accentuation *curvetting* and *curvetted* are correct spellings; other orthoepists accent it upon the last syllable, then *curvel'ting* and *curvel'ted* are correct.

RULE VIII.

Words ending in *c* except of *k* before a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*; as, *frolic*, *frolicked*, *frolicking*; *colic*, *colicky*. See List I., page 583.

RULE IX.

Words ending in a double letter preserve it double after a prefix or before a termination beginning with a different letter; as, *op-press*, *mis-spell*, *in-thrall*, *over-see*; *see-ing*, *oppres-sive*, *stiff-ness*, *woo-ed*, *still-ness*, *assess-ment*.

Remark I.—*Annul*, *until*, *twibil*, and the conservative *fulfil*, or the Websterian *fulfill*, are the only exceptions to the first part of this rule extensively recognized by present

usage. The conservative *distil* and *instil* are at variance; but the Websterian *distill* and *instill*, and also *twibil*, as written by Reid, are in harmony with the rule.

Remark II.—*Pontific*, and all other derivatives of *pontiff*, are exceptions to the latter part of this rule, unless an *f* is discarded in the primitive word, as Webster suggests and the derivation warrants. The derivatives of *dull*, *full*, *skill*, and *will*, are disputed exceptions: if spelled as Webster writes them, *dullness*, *fullness*, *skillful*, *willful*, they conform to the rule. It is possible and desirable to leave this rule without an exception.

RULE X.

The plural is usually formed from the singular by adding *s*; as, *brave*, *braves*; *night*, *nights*; *hymn*, *hymns*.

RULE XI.

Nouns ending in *o* preceded by a vowel except of *s* in the plural; as, *cameo*, *cameos*; *studio*, *studios*. See List II., page 583.

RULE XII.

Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a vowel except of *s* in the plural; as, *money*, *moneys*; *attorney*, *attorneys*.

RULE XIII.

Nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant usually except of *es* in the plural; as, *echo*, *echoes*; *embargo*, *embargoes*.

Remark.—There are about sixty words that conform to this rule, and about thirty that accept of *s* only. See Lists III. and IV., page 583.

It would be well if all words ending in *o* were made to conform to Rules XI. and XIII.

RULE XIV.

Nouns ending in *ss*, *z*, *x*, *ch* soft, and *sh*, accept of *es* in the plural; as, *dress*, *dresses*; *buzz*, *buzzes*; *box*, *boxes*; *peach*, *peaches*; *dish*, *dishes*.

RULE XV.

Nouns ending in *y* after a consonant change *y* into *ies* in the plural; as, *city*, *cities*; *daisy*, *daisies*.

RULE XVI.

Compound nouns whose parts are connected by a hyphen except of the sign of the plural after that part which essentially constitutes the noun; as, *knight-errant*, *knights-errant*; *son-in-law*, *sons-in-law*; *man-of-war*, *men-of-war*; *step-child*, *step-*

children ; ember-day, *ember-days* ; man-singer, *men-singers*. See List V., page 584.

Remark I.—If no hyphen is used, the sign of the plural is always placed at the end ; as, spoonful, *spoonfuls*.

Remark II.—The sign of the possessive case is always placed at the end of compound nouns ; as, *son-in-law's* house.

RULE XVII.

The compounds of man form their plural in the same manner as the simple word ; as, fisherman, *fishermen* ; man-of-war, *men-of-war*.

EXCEPTIONS.—The only exceptions to this rule are *dragoon*, *Mussulman*, *Ottoman*, *talisman*, *Turcoman*, *German*, and *landamman*, which accept of *s*.

RULE XVIII.

Of the terminations *eive* and *ieve*, and of the derivatives of each, the former are found after *c*, and the latter after other letters ; as, *conceive*, *conceit*, *receive*, *receipt* ; *relieve*, *relief*, *relieving*, *thieve*, *thievish*. See List VI., page 584.

For the plurals of nouns which end in *f* or *fe*, see Lists VII. and VIII. The following hints may sometimes be of service :—

IZE is generally preferred to terminate words essentially formed by affixes ; ISE (pronounced *ize*) is preferred in monosyllables and words essentially formed by prefixes ; as, *apologize*, *sympathize* ; *supervise*, *comprise*.

Adjectives terminating in *al* become adverbs terminating in *ally* ; as, *continual*, *continually* ; *adverbial*, *adverbially*.

The following Lists are made up of illustrations to the preceding rules or exceptions. They should be repeatedly written out.

LIST I.

Comprises illustrations to Rule VIII.

COLIC,	MIMIC,	Trafficker.
Colicky.	Mimicking.	
	Mimicked,	HAVOC,
FROLIC,	Mimicker.	Havocking,
Frolicking,		Havocked.
Frolicked.	PHYSIC,	
	Physicking,	ZINC,
ROLLIC,	Physicked.	Zinckiferous,
(Rollick, ?)		(Zinckiferous,)
Rollicking,	TRAFFIC,	Zincky.
Rollicked.	Trafficking,	
	Trafficked,	TALC, Talcky.

LIST II.

Comprises illustrations to Rule XI.

Agios,	Folios,	Pistachios,
Bagnios,	Imbroglios,	Port-folios,
Bamboos,	Intaglios,	Punetilios,
Braggadocios,	Internuncios,	Ratios,
Cameos,	Koodoos,	Seraglios,
Cuckoos,	Nuncios,	Solfeggios,
Cureulios,	Olios,	Studios,
Embryos,	Oratorios,	Trios.

LIST III.

Comprises illustrations to Rule XIII.

Archipelagoes,	Innuendoes,	Ranchoes,
Armadiilloes,	Juntoes,	Recitativoes,
Bilboes,	Lazarettoes,	Relievoes,
Bravadoes,	Lentigoes,	Renegadoes,
Bravoos,	Lingoes,	Ritornelloes,
Buffaloes,	Lumbagoes,	Rotundoos,
Bufoos,	Mangoos,	Salvos or
Calicoes,	Manifestoos,	Salvos (?)
Cargoes,	Mottoos,	Stilettoes,
Centos or	Mulattoos,	Supercargoos,
Centoes, (?)	Negroos,	Testudoos,
Desperadoes,	Palmettoes,	Tomatoos,
Echoes,	Passadoos,	Tornadoos,
Embargoos,	Peccadilloes,	Torpedooes,
Farragoes,	Potatoos,	Umboos,
Frescoes,	Prunelloes,	Vetoes,
Generalissimoes,	Punchinelloes,	Violoncelloes,
Grottoes,	Punctoes,	Viragoos,
Gustooes,	Quartooes (?) or	Volcanooes,
Heroos,	Quartos,	Zeroos.

LIST IV.

Comprises exceptions to Rule XIII.

Albinos,	Major-domos,	Quartooes, (?)
Amorosos,	Mementos,	Rancheros,
Cantos,	Merinos,	Ridottos,
Dominos, (?)	Mosquitos or	Rondos,
Duodecimos,	Musquitos,	Salvos,
Halos,	Octavos,	Set-tos,
Hidalgos,	Pianos,	Siroccoos,
Inamoratos,	Porticoos,	Solos,
Lassos,	Provisos,	Torsoos,
Limboos,	Quartos or	Tyroos.

LIST V.

Comprises illustrations of Rule XVI.

Aides-de-camp,	Knights-errant,
Beaus-ideal or	Mesdames,
Beaux-ideal,	Men-of-war,
Cartes-blanche,	Messieurs,
Charges-d'affaires,	Mothers-in-law,
Chevaux-de-frise,	Poets-laureate,
Coups-de-main,	Porte-monnaies,
Courts-martial,	Prices-current,
Cousins-german,	Sergeants-at-arms,
Daughters-in-law,	Sisters-in-law,
Fathers-in-law,	Sons-in-law,
Gendarmes or	Step-children,
Gens d'armes,	Step-fathers,
Jets d'eau,	Valets-de-chambre.

LIST VI.

Comprises illustrations of Rule XVIII.

CONCEIVE,	Deceitfulness,	Grievously,
Conceiving,	Undeceive,	Grievousness,
Conceived,	Undeceiving,	Grief.
Conceit,	Undeceived.	
Conceiting,		BELIEVE,
Conceited,	PERCEIVE,	Believing,
Conceitedness,	Perceiving,	Believed,
Conceivable,	Perceived,	Believingly,
Conceivableness,	Perceivable,	Believable,
Conceivably,	Perceivably.	Belief,
Inconceivable,		Disbelieve,
Inconceivably,	RECEIVE,	Disbelieving,
Inconceivable-	Receiving,	Disbelieved,
ness,	Received,	Disbeliever,
Misconceive,	Receiver,	Disbelief,
Misconceiving,	Receivable,	Misbelief,
Misconceived,	Receipt.	Unbelief,
Misconceit,		Unbeliever.
Preconceive,	ACHIEVE,	
Preconceiving,	Achievable,	RELIEVE,
Preconceived,	Achievance,	Relieving,
Preconceit.	Achieving,	Relieved,
	Achieved,	Reliever,
DECEIVE,	Achievement,	Relievable,
Deceiving,	Achiever.	Relief,
Deceived,		Bas-relief,
Deceiver,	AGGRIEVE,	Relievo.
Deceivable,	Aggrieving,	
Deceit,	Aggrieved,	REPRIEVE,
Deceitful,	Aggrievance,	Reprieving,
Deceitfully,	Grieve,	Reprieved.

RETRIEVE,	THIEVE,	Thieveries,
Retrieving,	Thieving,	Thief.
Retrieved,	Thieved,	
Retrievement,	Thievish,	Sieve,
Retrievable,	Thievishness,	Lieve,
Retrieval.	Thievry,	Lief.

LIST VII.

Comprises the plurals of nouns which change *f* or *fe* into *ves*. See STAFF in the dictionary for its plurals. Tipstaff becomes Tipstafes or Tipstaves; all other nouns ending in *ff* conform to Rule X. Wharfs prevails in Great Britain, wharves in America.

Beeves,	Lives,	Turfs or
Calves,	Loaves,	Turves, (?)
Elves,	Selves,	Wharves or
Halves,	Sheaves,	Wharfs,
Knives,	Shelves,	Wives,
Leaves,	Thieves,	Wolves.

LIST VIII.

Comprises the plurals of nouns ending in *f* or *fe* which accept of *s* only in the plural.

Briefs,	Coifs,	Scarfs,
Chiefs,	Delfs,	Waifs,
Piefs,	Dwarfs,	Woofs,
Griefs,	Wharfs or	Hoofs,
Mischiefs,	Wharves,	Roofs,
Kerchiefs,	Turfs or	Proofs,
Neckerchiefs,	Turves (?)	Reproofs,
Handkerchiefs,	Kerfs,	Disproofs,
Califs(?) or	Surfs,	Waterproofs,
Caliphs,	Fifes,	Beliefs,
Caufs,	Strifes,	Reliefs,
Clefs,	Safes,	Gulfs.

LIST IX.

Comprises the plurals of nouns ending in *eau*, *ieu*, and *ou*. A number of these nouns admits of two forms in the plural.

Beaus or	Flambeaus or	Portmanteaus.
Beaux,	Flambeaux,	Purlieus,
Bureaus or	Plateaus or	Adieux,
Bureaux,	Plateaux,	Batteaux,
Chapeaus or	Rondeaus or	Bijoux,
Chapeaux,	Rondeaux,	Morceaux,
Chateaus or	Jetteaus or	Rouleaux,
Chateaux,	Jets d'eau,	Tableaux.

CONTRAST

OF THE

WEBSTERIAN AND CONSERVATIVE SPELLINGS.

The orthography of Dr. Worcester has been adopted as the best representative of Conservative Spelling. The dagger [†] is used to mark certain spellings of both systems which harmonize with the broadest analogy.

The note of interrogation [?] is placed beside those spellings which are not in harmony with others of the same class, which are preferred by the same author.

CLASS A.

This class comprises those words which Webster spells in conformity to Rule VII., and which Worcester does not. It is claimed for most of the Conservative Spellings that they indicate better than the Websterian the true power of the vowel that precedes the point of duplication.

Most of those words in the Websterian column which are marked with a note of interrogation are considered by Webster to be allowable exceptions, because the foreign words from which they are derived contain the double letter. This principle of

constructing English words by foreign methods is an unfortunate one for him to adopt here; not only because it robs his system of completeness, but because it is the same principle which he discards with respect to terminations in *re*. To mark this inconsistency, the note of interrogation has been used. It is also remarkable that Webster inserts *l* in medalist and medalurgy, which he derives from the same root as metallist and metallurgy, in which he inserts *ll*. Novelist, by derivation, should contain *ll*, and compromising should contain *tt*.

WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.
Appareling,	Apparelling.	Caviling,	Cavilling.	Counseling,	Counselling,
Appareled,	Apparellled.	Caviled,	Cavilled.	Counseled,	Counselled.
Argillaceous, (?)	Argillaceous.	Caviler,	Caviller.	Counselor,	Counsellor.
Axillary, (?)	Axillary.	Cavilous,	Cavillous.	Crystalline, (?)	Crystalline.
Barreling,	Barrelling.	Chancellor, (?)	Chancellor.	Crystalliza-	Crystallization.
Barreled,	Barrelled.	Channeling,	Channelling	tion, (?)	
Biassing, †	Biassing.	Channeled,	Channelled.	Crystallize, (?)	Crystallize.
Biased, †	Biassed.	Chiseling,	Chiselling.	Crystallizing, (?)	Crystallizing.
Biases, †	Biasses.	Chiseled,	Chiselled.	Crystallized, (?)	Crystallized.
Canceling,	Canceling.	Compromiting,	Compromitting.	Cudgeling,	Cudgelling.
Canceled,	Canceled.	Compromited,	Compromitted.	Cudgeled,	Cudgelled.
Cancellation, (?)	Cancellation.	Coralline, (?)	Coralline.	Cudgeler,	Cudgeller.
Caroling,	Carolling.	Coraloid, (?)	Coraloid.	Cupellation, (?)	Cupellation.
Caroled,	Carolled.	Coralloidal, (?)	Coralloidal.	Dialing,	Dialling.
Castellated, (?)	Castellated.	Councilor,	Councillor.	Dialed,	Dialled.

WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.
Dialist,	Diallist.	Lamellated, (?)	Lamellated.	Parceling,	Parcelling.
Disemboweling,	Disembowelling.	Laureled,	Laurelled.	Parcelled,	Parcelled.
Disemboweled,	Disembowellled.	Leveled,	Levelling.	Penciling,	Pencilling.
Disheveling,	Dishevelling.	Levelled,	Levelled.	Pencilled,	Pencilled.
Disheveled,	Dishevelled.	Leveler,	Leveler.	Periling,	Perilling.
Driveling,	Drivelling.	Libeling,	Libelling.	Periled,	Perilled.
Driveled,	Drivelled.	Libeled,	Libelled.	Perilous,	Perilous. (?)
Driveler,	Driveller.	Libellant,	Libellant.	Perilously,	Perilously. (?)
Dueling,	Duelling.	Libeler,	Libeller.	Pistolng,	Pistolling.
Dueled,	Duelled.	Libelous,	Libellous.	Pistoled,	Pistilled.
Duelist,	Duellist.	Marshaling,	Marshalling.	Pommeling,	Pommelling.
Dueler,	Dueller.	Marshaled,	Marshallled.	Pommeled,	Pommelled.
Emboweling	Embowellng.	Marveling,	Marvelling.	Postiling,	Postilling.
Emboweled,	Embowed.	Marveled,	Marvelled.	Postiled,	Postilled.
Empaneling,	Empanelling.	Marvelous,	Marvellous.	Pupilage,	Pupilage. (?)
Empaneled,	Empanelled.	Marvelously,	Marvellously.	Pupillary,	Pupillary. (?)
Enameling,	Enamelling.	Marvelousness,	Marvellousness.	Quarrelng,	Quarrellng.
Enameled,	Enamelled.	Medalist,	Medallist.	Quarreled,	Quarrelled.
Enameler,	Enameller.	Medalurgy,	Medallurgy.	Ravelng,	Ravelling.
Equalng,	Equalling.	Medallic,	Medallic.	Raveled,	Ravelled.
Equalled,	Equalled.	Medallion,	Medallion.	Remodelng,	Remodelling.
Excellence, (?)	Excellence.	Metallic,	Metallic.	Remodeled,	Remodelled.
Gamboling,	Gambolling.	Metalliferous, (?)	Metalliferous.	Revelng,	Revelling.
Gamboled,	Gambolled.	Metalline, (?)	Metalline.	Reveled,	Revelled.
Gravelng,	Gravelling.	Metallist, (?)	Metallist.	Reveler,	Reveller.
Graveled,	Gravelled.	Metallize, (?)	Metallize.	Rivalng,	Rivalling.
Grovelng,	Grovelling.	Metallizing, (?)	Metallizing.	Rivalled,	Rivalled.
Groveled,	Grovelled.	Metallized, (?)	Metallized.	Rivelng,	Rivelling.
Groveler,	Groveller.	Metallurgic, (?)	Metallurgic.	Riveled,	Rivelled.
Handselng,	Handselling.	Metallurgist, (?)	Metallurgist.	Rowelng,	Rowelling.
Handseled,	Handselled.	Metallurgy, (?)	Metallurgy.	Roweled,	Rowelled.
Hatchelng,	Hatchelling.	Modality, (?)	Modality. (?)	Shovelng,	Shovelling.
Hatcheled,	Hatchelled.	Modelng,	Modelling.	Shoveled,	Shovelled.
Hovelng,	Hovelling.	Modeled,	Modelled.	Shrivelng,	Shrivelling.
Hoveled,	Hovelled.	Modeler,	Modeller.	Shriveled,	Shrivelled.
Imperiling,	Imperilling.	Newmodelng,	Newmodellng.	Sibylline, (?)	Sibylline.
Imperiled,	Imperilled.	Newmodeled,	Newmodelled.	Snivelng,	Snivelling.
Jewelng,	Jewelling.	Nonplusing, †	Nonplussng.	Sniveled,	Snivelled.
Jeweled,	Jewelled.	Nonplused, †	Nonplussed.	Sniveler,	Sniveller.
Jeweler,	Jeweller.	Nonpluses, †	Nonplusses.	Stencilng,	Stencilling.
Kenning,	Kenning.	Outgenerating,	Outgenerallng.	Stenciled,	Stencilled.
Kenneled,	Kennelled.	Outgenerated,	Outgeneralled.	Tasselng,	Tasselling.
Kidnapping, (?)	Kidnapping.	Panelng,	Panelling.	Tasseled,	Tasselled.
Kidnapped, (?)	Kidnapped.	Paneled,	Panelled.	Tesselatng,	Tessellatng.
Kidnapper, (?)	Kidnapper.	Parallelng,	Parallelng. (?)	Tesselated,	Tessellated.
Labelng,	Labelling.	Paralleled,	Paralleled. (?)	Tinselng,	Tinselling.
Labeled,	Labeled.	Parallelogram,	Parallelogram. (?)	Tinseled,	Tinseled.
Lamella, (?)	Lamella.	Parallelopipedon,	Parallelopipedon. (?)	Towelng,	Towelling.
Lamellar (?)	Lamellar.			Trammelng,	Trammelling.

WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.
Trammeled,	Trammelled.	Tanneled,	Tunnelled.	Untrammeled,	Untrammelled.
Tranquillity, (?)	Tranquillity.	Unbiasing, †	Unbiassing.	Untraveled,	Untravelled.
Tranquillize, (?)	Tranquillize.	Unbiased, †	Unbiased.	Victualing,	Victualling.
Tranquillizing,	Tranquillizing.	Unbiases, †	Unbiasses.	Victuald,	Victualled.
(?)		Unequaled,	Unequalled.	Victualer,	Victualer.
Tranquillized, (?)	Tranquillized.	Uneveled,	Unevelled.	Woolen, †	Woollen.
Traveling,	Travelling.	Unparalleled,	Unparalleled. (?)	Wooliness, †	Woolliness.
Traveled,	Travelled.	Unraveling,	Unravelling.	Worshipping,	Worshipping.
Traveler,	Traveller.	Unraveled,	Unravelled.	Worshipped,	Worshipped.
Tunneling,	Tunnelling.	Unrivald,	Unrivalled.	Worshiper,	Worshipper.

CLASS B.

Class B. comprises all those words which have one or more forms accepted in one system and rejected in the other. Present usage sustains Webster in his preferences from *chlorid* to *aid-de-camp*, and in words compounded with *mal*. Webster makes the compounds of *dull*, *fill*, *full*, *roll*, *skill*, *stall*, *still*, and *thrall*, conform to Rule IX.

WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.
Chlorid,	Chloride.	Cuneiform, }	Cuneiform.	Maladministra-	{ Maladminis-
Fibrin,	Fibrine.	Cunifform, }		tion, †	tration,
Gelatin,	Gelatine.	Divorceable, †	Divorceible.		Maleadminis-
Lignin,	Lignine.	Escritoir,	Escritoire.		tration.
Lupulin,	Lupuline.	Governante,	{ Governant,	Malconforma-	{ Malconforma-
Margarin,	Margarine.		{ Governante.		
Margarine, (?)			Homonym,	Homonyme.	
Narcotine, (?)	Narcotine.	Synonym,	Synonyme.		tion.
Olein,	Oleine.	Jeremiad, }	Jeremiade.	Malcontent, †	{ Malecontent,
Piperin,	Piperine.	Jeremiade, }			Malcontent.
Quassine, (?)	Quassine.	Nomad,	{ Nomad,	Malfeasance, †	Malefeasance.
Quinia, }	Quina,		{ Nomade.	Malformation, †	Maleformation.
Quinina, }	Quinia,	Lodgment,	Lodgement. †	Malodor, †	Maleodor.
Quinine, }	Quinine.	Pie, }	Pie.	Malpractice, †,	{ Malepractice,
Stearin,	Stearine.	Pi, }			{ Malpractice.
Thein,	Theine.	Rhymster,	Rhymester. †	Maltreat, †	{ Maltreat,
Tourmalin, }	Tourmaline.	Roquelaure,	Roquelaure.		{ Maltreat.
Turmalin, }			Sandever, }	Sandiver.	Maltreatment, †
Xanthine, (?)	Xanthine.	Sandiver, }			{ Maltreatment.
		Serutoir,	Serutoire.	Buccaneer, }	Buccaneer.
Deoxydate, †	Deoxidate.	Seraphina, }	Seraphine.	Bucanier, }	
Deoxydize, †	Deoxidize.	Seraphine, }	Wintry.	Cannoneer, }	Cannoneer. †
Oxyd, †	Oxide.	Wobegone, †	Wobegone.	Cannonier, }	
Oxydate, †	Oxidate.	Withe, (noun,)	{ With,	Colporteur, }	Colporter. †
Oxydize, †	Oxidize.		{ Withe.	Colporter, }	
Oxydation, †	Oxidation.	Recitative,	{ Recitative,	Controller, †	{ Comptroller,
		Quartet, }	{ Recitativo.		Controller.
Aid-de-camp,	Aide-de-camp.	Quartette, }	Quartet.	Deifier, }	Deifier. †
Caviare, }	Caviare.			Deifyer, }	
Caviar, }					

WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.
Honeyed, †	Honied.	Willfully, †	Wilfully.	Neuralgia, }	Neuralgia.
Honied, }		Willfulness, †	Wilfulness.	Neuralgy, }	
Peddler, †	{ Peddler, †	Rascalion, (?)	Rascallion.	Ophthalmia, }	Ophthalmy.
Pedlar, }	{ Pedler,	Cotillon, }		Ophthalmy, }	
	{ Pedlar.	Cotillon, }	Cotillon.		
Shoetie, (?)	Shoetie.	Postillion, }	Postilion. (?)	Practice, † (<i>noun</i> { Practice, (<i>n.</i>)	
	{ Dependant,			<i>and verb.</i>)	{ Practise. (<i>v.</i>)
Dependent, †	{ Dependent.			Unpracticed, †	Unpractised.
	{ Despatch,	Burg, }	Burgh. †		
Dispatch, }	{ Dispatch.	Burgh, }		Afterward, }	{ Afterward,
Haggess, }	Haggess,	Cowhage, }	Couhage.	Afterwards, }	Afterwards.
Haggiss, }	Haggis.	Cow-itch, }	Cowhage.	Backward, }	{ Backward,
				Backwards, }	Backwards.
Arquebuse, }	{ Arquebuse,	Lilac, }	{ Lilac,	Downward, }	{ Downward,
Harquebuse, }	{ Harquebuse,	Lilach, }	{ Lilach.	Downwards, }	Downwards.
	{ Harquebuss.				
Mamaluke, }	Mameluke.	Mastic, }	Mastic.	Eastward, }	Eastward,
Mameluke, }		Mastich, }		Forward, }	{ Forward,
				Forwards, }	Forwards.
Marten, }	{ Martin,	Okra, }	{ Okra,	Heavenward, }	Heavenward,
	{ Marten,	Oera, }	{ Oera,	Henceforward, }	{ Henceforward,
	{ Marten,			Henceforwards, }	Henceforwards.
Martin, }	{ Marten.	Sumach, }	Sumach.	Hitherward, }	{ Hitherward,
		Sumac, }		Hitherwards, }	Hitherwards.
Shillalah, }	{ Shillalah,	Drafts, }	Draughts.	Homeward, }	{ Homeward,
Shillaly, }	{ Shillelah,	Draughts, }		Homewards, }	Homewards.
Shillelah, }	{ Shillelah.	Draftsman, }	Draughtsman.	Inward, }	Inward,
Shillely, }		Draughtsman, }		Inwards, }	Inwards.
				Leeward, }	Leeward.
Disinthrall, }	Disinthrall. (?)	Hiccough, }	{ Hiccough,	Northward, }	{ Northward,
Disinthrallment, }	Disinthralment.	Hickup, }	{ Hickup,	Northwards, (?)	Northwards. (?)
Distill, †	Distil.		{ Hiccup.	Onward, }	{ Onward,
Distillment, †	Distilment.	Trocar, }	{ Trocar,	Onwards, }	Onwards.
Dullness, †	Dulness.		{ Trochar.	Outward, }	{ Outward,
Enroll, }	Enroll.	Improvisatore, †	Improvisatore.	Outwards, }	Outwards.
Enrollment, †	Enrolment.	Improvisatrice, †	Improvisatrice.	Southward, }	Southward.
Fulfill, }	Fulfil.	Lazaroni, †	Lazzaroni.	Thenceforward, }	Thenceforward.
Fulfillment, }	Fulfilment.	Millionaire, †	Millionaire.	Thitherward, }	Thitherward.
Fulfillness, †	Fulness.	Transferable, }	{ Transferable,	Toward, }	{ Toward,
Install, }	Install.	Guerrilla, }	Guerilla.	Towards, }	Towards.
Installment, †	Instalment.			Upward, }	{ Upward,
Install, †	Instil.	Villain, }	Villain.	Upwards, }	Upwards.
Inthrall, †	Inthral. (?)	Villainous, †	Villanous.	Westward, }	Westward.
Inthrallment, †	Inthralment.	Villainously, †	Villanously.	Windward, }	Windward.
Skillful, †	Skilful.	Villainousness, †	Villanousness.		
Skillfully, †	Skilfully.	Villainy, †	Villany.	Sou, (<i>sing.</i>)	{ Sou, (<i>sing.</i>)
Skillfulness, †	Skilfulness.			Sous, (<i>s. or p.</i>)	{ Sous, (<i>s. or p.</i>)
Thralldom, †	Thraldom.	Ax, †	Axe.	Workfolk, }	{ Workfolk,
Unskillful, †	Unskilful.	Poleax, †	Poleaxe.	Workfolks, }	Workfolks.
Unskillfully, †	Unskilfully.	Pickax, †	Pickaxe.	Disseizin, }	Disseisin.
Unskillfulness, †	Unskilfulness.	Battle-ax, †	Battle-axe,		
Willful, †	Wilful.				

WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.
Masora,	{ Masorah, Massora, Masora.	Pontoon,	{ Ponton, Pontoon.	Rollick, (?)	Rollic.†
Visor, } Visard, } Visar, } Vizard, }	Visor, Vizor, Vizard, Visar.	Wagon,	{ Wagon, Waggon.	Water-gage, } Water-gauge, }	Water-gauge.
Doom'sday, Doom'sday-book, Savings' bank, Diplomat, Diplomatist, }	Doomsday. Doomsday-book. Savings-bank. Diplomatist.	Gee, } Jee, } Hallelujah, } Halleluiah, } Alleluiah, } Mullen, } Mullein, }	Gee. Hallelujah, Allelujah Mullein.	Gimlet, (?) Woodman,	{ Gimblet, Gimlet. Woodman, Woodsmán.
Cognac, } Cogniac, } Creasote, Creosote, Retunda, } Rotundo, }	Cognac. Creosote. Rotundo.	Polyanthus, Pratique, Hommuck, Hummock,	{ Polyanthus, Polyanthos. Pratic, Pratique. Hammock, Hommuck. Hummock.	Mistletoe, } Misletoe, } Whiffletree, } Whippletree, } Swingletree, } Singletree, Replevin, (n.) Replevy, (v.)	Mistletoe.† Whiffletree, Whippletree, Swingletree. { Replevin, } (n.) { Replevy, } (v.) { Yaul, } n. { Yawl, } n.
Stalwart, Stalworth, }	{ Stalworth, Stalwort, Stalwart.	Lac, (money,) } Lack, }	Lack.	Yawl, (n) Yawl, } v. Hurra, Hurrah, }	Yawl, v. Hurra, Huzaa.
Lagoon, } Lagune, }	Lagoon.	Ratan,	{ Ratan, Rattan.	Huzza. }	

CLASS C.

This class includes spellings, preferred by Webster which are not recognized by Worcester, or the contrary. Except in *acre*, *massacre*, *lucre*, and *ogre*, Webster changes the foreign termination *re* into the English *er*. He writes *defense*, *offense*, *pretense*, according to analogy and derivation; and his other preferences are nearly all made for the purpose of completing or widening the broadest analogy.

WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.
Bister,	Bistre.	Meter,	Metre.	Scepter,	Sceptre.
Caliber,	Calibre.	Miter,	Mitre.	Sceptering,	Sceptring.
Center,	Centre.	Mitered,	Mitred.	Sceptered,	Sceptred.
Centering,	Centring.	Niter,	Nitre.	Sepulcher,	Sepulchre.
Centered,	Centred.	Ocher,	Ochre.	Sepulchering,	Sepulchring.
Concenter,	Concentre.	Ocherous,	Ochreous.	Sepulchered,	Sepulchred.
Concentering,	Concentring.	Ochery,	Ochrey.	Somber,	Sombre.
Concentered,	Concentred.	Ogre, (?)	Ogre.	Ogre, brou, (?)	Sombrous, (?)
Fiber,	Fibre.	Omber,	Ombre.	Specter,	Spectre.
Goiter,	Goitre.	Reconnoiter	Reconnoitre.	Theater,	Theatre.
Luster,	Lustre.	Reconnoitering,	Reconnoitring.	Verteber,	Vertebre.
Maneuver,	Manoeuvre.	Reconnoitered,	Reconnoitred.	Zaffer,	{ Zaffre. Zaffir.
Mauger,	Maigre.	Saber,	Sabre.		
Meager,	Meagre.	Sabering,	Sabring.		
Meagerly,	Meagrely.	Sabered,	Sabred.	Defense,†	Defence.
Meagerness,	Meagreñess.	Saltpetrer,	Saltpetre.	Defenseless,†	Defenceless.

WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.	WEBSTERIAN.	CONSERVATIVE.
Defenselessness, †	Defencelessness.	Shekinah,	Shechinah.	Plowshare,	Ploughshare.
Offense, †	Offence.	Skeptic, †	Sceptic.	Snow-plow,	Snow-plough.
Offenseless, †	Offenceless.	Skeptical, †	Sceptical.		
Pretense, †	Pretence.	Skeptically, †	Sceptically.	Exsudation,	Exudation. †
		Skepticism, †	Scepticism.	Floatage,	Flotage.
Mold, †	Mould.	Zink,	Zinc.	Hypotenuse,	Hypothenuse.
Molding, †	Moulding.	Zinciferous. }	Zinciferous. (?)	Mosquito,	Musquito.
Molded, †	Moulded.	Zinciferous, }		Musrole,	Musrol.
Moldable, †	Mouldable.	Sandarac,	Sandarach.	Noblesse,	Nobless.
Moldiness, †	Mouldiness.			Palliasse,	Palliass.
Moldy, †	Mouldy.	Copyer,	Copier. †	Polyp,	Polype.
Molt, †	Moult.	Dryer,	Drier. †	Nozzle,	Nozle.
Molting, †	Moulting.	Stily, †	Slyly.	Oyez,	Oyes. (?)
Molted, †	Moulded.	Sliness, †	Slyness.	Sachel,	Satchel.
Molder, † (v. and n.)	Moulder, (n. & v.)	Tye,	Tie. †	Esophagus,	Esophagus.
		Tyer,	Tier. †	Subpena,	Subpœna.
Molding, †	Moulding.	Untye,	Untie. †	Tranship, †	Transship.
Moldered, †	Mouldered.	Whisky,	Whiskey.	Vail,	Veil.
Smolder. †	Smoulder.	Turky,	Turkey.	Pontif,	Pontiff.
Smoldering, †	Smouldering.	Silvan, †	Sylvan.	Hight,	Height.
Smoldered, †	Smouldered.	Handcraft,	Handicraft.	Highten,	Heighten.
Weather-mold- ing, †	Weather-mould- ing.	Plow,	Plough.	Spirit,	Spurt.
Yonker,	Younker.	Plowable,	Ploughable.	Springhalt,	Stringhalt.
		Plowboy,	Ploughboy.	Mal as a prefix,	Male as a prefix.
Demarkation,	Demarcation.	Plowman,	Ploughman.	Melasses,	Molasses.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS.

Words of which all authorities agree to accept more than one spelling are sufficiently indicated in the text of the dictionary.

Some spellings which are not recognized either by Webster or Worcester, are adopted by writers of eminence and authority. *Blame, move, prove, sale,* and their compounds, are improperly made to retain *e* before *able*; and, according to analogy, *abridge, acknowledge, lodge, judge, misjudge,* and *prejudge,* are made to retain *e* before *ment*.

The change of the termination *our* into *or* is almost universal in the United States, but no so in Great Britain. It has been adopted by our greatest lexicographers, but not by all of our good writers.

Some writers make the following words retain *our* :—

Arbor,	Favor,	Rancor,
Armor,	Fervor,	Rigor,
Behavior,	Flavor,	Rumor,

Candor,	Fulgor,	Savor,
Clamor,	Governor,	Savior,
Clangor,	Harbor,	Splendor,
Color,	Honor,	Succor,
Demeanor,	Horror,	Superior,
Dishonor,	Humor,	Tabor,
Dolor,	Inferior,	Tenor,
Emperor,	Interior,	Tremor,
Enamor,	Labor,	Valor,
Endeavor,	Neighbor,	Vapor,
Error,	Order,	Vigor,
Exterior,	Parlor,	Warrior.

Words of more than one syllable in which all authors accept the affix *our*, are *amour, contour, deflour, devour, paramour, tambour, troubadour*.

The change of the terminations *ick* and *iac* into *ic* and *iac*, in words of more than one syllable, has universally grown into favor. A remarkable exception is the spelling of *rollick* by Webster.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

WHEN a literal translation is sufficiently explicit, it has been preferred for insertion; but in many instances a paraphrase has been selected, as conveying a better understanding of the true use of the expression. Care has been taken to make the selec-

tions of practical value. The mottoes of the United States, freely translated, have been introduced. Words omitted in this collection may be found in the Dictionary.

ABBREVIATIONS.—F. *French*; G. *Greek*; I. *Italian*; L. *Latin*; S. *Spanish*.

A

Ab extra, L. From without.
Ab initio, L. From the beginning.
Ab intra, L. From within.
Ab origine, L. From the origin.
Ad absurdum, L. To absurdity.
Ad captandam, L. To insnare, to attract, to please.
Addenda, L. Things to be added; a supplement.
Ad eundem, L. To the same standing or rank.
Ad hominem, L. To the man; personal.
Ad infinitum, L. To infinity.
Ad interim, L. In the mean while.
Ad libitum, L. At pleasure.
Ad valorem, L. According to the value.
Æquo animo, L. With equanimity.
Affaire d'amour, F. A love-affair.
Affaire d'honneur, F. An affair of honor.
A fortiori, L. For a stronger reason; still more.
A gauche, F. To the left.

A l'abandon, F. At random.
A la bonne heure, F. Well timed.
A la Française, F. After the French mode.
A la mode, F. In fashion.
A l'Anglaise, F. In the English way.
A l'extrémité, F. In extreme necessity; at the end.
Al fresco, L. In fresco; cool.
Alibi, L. Elsewhere.
A l'improviste, F. Unawares.
Allegro, I. Cheerful; joyful.
A l'ordinaire, F. In the usual way.
A l'outrance, F. To the utmost.
Alter ego, L. My other self.
Amende honorable, F. Reparation.
Amor patriæ, L. Love of country.
Amour propre, F. Self-love.
Animis opibusque parati, L. Ready with our lives and property (motto of S. Carolina).
Annus mirabilis, L. A year of wonders.
A posteriori, L. From the effect to the cause; practically.
A priori, L. From the cause to the effect; theoretically.
A propos, F. To the point; seasonably.

Aqua regia, L. Royal water; nitro-muriatic acid.
Aqua vitæ, L. Water of life; brandy; alcohol.
Argumentum ad crumenam, L. An appeal to the purse.
Argumentum ad hominem, L. A demonstration; a home-thrust.
Argumentum ad judicium, L. An appeal to the judgment.
A tout hasard, F. At all events.
Attaché, F. A subaltern (especially of an ambassador).
Au fait, F. Well skilled; expert.
Au fond, F. At the bottom.
Au pis aller, F. At the worst.
Au revoir, F. Until we meet again.
Aut Cæsar aut nullus, L. Cæsar or nothing.
Auto da fe, S. The punishment of a heretic by burning.
Aux armes, F. To arms.
Avant-courier, F. A forerunner.
Ave, Maria, L. Hail! Mary.
A verbis ad verbera, L. From words to blows.
A vinculo matrimonii, L. From the marriage tie.
A votre santé, F. To your health.

B

Bas bleu, F. A blue-stocking.
Beau idéal, F. A perfect model.
Beau monde, F. The fashionable world.
Bel esprit, F. A man of wit.
Bona fide, L. In good faith; genuine.
Bon bon, F. Confectionery.
Bon gré, mal gré, F. Willing or unwilling.
Bon homme, F. A dear, good man.
Bonhomme, F. Good-nature, simplicity.
Bon mot, F. A witty saying.
Bonne, F. A nurse or governess.
Bonne bouche, F. A delicate morsel.
Bon ton, F. Good style; height of fashion.
Bon vivant, F. A luxurious liver; a jovial companion.
Boulevards, F. The walks around the old parts of Paris where the walls once stood.
Bourgeois, F. A citizen.
Breveté, F. Patented.
Brusque, F. Uncourteous, rough.
Brutum fulmen, L. Harmless thunder.

C

Cacoethes loquendi, L. A rage for speaking.
Cacoethes scribendi, L. A rage for scribbling.
Cæteris paribus, L. Other things being equal.
Campus Martius, L. A place for military exercises.
Caput mortuum, L. Worthless remains.
Caret, L. It is wanting.
Carpe diem, L. Seize or improve the time.
Carte blanche, F. Full permission.

Casus belli, L. Occasion for war.
Certiorari, L. To be made more certain.
C'est à dire, F. That is to say.
Chacun à son goût, F. Every one to his taste.
Champs Elysées, F. Elysian fields.
Châteaux en Espagne, F. Castles in the air.
Chef d'œuvre, F. A master-piece.
Chevalier d'industrie, F. A knight of industry; a swindler.
Ci-devant, F. Formerly.
Comme il faut, F. As it should be.
Compagnon du voyage, F. A travelling companion.
Compos mentis, L. Of sound mind.
Con amore, I. With pleasure; with zest.
Conditio sine qua non, L. An essential condition.
Contre-temps, F. A mischance.
Corps diplomatique, F. The diplomatic body.
Cosmos, G. The world as a beautiful system.
Couleur de rose, F. Rose color; of flattering appearance.
Coup d'état, F. A master-stroke in politics.
Coup de grâce, F. A finishing stroke.
Coup de main, F. A sudden enterprise.
Coup d'œil, F. A hasty glance.
Coup de soleil, F. A sun-stroke.
Coup de théâtre, F. Theatrical effect; claptrap.
Coûte qui coûte, F. Let it cost what it may.
Crimen læsæ majestatis, L. High treason.
Cui bono? L. For whose benefit? Of what use?
Cuisine, F. A kitchen; cookery.
Cul de sac, F. The bottom of a sack; a street having no outlet.
Cum grano salis, L. With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
Currente calamo, L. With rapid pen.

D

D'accord, F. Agreed; in unison.
De bonne grâce, F. With good grace; willingly.
De facto, L. In fact.
Dehors, F. Without; outside.
Dei gratia, L. By the grace of God.
Déjeuner à la fourchette, F. A meat-breakfast.
De jure, L. By legal right.
De novo, L. Anew.
Deo gratias, L. Thanks to God.
Deo volente, L. If God will.
De profundis, L. Out of the depths.
Dernier ressort, F. Last resort.
Détour, F. A circuitous way.
De trop, F. Too much.
Devoir, F. Duty.
Dictum, L. A saying; a decision; decree; dictation.
Dieu défend le droit, F. God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit, F. God and my right.
Dieu vous garde, F. God protect you.
Dirigo, L. I direct (motto of Maine).
Dolce far niente, I. Sweet idleness.
Dominus vobiscum, L. The Lord be with you.
Double entendre, F. A double meaning.
Douceur, F. Sweetness; a small present.
Dramatis personæ, L. The characters of a play.
Droit des gens, F. The law of nations.
Droit et avant, F. Right and forward.
Dum spiro, spero, L. While I breathe, I hope.
Dum vivimus, vivamus, L. While we live, let us live.
Durante vita, L. During life.

E

Eau de vie, F. Brandy.
Ecce homo, L. Behold the man.
Ecce signum, L. Behold the sign.
Emeute, F. Insurrection; uproar.
En avant! F. Forward.
Enfants perdus, F. Lost children; the forlorn hope.
Enfant trouvé, F. A foundling.
Enfin, F. Finally.
En masse, F. In a mass.
Ennui, F. Weariness; tedium.
En passant, F. In passing; by the way.
En route, F. On the way.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem, L. By his sword he seeks the calm repose of liberty (motto of Massachusetts).
Entre deux vins, F. Half drunk.
Entremets, F. Small and dainty dishes between the principal ones at table.
Entre nous, F. Between ourselves.
Entrepôt, F. Dépôt for goods passing from country to country.
E pluribus unum, L. One composed of many (motto of the U. States).
Esprit de corps, F. The animating spirit of a body of men.
Esprit fort, F. A free thinker.
Esto perpetua, L. Let it endure forever.
Et cætera, L. And the rest; &c.
Et hoc genus omne, L. And every thing of the sort.
Eureka, G. I have found it (motto of California).
Ex animo, L. Heartily.
Ex cathedra, L. From the chair; papal decision.
Excelsior, L. Higher (motto of New York).
Ex curia, L. Out of court.
Exempli gratia, L. By way of example.

2 N

Excunt omnes, L. All go out.
Ex officio, L. By virtue of office.
Ex parte, L. On one side only.
Experimentum crucis, L. A decisive experiment.
Ex post facto, L. After the deed.
Expressis verbis, L. In express terms.
Ex voto, L. According to vow.

F

Facile princeps, L. The acknowledged chief.
Faire sans dire, F. To act without ostentation.
Fait accompli, F. A thing already done. [der.]
Faux pas, F. A false step; a blunder.
Fecit, L. He executed it.
Felo de se, L. A suicide.
Fête champêtre, F. A rural festival.
Feu de joie, F. A bonfire.
Feuilleton, F. A small leaf; a supplement to a newspaper.
Fiat justitia, ruat cælum, L. Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
Fides et justitia, L. Faith and justice.
Fides Punica, L. Punic faith; treachery.
Fidus achates, L. A faithful friend.
Filius nullius, L. A son of nobody.
Fille de chambre, F. A chambermaid.
Finis coronat opus, L. The end crowns the work.
Flagrante bello, L. During hostilities.
Flagrante delicto, L. During the commission of the crime.
Flecti, non frangi, L. To be bent, not broken.
Fortiter in re, L. Firmness in acting.
Fugit hora, L. The hour flies.
Fuit Ilium, L. Troy has been.
Functus officio, L. Having discharged his office or duty.

50*

G

Gaieté de cœur, F. Gayety of heart.
Garde du corps, F. A body-guard.
Gardez bien, F. Take good care.
Gardez la foi, F. Keep the faith.
Genius loci, L. The genius of a place.
Gens de condition, F. People of rank.
Gens de guerre, F. Military men.
Gloria in excelsis, L. Glory in the highest.
Goutte à goutte, F. Drop by drop.
Gratis dictum, L. Mere assertion.
Gravamen, L. A complaint.
Guerre à l'outrance, F. War to the uttermost.
Guerre à mort, F. War to death.

H

Haut goût, F. High flavor.
Hic jacet, L. Here lies.
Homme de robe, F. A man in civil office.
Homme d'esprit, F. A man of talent; a wit.
Honi soit qui mal y pense, F. Evil to him who evil thinks.
Hors de combat, F. Disabled.
Hôtel Dieu, F. An hospital in Paris.
Hôtel de ville, F. The city hall.

I

Ibidem; Ibid., L. In the same place.
Idem, L. The same.
Id est (i.e.), L. That is.
Id genus omne, L. All of that sort.
Imperium in imperio, L. A state within a state.
Imprimatur, L. Let it be printed.
Imprimis, L. In the first place.
Impromptu, L. Without study.

In articulo mortis, L. In the act of dying. [guise.
Incognito, L. Unknown; in disguise.
In curia, L. In court.
In esse, L. In being.
In extenso, L. In full; at length.
In flagrante delicto, L. In the commission of the crime.
In limine, L. At the threshold.
In loco parentis, L. In place of a parent.
In medias res, L. Into the midst of affairs.
In medio, L. In the midst.
In ovo, L. In the egg.
In perpetuum, L. Forever.
In posse, L. Possible.
In propria persona, L. In person.
In puris naturalibus, L. In a purely natural state; naked.
In re, L. In the matter of.
In situ, L. In situation.
In statu quo, L. In its former state.
Inter alia, L. Among other things.
Inter nos, L. Between ourselves.
In terrore, L. In fear; by way of warning.
Inter se, L. Among themselves.
In toto, L. Wholly; entirely.
In transitu, L. In passing.
In vacuo, L. In an empty space.
Ipsè dixit, L. He said it himself; authoritative assertion.
Ipsò facto, L. By the fact itself.
Ipsò jure, L. By the law itself.
Item, L. Likewise; also.

J

Je ne sais quoi, F. I know not what.
Je suis prêt, F. I am ready.
Jet d'eau, F. A jet of water; a fountain.
Jeu de mots, F. A play on words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit, F. A witticism.
Jeu de théâtre, F. A stage trick.

Judicium Dei, L. The judgment of God.
Jure divino, L. By divine law.
Jure humano, L. By human law.
Jus canonicum, L. Canonical law.
Jus civile, L. The civil law.
Jus gentium, L. The law of nations.
Juste milieu, F. The just mean.

L

Labor omnia vincit, L. Labor conquers all things.
Laisser faire, F. To allow; to let alone.
Lapsus linguæ, L. A slip of the tongue.
Lares et penates, L. Household gods.
Laus Deo, L. Praise to God.
Leges legum, L. Laws of laws.
Lettre de cachet, F. A letter with secret instructions.
Lex loci, L. The law of the place.
Lex non scripta, L. Unwritten or common law.
Lex scripta, L. Written or statute law.
Lex talionis, L. Law of retaliation.
Lex terræ, L. The law of the land.
Licet, L. It is allowed.
Litera scripta manet, F. The written letter remains.
Literatim, L. Letter for letter.
Locum tenens, L. A substitute.
Locus sigilli (L. S.), L. The place of the seal.
Lusus naturæ, L. A freak of nature.

M

Magnum opus, L. A great work.
Magnus Apollo, L. Great Apollo; one of high authority.
Maison de campagne, F. A country-seat.
Maison de santé, F. A private hospital.

Maison de ville, F. A town-house.
Maitre d'hôtel, F. A steward.
Maladie du pays, F. Homesickness.
Mala fide, L. In bad faith.
Mal à propos, F. Ill timed; out of place.
Maigré soi, F. In spite of himself.
Malum in se, L. Bad in itself.
Mania a potu, L. Madness from drunkenness.
Manu forti, L. With a strong hand.
Mauvaise honte, F. False shame; bashfulness.
Me judge, L. I being judge.
Memento mori, L. Remember that you must die.
Mens sana in corpore sano, L. A sound mind in a sound body.
Meum et tuum, L. Mine and thine.
Mirabile dictu, L. Wonderful to relate.
Mirabile visu, L. Wonderful to behold.
Mittimus, L. We send.
Modus operandi, L. The mode of operation.
Mon ami, F. My friend.
Multum in parvo, L. Much in little.
Mutatis mutandis, L. The necessary changes being made.

N

Nemine contradicente (nem. con.), L. No one dissenting.
Ne plus ultra, L. No more beyond; the uttermost point.
Ne quid nimis, L. Not too much of any thing.
Nil admirari, L. To wonder at nothing.
Nil desperandum, L. Never despair.
Ni l'un ni l'autre, F. Neither the one nor the other.
N'importe, F. It matters not.
Nolens volens, L. Willing or not.
Noli me tangere, L. Touch me not.

Nolle prosequi, L. To be unwilling to proceed.
Nom de guerre, F. A war name; a travelling title.
Nom de plume, F. A literary title; an assumed name.
Non compos mentis, L. Not of sound mind.
Non est inventus, L. He is not to be found.
Non libet, L. It does not please me.
Non liquet, L. It is not clear.
Non sequitur, L. It does not follow.
Notre Dame, F. Our Lady.
Nous verrons, F. We will see.
Nudum pactum, L. An invalid agreement.
Nullius filius, L. A son of nobody.
Nunquam non paratus, L. Always ready.

O

Odium medicum, L. The hatred of physicians toward each other.
Odium theologicum, L. The hatred of theologians.
Ohe! jam satis, L. Oh! there is now enough.
Omnia bona bonis, L. To the good all things are good.
Omnia vincit amor, L. Love conquers all things.
On dit, F. People say; a rumor.
Onus probandi, L. The burden of proof.
Optimates, L. Of the first rank.
Ora pro nobis, L. Pray for us.
Ore rotundo, L. With full, round voice.
O tempora! O mores! L. Oh the times! Oh the manners!
Otium cum dignitate, L. Ease with dignity; dignified retirement.
Outré, F. Extravagant; unreasonable.

P

Par excellence, F. By way of eminence.
Pari passu, L. With equal pace.
Part pro toto, L. Part for the whole.
Particeps criminis, L. A partaker of the crime; an accomplice.
Passim, L. Everywhere.
Paterfamilias, L. The head of a family.
Pater noster, L. Our Father; the Lord's prayer.
Pater patriæ, L. Father of his country.
Peccavi, L. I have sinned.
Peine forte et dure, F. Intense pain; a kind of torture.
Per capita, L. By the head.
Per saltum, L. By leaps; by fits and starts.
Per se, L. By itself.
Petitio principii, L. Begging the question.
Petit maître, F. A dandy.
Point d'appui, F. Point of support; a prop.
Pons asinorum, L. An ass's bridge; a help to dull students.
Pour passer le temps, F. To pass away the time.
Pour prendre congé, F. To take leave.
Prima facie, L. From the first view; self-evident.
Primum mobile, L. First cause of motion.
Primus inter pares, L. Chief among equals.
Principia, non homines, L. Principles, not men.
Probatum est, L. It is proved.
Pro bono publico, L. For the public good.
Procès verbal, F. A written statement.
Pro et con., i.e. *pro et contra*, L. For and against.

Pro forma, L. For form's sake.
Pro rata, L. In proportion to.
Pro tanto, L. For so much.
Pro tempore, L. For the time.

Q

Quære, L. Query; inquire.
Quantum libet, L. As much as you please.
Quantum sufficit, L. Enough.
Quelque chose, F. Something.
Quid nunc? L. What now? One curious to know every thing.
Quid pro quo, L. One thing for another.
Quid rides? L. Why do you laugh?
Qui transtulit, sustinet, L. He who brought us hither, still preserves (motto of Connecticut).
Qui vive? F. Who goes there?
Quod erat demonstrandum (*Q.E.D.*), L. Which was to be demonstrated.
Quod erat faciendum, L. Which was to be done.
Quod vide, L. Which see.
Quondam, L. Formerly; former.
Quo warranto? L. By what authority?

R

Rara avis, L. A rare bird; an unusual thing.
Recherché, F. Choice; nice; desirable.
Reductio ad absurdum, L. An argument from the absurdity of the contrary supposition.
Regnant populi, L. The people rule (motto of Arkansas).
Requiescat in pace, L. Let him rest in peace.
Respice finem, L. Look to the end.
Res publica, L. The commonwealth.
Resurgam, L. I shall rise again.

Ruat cælum, L. Let the heavens fall.
Ruse de guerre, F. Stratagem.
Rus in urbe, L. The country in the town.

S

Salus populi suprema lex, L. The welfare of the people is the highest law (motto of Missouri).
Sanctum sanctorum, L. The holy of holies.
Sang-froid, F. Cold blood; indifference.
Sans culotte, F. Without breeches; a ragamuffin.
Sans peur et sans reproche, F. Without fear and without reproach.
Sans souci, F. Without care.
Sartor resartus, L. The cobbler mended.
Satis verborum, L. Enough of words.
Sauve qui peut, F. Save himself who can.
Savoir-faire, F. Business tact; skill.
Savoir-vivre, F. A knowledge of the world; good breeding.
Scandalum magnatum (*scan. mag.*), L. Defamatory speech or writing in reference to persons of rank.
Scilicet, L. That is to say; to wit.
Seire facias, L. Cause it to be known.
Secundem artem, L. According to art.
Semper idem, L. Always the same.
Semper paratus, L. Always ready.
Seriatim, L. In regular order.
Sic semper tyrannis, L. Ever so to tyrants (motto of Virginia).
Sic transit gloria mundi, L. So the glory of the world passes away.
Similia similibus curantur, L. Like things are cured by like.
Sine cura, L. Without care.

Sine die, L. Without a day (appointed).
Sine qua non, L. An indispensable condition.
Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice, L. If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here (motto of Michigan).
Soi-disant, F. Self-styled.
Sotto voce, L. In a soft or subdued voice.
Spolia opima, L. The grand spoils.
Stabat mater, L. The mother was standing.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re, L. Gentle in manner, but firm in execution.
Sub judice, L. Under consideration.
Sub pœna, L. Under penalty.
Sub rosa, L. Under the rose; in confidence.
Sui generis, L. Of its own kind; unique.
Summum bonum, L. The chief good.
Suum cuique, L. Let each have his own.

T

Table d'hôte, F. The common table at a hotel.
Tædium vitæ, L. Weariness of life.
Te Deum laudamus, L. We praise thee, O God.
Terra firma, L. Solid ground.
Terra incognita, L. An unknown country.
Tête-à-tête, F. Head to head; a private conversation.
Tiers état, F. The third estate; the middling and lower classes.
Toga virilis, L. The gown of manhood.
Tout ensemble, F. The whole taken together.
Tu quoque, Brute! L. And thou too, Brutus!
Tuum est, L. It is your own.

U

Ultima ratio regum, L. The last resort of kings; force.
Ultima thule, L. The utmost limit.
Una voce, L. With one voice.
Ursa Major, L. The Great Bear.
Usus loquendi, L. Usage in speech.
Ut infra, L. As below.
Ut supra, L. As above.

V

Vade mecum, L. Go with me; a pocket-companion.
Variæ lectiones, L. Various readings.
Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
Venire facias, L. You will cause to come.
Verbatim et literatim, L. Word for word and letter for letter.
Verbum sat sapienti, L. A word to the wise is sufficient.
Versus, L. Towards.
Via, L. By the way of.
Via media, L. A middle course.
Vice versa, L. The opposite way; reversed.
Videlicet (*viz.*), L. To wit; namely.
Vi et armis, L. By force and arms.
Vincit amor patriæ, L. Love of country prevails.
Virtute officii, L. By virtue of office.
Vis à vis, F. Opposite; facing.
Vis inertia, L. The power of inertness.
Vita brevis, ars longa, L. Life is short, art is long.
Viva voce, L. With living voice; by word of mouth.
Vive le roi! F. Long live the king!
Voilà tout, F. Behold all.
Vox populi, vox Dei, L. The voice of the people is the voice of God.

MAXIMS AND PROVERBS.

A bad wound heals; a bad name kills.
A clear conscience fears no accusation.
Attempt not the flight of an eagle with the wings of a dove.
Adversity successfully overcome is the highest glory.
A great fortune is a great slavery.
An honest employment is an excellent patrimony.
Application in youth makes old age comfortable.
A clear conscience is health to the soul.
A penny saved is twice earned.
As birds are known by their notes, so are men by their discourse.
A small leak will sink a great ship.
Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy.
A quiet conscience sleeps in thunder.
A threadbare coat is armor proof against a highwayman.
A light purse is a heavy curse.
An old naught will never be ought.
As the man is worth, the land is worth.
A rich mouthful, a heavy groan.
Angry men never want wo.
A wolf may lose his teeth, but not his inclinations.
A true man will neither trample on a worm nor crouch to a king.
Avoid the temptation, and you avoid the sin.
A small spark makes a great fire.
A precious pearl may have a plain setting.
A great criminal is a great coward.
Better be poisoned in blood than principles.
Better be last at a feast than first at a fray.
Be ruled by the rudder, or you'll be ruled by the rock.
Blood is not washed out with blood.
Bear and blame not what you cannot change.
Betray no trust; divulge no secret.
Better live well than long.
Busy youth makes blissful age.
Better be alone than in bad company.
Better do well than say well.
Better be untaught than ill taught.
Beware of him who regards not his reputation.

Books teach not the use of books.
Business makes men as well as tries them.
Boast much will fail much.
Beauty without virtue is a flower without perfume.
Bitter pills may have blessed effects.
Better go about than fall into the ditch.
By others' faults, wise men correct their own.
Better reprove openly than dislike secretly.
Command your temper, lest it command you.
Charity gives itself rich; covetousness hoards itself poor.
Constant occupation prevents temptation.
Contentment is the true philosopher's stone.
Cruelty to females is the crime of a monster.
Custom in infancy becomes nature in age.
Curses, like chickens, come home to roost.
Cut your coat according to your cloth.
Cheer up, God is where he was.
Chastisement to one is amendment to many.
Conveniences have inconveniences, and comforts have crosses.
Converse to please others, not to please yourself.
Charity should begin at home, but not end there.
Concealing faults is adding to them.
Debt is the worst poverty.
Despise not, despair not.
Deliberate much on what can be done but once.
Diet cures more than the doctor.
Discretion of speech is superior to eloquence.
Dissembled holiness is double iniquity.
Do what you ought, come what may.
Doing nothing is doing ill.
Deliberate slowly, execute promptly.
Desperate cases require desperate remedies.
Do not wake a sleeping lion.
Drive your business, or it will drive you.
Draw not your bow before the arrow is fixed.
Distance is the best remedy against evil men.
Dignity does not consist in possessing, but in deserving, honors.
Empty vessels make the greatest sound.
Envy, like a vulture, preyeth on itself.

Every day of thy life is a leaf in thy history.
 Exalt wisdom, and she will exalt thee.
 Economy is an income.
 Every may be has a may not be.
 Envy shoots at others and wounds herself.
 Even the ripest fruit does not drop into one's mouth.
 Excesses of youth are drafts on old age.
 Few books well chosen, serve better than a great library.
 Fame's pen is dipped in the blood of the brave.
 Fair and softly goes far in a day.
 Fine feathers make fine birds.
 Forecast is better than hard work.
 Fat kitchens make lean wills.
 Force without forecast is little worth.
 From fame to infamy is a beaten road.
 Follow the perfections of your enemies, rather than the errors of your friends.
 Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds.
 Good paymasters are lords of other men's purses.
 Good servants make good masters.
 Grease on the wheels is another horse to the work.
 God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.
 Great actions encourage greater.
 Glory is the shadow of virtue.
 Give your tongue more holidays than your hands or eyes.
 God never wounds with both hands.
 Good men are masters, and bad men slaves, of pleasure.
 Haste makes waste, and waste makes want.
 Hearts may agree though heads differ.
 He doubles his gift who gives in time.
 Have a place for every thing, and every thing in its place.
 He is idle who might be better employed.
 Hypocrisy is the homage that vice pays to virtue.
 He who acts greatly is truly great.
 He who makes an idol of his interest makes a martyr of his integrity.
 He who swears distrusts his own word.
 He who is surety for another cannot insure himself.
 He who speaks, sows; he who keeps silence, reaps.
 He who resolves to amend hath God on his side.
 He who sows brambles must not go barefoot.
 He who promiseth runs in debt.
 He who says what he likes, will hear what he does not like.
 Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick.
 He injures the good who spares the bad.

He who shows his passion tells an enemy where to hit him.
 He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing.
 He that hath no ill fortune is troubled with good.
 Hope in adversity; fear in prosperity.
 He who is independent cannot be greater.
 He lacks most who longs most.
 He that blows in the dust fills his own eyes.
 If you dare to sin, you should dare to suffer.
 In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides.
 If one will not, two cannot, quarrel.
 It takes much earth to bury the truth.
 Idleness is the sepulchre of a living man.
 If the brain sow not corn, it plants thistles.
 Instruction is destruction to a villain.
 If I have lost the ring, the fingers are still there.
 Intemperance is Death's prime minister.
 If you wish a thing done, go; if not, send.
 Imitate a good man, but never counterfeit him.
 Ignorance of the law is no excuse.
 It is a long lane that has no turning.
 It is folly to fret when grief is no comfort.
 If pride were an art, the world might graduate.
 It is too late to spare when all is spent.
 If you would enjoy the fruit, pluck not the blossom.
 If rich, be not elated; if poor, be not dejected.
 It is not by saying honey that sweetness comes in the mouth.
 Jests are no arguments, and a loud laugh no demonstration.
 Jests, like sweetmeats, have often sour sauce.
 Judge not at first sight.
 Judgment is the throne of prudence, and silence is its sanctuary.
 Judge not hastily of another's actions.
 Julian said, "False opinions are not corrected by fire and sword."
 Keep open countenance, but close thoughts.
 Know thyself, if thou wouldst know others.
 Keep good company, and be one of the number.
 Kindness will creep when it cannot run.
 Kindnesses increase by sowing.
 Kings go as far as they can, not as far as they would.
 Keep strict accounts, and balance them frequently.
 Learn to live as you would wish to die.
 Let another's shipwreck be your sea-mark.
 Little boats must keep near shore.
 Laughter is no proof of a mind at ease.
 Leave a jest when it pleases you best.

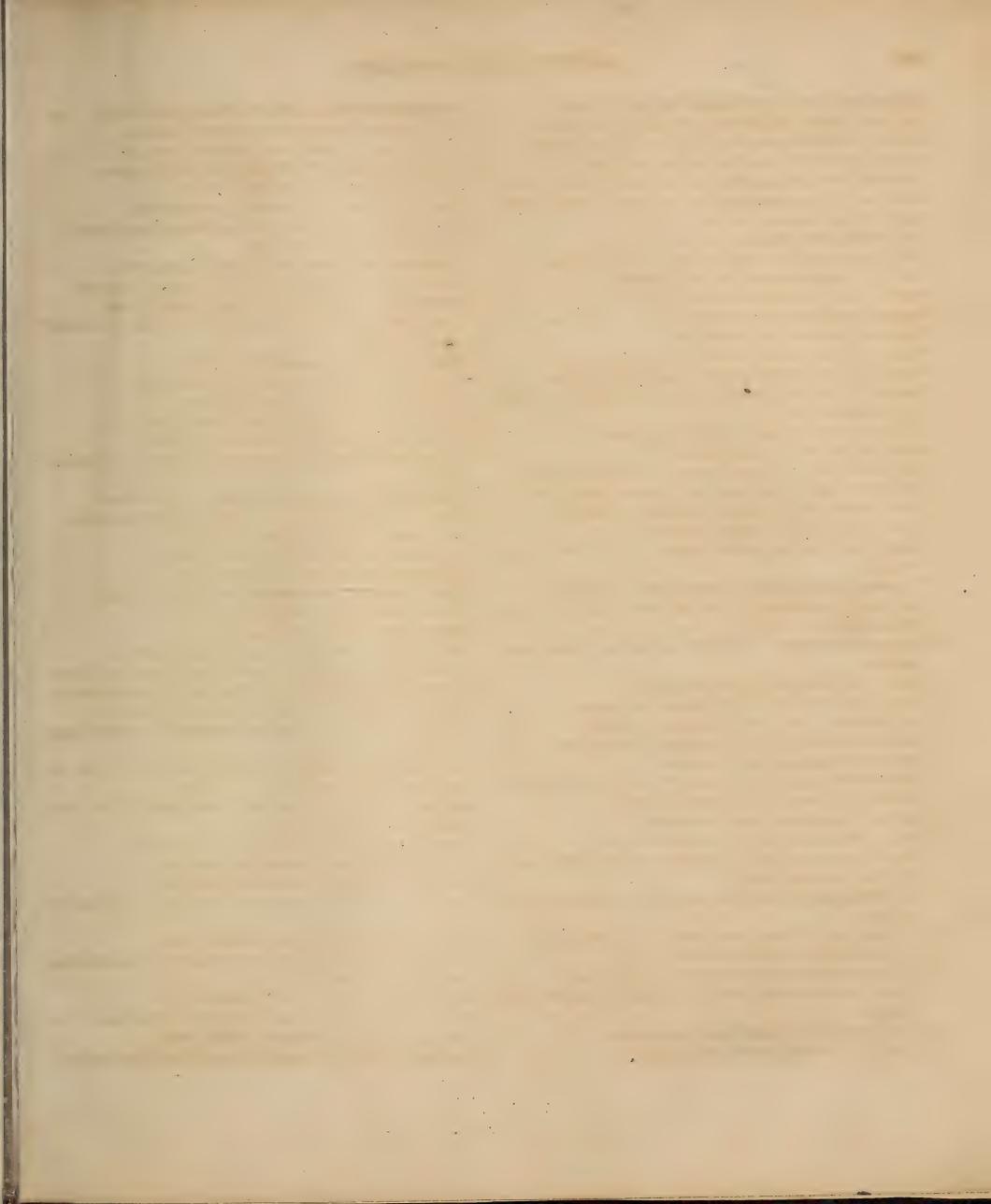
Let every man praise the bridge he goes over.
 Lookers on see more than players.
 Live with men as if God saw you.
 Labor conquers every thing.
 Lying rides on Debt's back.
 Live not to eat, but eat to live.
 Less sleep is more life.
 Let anger set with the sun, but not rise with it.
 Learning is wealth to the poor and an ornament to the rich.
 Liars are brave before God and cowards before men.
 Life is spent before we know how to spend it.
 Let Justice hold and Mercy turn the scale.
 Man proposes, but God disposes.
 Many hands make light work.
 Many he dreads whom many dread.
 Mental gifts hide bodily defects.
 Misfortune is the touchstone of friendship.
 Much is wanting where much is desired.
 Mobs have many heads, but no brains.
 Man's part is not to make laws, but to discover and submit.
 Much would have more, and lost all.
 Make not your sail too large for your ship.
 Make yourself all honey, and flies will devour you.
 Much coin, much care; much meat, much malady.
 Man's extremity is God's opportunity.
 Many who find the day too long, think life too short.
 Mending equals making.
 Men cut broad thongs from other men's leather.
 Never speak to deceive, nor listen to betray.
 Nothing ventured, nothing won.
 Never wade in unknown waters.
 No alchymy equals saving.
 No pains, no gains. No cross, no crown.
 Nothing is profitable that is dishonest.
 None find less praise than those who hunt for it.
 Never open the door to a little vice, lest a great one enter.
 Nothing is impossible to him who wills.
 Neither sport with life nor fear death.
 Nothing is great that is not good.
 Never sport with pain or poverty.
 One bad example spoils many precepts.
 One vice is more expensive than many virtues.
 Opportunity makes the thief.
 Out of debt, out of danger.
 Oaks are not felled by one blow.
 One man's folly is another man's fortune.
 One man's food is another man's poison.

Once detected, always suspected.
 Oil and truth will get uppermost at last.
 Opinion is the pillar of the commonwealth.
 One beats the bush, another catches the bird.
 One catches more flies with honey than vinegar.
 One butcher does not fear many sheep.
 Order is heaven's first law.
 Our deepest knowledge is ourselves to know.
 One may buy gold too dearly.
 One sword keeps another in its scabbard.
 Purity of soul is the pearl of heaven.
 Purchase the next world with this; so shalt thou gain both.
 Pardon others often; thyself, never.
 Patience is a plaster for all sores.
 Perform in haste, repent at leisure.
 Policy may effect what force cannot.
 Pity is the vengeance of the wise.
 Precepts lead; examples draw.
 Praise a fair day at night.
 Prefer loss to unjust gain.
 Punishment is lame, but it comes.
 Prevention is better than cure.
 Provoke not the rage of a patient man.
 Pen and ink are wit's plough.
 Prayers and provender never hinder a journey.
 Put a beggar on horseback, and he'll ride to ruin.
 Proud looks lose hearts; courteous words win them.
 Persecution makes martyrs or hypocrites, but not converts.
 Past labor gives present delight.
 Prove before you approve.
 Prove before you disapprove.
 Quick believers need broad shoulders.
 Quick promisers are very slow performers.
 Quit not certainty for hope.
 Quench hope, and the heart will break.
 Quiet persons are welcome everywhere.
 Qualify thyself for action by study.
 Quickest pleasure quickest palls.
 Realize, not idealize.
 Rebuke with soft words and hard arguments.
 Reckless youth makes rueful age.
 Regal honors have regal cares.
 Restraint from ill is true freedom.
 Resist temptation until you conquer it.
 Rotten apples injure their companions.
 Reason leads the wise man, but goads the fool.
 Retirement is a fool's prison and a wise man's paradise.

Riches are hard to gain, and harder to keep.
 Religion is the best armor, but the worst cloak.
 Sands form the mountain, and moments the year.
 Scandal rubs off like dirt when it is dry.
 Some do first, think afterwards, and repent forever.
 Sickness to the body may prove health to the soul.
 Short reckonings make long friends.
 Sow well if you would reap well.
 Sometimes words wound worse than swords.
 Sorrow's best antidote is employment.
 Speak to God as if men heard you.
 Speak not rather than speak ill.
 Stars are not seen by sunshine.
 Self-love is the vilest flattery.
 Stones fit for the wall are not left in the way.
 Slander is the bellows of Satan, with which he blows up contention.
 Sell not thy conscience with thy goods.
 Suffer rather than make suffer.
 That which is another's always yearns for its lord.
 The best throw at the dice is to throw them away.
 Thefts never enrich; alms never impoverish.
 To be forewarned is to be forearmed.
 Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
 The greatest conquest is ourselves to subdue.
 The credit obtained by a lie lasts till the truth comes out.
 The more we serve God, the better we serve ourselves.
 That is gold which is worth gold.
 There is no worse robber than a bad book.
 The morning hour has gold in its mouth.
 The best court of equity is a good conscience.
 True wit shines, but scorches not.
 The eye of the master does more work than his hands.
 The sting of reproach is the truth of it.
 The pen is mightier than the sword.
 To err is human; to forgive, divine.
 Towers are measured by shadows, and great men by their calumniators.
 The crime, and not the scaffold, constitutes the shame.
 The worth of a thing is known by the want of it.
 Troublous times make our words wise.
 The true man's tongue is rooted in his heart.
 The evil which issues from thy mouth falls into thy bosom.
 Unholiness is a deformity of the mind.
 Unmerited honors never wear well.

Unskilful workmen quarrel with their tools.
 Use temporal, but desire eternal things.
 Use wit as a buckler, and not as a sword.
 Unasked advice be not too prompt to give.
 Venture not all in one ship.
 Virtue that parleys is near a surrender.
 Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms.
 Virtue is the best epitaph.
 Visible actions indicate hidden intentions.
 Vice is most dangerous in the garb of virtue.
 Virtue shines brightest in her native form.
 When men speak ill of you, live so that none will believe them.
 Wagers are the arguments of fools.
 Wounded reputations are seldom cured.
 Who lives on hope will die fasting.
 Words are leaves, and deeds are fruit.
 Who swims in sin will sink in sorrow.
 Wit may command wealth; wealth cannot command wit.
 We lessen our wants by lessening our desires.
 When the tale of bricks is doubled, Moses comes.
 When sorrow sleeps, wake it not.
 Who is bad to his own is bad to himself.
 Winter discovers what summer conceals.
 Without danger you cannot surmount danger.
 Where drums beat, laws are silent.
 Want of punctuality is falsehood.
 Who follows a raven will light upon carrion.
 Where the bee sucks honey the spider sucks poison.
 What fools do in the end the wise do at the beginning.
 When flatterers meet, Satan goes to dinner.
 Xenocrates said that he had repented of speaking, but never of silence.
 Xenocrates had only to speak; his word was as another man's oath.
 Xenophon mourned not his son, because he had fallen for his country.
 Xenophon preferred reputation to wealth.
 You will find honey where the bees are.
 Young men idle make old men needy.
 You should say nothing when you have nothing to say.
 Zig-zag courses make the journey long.
 Zeno said, "Philosophers are great in great things, and small in small."
 Zeno defined a friend as "Another I."
 Zeno remarked, that we have two ears and one mouth, to hear more and speak less.
 Zeno says, "Better trip with the feet than the tongue."

23 Jan 1860.



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